# The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Cloudy, with occu sional rain; southwesterly winds, dis YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 55; minimum temperature, 40; pre sipitation, 0.43 inch.

## PORTLAND, TUESDAY, FEB. 10, 1908.

### PROPERTY IN NEWS REPORTS.

The Associated Press is the source of less than one-half the news published in The Oregonian. The remainder and larger part is worked up by The Oregonian's own individual and private enterprise. This paper maintains writers, newsgatherers, correspondents, at all principal places in the Pacific Northwest. Also at New York and Washington; and it has correspondents at Sar Francisco, Denver, Salt Lake, Chicago and many other places, on whom it calls when it wants any special report from those places. It pays all these persons for their When the Legislatures of work. Oregon, Washington and Idaho assembled last month The Oregonian sent off special representatives from Portland to the capitals of those states, to write up and to wire reports to it. This work is still in progress. The collection of this news and the transmission of it by telegraph costs The Oregonian a large sum of money. Is the news so obtained, at

The Oregonian's own effort and expense, its own property, or not? Has any other newspaper that may want it a right to demand it and to have it? No claim perhaps of this kind will be made. And yet there is no difference in principle or in fact between the

status of the news collected by The Oregonian and that of the news collected

shown also that the Associated Press is not a common carrier, nor even a private carrier, since it has not a mile of wire nor any means of carriage, nor any property whatever, except the desks here and there in its offices. It has no capital stock, sells no news, makes no profits, declares no dividends. It employs men to gather and write news for exchange, on a mutual system, among its members. These news reports are its property and their property, gathered solely for their use in newspapers published by members of the associa-

tion. But it is asked, "Why can't others ge the news?" They can. But they must take the trouble and incur the expense necessary to gather and write it; and then they must pay also for telegraphing it. Nothing valuable can be had in this world without the effort necessary to obtain it. News reports, in form for publication, do not spring up spontaneously. They are not a product of the air. The Associated Press and the news papers of its membership pay enormous sums for gathering and writing news Hence the reports they collect are their own property, of course. What is news News is information; but all information is not news, certainly not in the newspaper sense. To be news, the in formation must be comething recent and interesting. News is largely a matter of relation. The same information is novel to one man, and stale to another-one finds it dull and another in teresting; to Smith it is of the highest importance, while to Jones it is of no onsequence. News is the report of current events; it is gossip-it may be of the court or camp or shop or mart-but gossip still. A state paper, a great battle, a petty scandal-not the events themselves, but the first report of them is news. Property can and does exist only in the story of the event as formulated by the reporter and in the work he does to bring it to the point of publication; yet this is or may be property of very high value. Often it costs a great deal of effort and a great deal of money. Can those who have put forth this effort and expended this money be called on, justly, to share with others the benefits obtainable from publication?

Neither The Oregonian nor the Ass clated Press has disposition or power to prevent others from gathering news writing it, telegraphing it. The business is open to everybody, on equal terms, and from the nature of the cas never can be monopolized. But it is a strange notion that news reports collected for publication are not the property-the exclusive and rightful property-of those who gather them, and that anybody who wants to, publish them has a right to insist on becoming a joint owner and partner in the property and business. That idea, The Ore gonian ventures to think, will not prevail.

Let us condense the statement. Do the news reports which The Oregonian collects, writes and prepares for publication belong to itself, or to others who may want them? And the same as to the Associated Press. Are the news reports which it collects for exchange among its members, at cost of skill, labor and money, its own property, or the property of others? The question telegraphic rates is now com pletely eliminated; for nobody again will pretend that the Associated Press or any of its members has or can have any advantage in rates over others. The Oregonian has thought it just as well to make all these matters plain. It never failed yet, on any careful, candid and full appeal, to reach the intelligence

people would only stimulate their perception until the Senate appears to them as it really is, and if they would make their convictions and desires known to members of Legislatures, no party machine or purse-proud organization of wealth would be sturdy enough to defy their will.

The people can reform the Senate in the very simple way of insisting upon the election of worthy men-men whom the threats of bosses cannot terrify not the machinations of lobbies can corrupt, If we could get a popular awakening to the fact that the Senate should be a reward of merit for hard-won ability and hardly-maintained independence of spirit, the Senate would speedily be come elective in the true sense, and re-

sponsive to the public conscience instead of to Wall street. DEPOSITS OF SURETY COMPANIES. No one has yet introduced in the Legislature a bill to require surety compa nies to make deposits in the state treasury as a means of securing the fulfillment of their obligations. When some city, county or the state has lost a few thousand dollars through the defalca tion of an officer who has an insolvent surety company as a bondsman, people will wonder why some law was passed to protect the public under such circumstances. As the law now stands,

eral approval.

land.

perished through the visitation.

sides by wide stretches of treacherous

County Treasurer, Tax Collector or other county or state officer may give an official bond with a surety company as surety, and the county or state has no alternative but to accept the bond, even though the surety company be insolvent. The law merely requires that when the company begins doing business in the state it must have a paid-up capital of \$100,000. It is not even re quired that this capital must be unimpaired. After a company has once entered upon businees in this state it may impair its capital and be worth nothing whatever, yet it must be accepted as surety for public officers, administrators, trustees, etc. In case of defalcation the state or county must look outside the State of Oregon for the property upon which to levy in order to en-

force payment of an obligation. Insurance companies are required to deposit in the state treasury bonds to the amount of \$50,000, which are held by

the state as security for the fulfillment of the company's obligations. Nothing whatever is required of surety companies, which do a very similar business The Secretary of State has twice called attention to this serious defect in the law, but the last Legislature gave no heed and the present Legislature has thus far followed the example of its predecessor, probably upon the theory that lows: since no losses have ever been sustained none ever will be. The practice of givappointed by the board and at a conference which immediately followed, the new chief was asked how long it would take him to run the gamblers out of the City of Atlanta. "It will take about two weeks, or possibly it may be done in ten days." said Connally. "That is too long." said Mayor English. "We will give you until day after tomorrow night at 12 o'clock and if you cannot do it by that time your resignation will be accepted." The young chief was instructed that he needed only a crowbar, an ax and a small number ing official bonds with surety companies as sureties is new, but growing rapidly. Before an individual can be accepted as

a surety he must be a citizen of the state and prove that he is worth double the amount for which he is a surety. A corporation, to serve in the same pacity, need not be worth anything. By making it compulsory upon the state and county to accept such bonds with corporations as sureties the Legislature conferred great advantages upon these concerns. In addition to that, the law requires that the fees for the surety service for trustees, administrators, etc., must be paid by the estate or trust fund.

The State of New Jersey requires a deposit of \$50,000, and also provides that if any surety company wishes to withdraw from the state it must first secure an agreement from some other company or person to assume all its obligations.

Oregon now has a law which provides

# THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1903.

### enterprise that foists itself, unsought, BOWEN TELLS THE TRUTH. upon public attention. Its growth has been in strict accordance with the law Chicago Chronicle. The dispatches of Mr. Bowen, the repof supply and demand. Does any one suppose, for example, that the great newspapers of the country would print tions at Washington, are truthful, to say

the details of a prizefight if there was the least of them. He declares that the operations of Great not a call for this class of "news"? Or Britain, Germany and Italy in Venezuelan that the details of a murder, like that waters "have transgressed the rules gov-erning civilized nations," and that their demands upon the country which he repof Sheriff Withers, of Lane County, the other day, would be given if public in terest in the matter was not mandasents are "an offense to modern civiliza tory? When we live in an ideal world This is plain language, but it embodie

the "ideal newspaper" will, no doubt, prose along as one of its features. Until plain truth The performances of the allied squadthen the reputable newspaper, under the

rons in Venezuelan waters have been worse than barbarous. They have been censorship of common decency, will continue to mirror the events of the world, piratical. supported by public patronage and gen

Acting under a pence flag, they have carried on war. Pretending to maintain a blockade for the collection of a debt,

they have destroyed shipping, bombarded forts and killed men, women and children who had no warning of hostilities. Another of the insular possessions of France has had a bolsterous session Such a proceeding as this in any quarter of Enrope would have resulted in instant conflict. It is engaged in here so far as with nature and a thousand people have The Island of Hikuera, in the South Sea the public yet knows without so much as group, was the scene of this last disastest on the part of the United States. ter. The survivors are not numerous, The alliance between England and Gerthe population of the islands not being many in this miscrable business involve iot only a gross affront to the Binited large, but those who are left are in a states but an assault upon international state of utter destitution, which the law and a violation of the commones French Governor who resides at Tahiti will take measures to relieve. These

rules of civilization. Mr. Bowen is an American, but, unand other little islands in far-away ceas fortunately, he speaks for Venezuela and not for the United States. There is some are pleasant places to dream about, but the realities of life upon them are anyatisfaction, however, in the knowledge that he speaks the truth. thing but agreeable. The product of volcanio action, encompassed on all

# Finishing the Simplon Tunnel.

New York Tribune. Of the rapidity with which the stupenwaters, in the direct path of warring winds, brooded over by isolation, there ous project of tunneling the Alps beneath he Simplon Pass is being pressed Consul s little in the conditions and promises of life on these islands that is attractive Richmond Pearson, the newly appointed Minister to Persia, from whom Hobson of to people who have been accustomed to feel a stable continent beneath their Merrimac fame derives his name, gives interesting testimony. He says: feet. Even Samoa, most enticing of all, work is progressing rapidly in the tunnel possibly through the lease of life that on both sides of the Alps. About 4000 workmen are employed in the tunnel, and they gave to Robert Louis Stevenson, has had in recent years its thrilling not less than 6000 on the Italian section record of hurricane and shipwreck of the road between Isella, at the mouth Most people, even of adventurous spirit, of the tunnel, and Arona, the present terwill be content after the record of the ninus of the railway running north fro past year of convulsion and death on Milan. It is now practically certain that the road will be completed within the es-timated time-that is to say, by July 1, the small islands of the sea to visit these spots of tropical luxuriance and sudden 1965, as nearly two-thirds of the tunnel devastation in imagination only, and was finished July 1, 1962, and the worst stick for good, solid reality to the mainobstacles have already been met and mas-The greatest of the impediments tered. was the ever-increasing heat in the tunnel, caused by the growing volume of water, which, although it starts at the In its war upon local gamblers and lawless saloons, the Nashville American is doing some effective work in uproot

summit of the mountain, 6000 feet above the line of the railway, after percolating can be nothing else. through beds of limestone, becomes al most boiling hot and flows into the tunnel at a temperature of from 112 degrees to degrees, rendering not only work but life impossible without resort to artificial means of refrigeration. The engin by turning cold air on hot air and The engineers water on hot water, has reduced the temperature in the tunnel from 140 to 70 degrees, Fahrenheit. The volume of water owing out of the south end of the tun-

nel is over 15,000 gallons a minute, and furnishes motive power sufficient not only to work the refrigerating apparatus, but to compress the air by which the drills are operated. This tunnel, when completed, will be the largest in the world towit, 14 miles long, or twice the length of the Mount Cenis, and five miles longer than the St. Gothard. The cost of the tunnel alone will be 79,000,000 france (\$13,-510,000), an average of nearly \$1,000,000 a mile.'

### Broadway's Traffic Held for a Child.

time your testinaturates that he needed only a crowbar, an ax and a small number of policemen with nerve and a few side arms at each place. He adopted the suggestion and made his raids simultaneously at all the well-known places, first providing wagons to haul off the stuff, and conveyances for the prisoners. The prisoners were taken to the jail and locked up, and the stuff was taken to the Square and burned up, the Chief of Police pouring on the oil and the Mayor touching the match. This was in 1881, when Atlanta was a town of less than 50,000, I am told, and I notice from the Atlanta News of January 20, 1993, that the new city directory just being issued at this time shows the pres-New York Mail and Express. When traffic on Broadway was me just being issued at this time shows the pres-ent population to be 139,980. This is not a showing for a city. More than 200 sent in twenty years, and it has done without gamblers. oman by the arm, started to guide through the lane separating trucks and

cars. Half way across the street the little dropped a package and a few cents' d on the

# THIS IS NOT ARBITRATION.

# Chicago Inter Ocean. The treaty for the settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute does not provide

for arbitration. There is nothing to arbitrate. The tribunal as constituted under the treaty is to be a tribunal of interpreta-

tion-a commission of jurists to inter-pret the language of the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain.

There was only one interpretation of the treaty up to 1898. There was no misunderstanding as to the boundary while Russia held Alaska. There was no ques-tion as to the boundary when the terriwas transferred to the United States. For 30 years the United States occupied all of the territory within the boundaries described in the treaty of 1825, established military posts and Government schools patrolled the waters with naval and reveue vessels, established custom-houses

nd supervised the Indian tribes occupying all of the territory. Great Britain formally acknowledged the correctness of the boundary in 1839. Great Britain and Canada acknowledged

t in 1857, and Canada accepted it again in 1876 and 1878. In 1838, 30 years after the territory had come into the possession of the United States, Great Britain and Canada presented an interpretation of the treaty of 1825,

which gave to Canada more than half the American territory in the Alaskan oanhandle. It soon became apparent to English and

Canadian statesmen that the American people would not yield one inch of Ameri-can territory, and the high joint commission of 1898 failed in all its negotiations

pressed. It is necessary, however, that some tribunal or commission pass authoritatively on points in dispute. The American members of the high joint commission in 1898 cubmifted the plan now accepted by Great Britain and incorporated in the treaty before the Senate. This plan is, in brief, to appoint a tribunal composed of three of the most distinguished Judges in the United States and three Judges of the highest English courts, to interpret the treaty of 1825. There is to be no seventh Judge, or umadian interpretation of the treaty is to e accepted. The agreement of Great Britain to the appointment of such a tribunal is, in effect, official notification to Canada that it has abandoned the preposterous claim presented by the Dominion. In other words, the Alaskan treaty is a measure to cover the retreat of Great Britain and Canada from an untenable position. It

ing the fallacy that "wide open" conditionshelp the growth of a city. Among other bits of American municipal history with which it braces its arguments it prints the story of a similar fight in Atlanta, told by a correspondent as fol-A young man by the name of Connally was ited by the board and at a conference immediately followed, the new chief

gested the other day, a feeble old woman in tattered garments made her way to the corner of Dey street with a little girl clutching nervously at her skirts. The stalwart policeman at the crossing ap-proached them, and, gently taking the her

# NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Legislature is not the only place where they have bills. The Chinese citizens are just beginning

to smash their New Year's resolutions, no doubt.

William Hooper Young may be a bold, had man, but the chances are that he is not as had as his pictures.

The Methodist church collected over \$23,000,000 during the past year. Will trust legislation cover this case?

Some one says Portland hasn't enough streets. It is very evident that we can't keep those we have in repair, so that they can be used.

A man committed suicide the other day in New York because he couldn't get warm. May be he thought he was going to a climate where he wouldn't need any coal.

The Missouri Legislature is considering the proposition of prohibiting football. It might be wise to settle war at home before trying to do so in the camp of the enemy.

The new broom that is being wielded by the Police Department will probably have to be supplanted by an automatic streetsweeper before the North End is completely cleaned up.

The people with poems on the beautiful because the Alaskan proposition was snow who didn't get a chance to spring them on the suffering public should rest assured. There will be some more snow

> next year, perhaps. The anarchist in Philadelphia who mur-dered another anarchist should be commended. The next thing he ought to do is to kill off the rest of his society, and then commit suicide.

The Sheriff in Butte has attached the scenery of a theatrical company now playing in that town. It is to be hoped that the stuff will be locked up where no on will have to look at it.

Secretary of War Root has reported to Congress that the United States has 10 .-\$53,396 men available for military duty. It is a safe bet that Baron Speck von Sternberg rushed the news over the wire to Berlin,

According to the opinion of many offi-

ers in the United States Navy Ameri-

cans need not go into spasms at th

## A Larger Navy.

In other

Either the American or the

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The experience of the Germans with he little fort at San Carlos shows that land fortifications, if adequately provided modern guns and capably manned, with are a match for several times that num ber of guns in an attacking fleet. It is ber of guns in an attacking heet. It as possible, of course, that the German as-sailants of San Carlos were not very formidable. Germany has never won any triumphs as a naval power. But the experience of the Spanish forts in Cuba and Porto Rico, when attacked by greatly su-perior forces of Americans in 1898, proves that in such a conflict one man and one gun on the land counts for more than several times as many on an attacking fleet. This is agreeable news to the neet. This is agreeable news to the American people, but at the same time it will be necessary to construct a power-ful Navy for offensive operations if war be forced on us. The best mode of de-fense is often offense. A fleet, in order to succeed, must often do the attacking in-tende of watting to be attacking infleet. The stead of waiting to be attacked. United States imperatively needs a much larger Navy than it has now, and there

### Monroe Doctrine a Living Entity. Captain Alfred Mahan.

are good reasons for asuming that Con-gress will be impressed with this im-

ortant truth.

It is vain to argue narrowly concern ing what the Monroe Doctrine is from a precise application made of it to any parishment should be continuous as well finality of definition antecedent to some National announcement, formally plete, which, it is to be hoped, will never be framed, but which, if it were, would doubtless remain liable to contrary inter-pretation, sharing therein the fate from which neither enactments of Legislatures nor a bull of the pope can claim exemption The virtue of the Monroe Doctrine, with out which it would die deservedly, is that through its correspondence with National necessities it possesses the inherent prin-ciple, of life which adapts itself with the lexibility of a growing plant to the successive conditions it encounters. One of these conditions, of course, is the growing strength of the Nation itself.

possibility of our ships having to fight those of Germany. An officer in the Brooklyn navy-yard has this to say "The Germany navy looks great on pa per, but it is not as formidable as is generally supposed. Leaving aside any ques tion as to the torpedo-boat fleet, I have found on examination that nearly 68 per cent of the cruisers, battleships an other large vessels of the imperial navy are unable to go more than 600 miles from

home because of the inability to carry sufficient steaming coal. This is not im-agination. It is an epitome of official figures." A writer in Italia Termale, quoted by the National Druggist, December, is no much in favor of the theory that late suppers are injurious. "He declares, i fact," says the latter paper, "that man; ersons who remain thin and weakly, 1 spite of all precautions in regard to die etc., owe the fact largely to habitual ab

stemiousness at night. He says, ver, truly, that physiology teaches us that, I sleeping as in walking, there is a perpetu al waste going on in the tissues of th body, and it seems but logical that nour

which it is a member. Such of its own news as they may want The Oregonian supplies for exchange with its fellow members. The medium of exchange is known as the Associated Press, which has offices here and there, wherein men are employed and paid to collect, sift and write reports of news. Neither these men nor their employers have any monopoly of news or of the sources of it. The incidents and events on which news reports are founded are free and open to all. But he or they who write the story or the report of an event, or pay for having it written, have a rightful property in their story, report or version. That news story belongs to him or them; for it is their enterprise, their labor, their money, that has produced it, What element of monopoly is here? None whatever. As many stories or versions of the occurrence may be written as there are persons who, for any motive, or purpose, take an interest in it. But the newspaper or the association that has written its story has a right of property in that particular story; and it is on this indefeasible basis that the right of The Oregonian and of the Associated Press to the property they have created is founded. Of course every other newspaper, every other news association, has an equal right of property in the news report they may collect and write. The next step is the transmission or carriage of the news.

Various agencies are employed-the postal service, the telephone, sometimes messengers, but chiefly the telegraph. There are two great telegraph compa nies doing business in the United States The Associated Press deals with both; so does The Oregonian. The rates made by the two companies are the same, They carry for all newspapers and all news associations at the same rates or charges. Over other news associations the Associated Press has no advantage whatever in rates. The word rate for all is the same, the mileage rate for wires is the same. The Oregonian itself collects most of the news of the Pacific Northwest, as special service. This news, as the columns of The Oregonian show, is of great length and bulk. It runs into many thousands of words daily. For its carriage by telegraph from points in Oregon, Washington Idaho and California, The Oregonia pays from one-third to one-half cent s word. It is a rate open to every one who wishes to publish a newspaper in Portland. The Oregonian also has a heavy special report from the Eastchiefly from Washington. For this tele graphic service it also pays the open rate-one and one-quarter cents a word. (Yesterday the rate inadvertently was stated to be one and three-quarters.) Whoever may want special news from Washington, New York or other East ern cities for a paper at Portland may have it carried by either telegraph company at the same rate The Oregonian pays. Whatever newspaper or news as sociation wants the use of a wire may get it at the same rate which The Oregonian and its associates pay; and there are two telegraph companies to deal with each of which will be glad to get as many customers as it can serve.

It has now been shown fully that there can be no monopoly of news, and that no newspaper, no news association has or can have any advantage over others in telegraph rates. It has been

of the country. THE SENATE AND THE PEOPLE. While the Littlefield anti-trust bill passes the House of Representatives by a vote of 245 to 0, the trusts themselves turn to the Senate for ald and comfort, as naturally as the duckling takes to water, as confidently as the frightened

child flies to the breast of its faithful nurse.' The owner knoweth his ox. It is a striking demonstration in the steady assimilation of our American Senate to the British House of Lorda The Senate is no longer a representative body. The House is representative. It is elected. But the Senate is appointive The appointing power is vested in a little oligarchy, sometimes in one man consisting of the machine organization

of the majority party in each state. The impending struggle between the elective President and the elected House of Representatives on one hand and the trusts and the appointive Senate on the other hand promises to be sharp and momentous. The people are with the President and the House, but the ruling clique of the Senate will probably win There is time to pass all the anti-trust bills that the trusts approve, but the session is too short to pass any antitrust bill that the trusts oppose The constitutional and traditional

method of electing Senators multiplies the power of the machine. The machine is pretty certain to be in close touch with the great corporations, or with enormous and unscrupulous wealth in whatever hands it is reposed. The result is that the Websters are growing carce in the Senate and the Platts and Clarks are growing plenty. It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of the needle than for a man to be elected to the Senate who values his manhood higher than the friendship of the ma-

chine or the approval of organized vealth. The arrangement squeezes out th high-minded man and substitutes in his place one of two types-either the rich corruptionist who buys his way in and serves the corporations as a part of them, or else the unscrupulous poor man who craves the office for what he can make out of it. Neither is a public

servant in any true sense of the term As long as the Senate is composed of these two types, the trusts will turn to it in hope, and the people will turn away from it in disgust. There was a time in our history whe

Legislative bodies needed to be assured of conservative regard for corporate interests. That was when our railroads and manufactures and financial institutions were struggling for a secure footing in the battle for life. The danger then was from unwise and unreasoning antipathy to legitimate wealth. But that time has passed away, and we have emerged upon an era when the pruden and well-disposed are most concerned for the protection of the people from encroachments of wealth illegitimately won, and for the protection of society from the consequences of its own un restrained wrath, engendered by the spectacle of inordinate wealth and power, gained through special privieres

We often say that this untoward sit uation in the Senate will continue until nators are elected by direct vote of the people, and probably that is true. Tet it does not need to be true. If the tail is not simply an upstart business

that the statute of limitations shall not run against the state or a county, so a similar provision as to the continuance of the deposit should be made.

PORTAGE WILL HASTEN CANAL. The Government canal and locks at the cascades of the Columbia were soon completed after the state put a portage railroad in operation there. Operation of that railroad made it futile to oppose an open river; it practically opened the river. While opposition could accomplish its object by contributing to all sorts of petty delays in the Government work, that method was availed of. Delay was no longer an effective instrument when the portage railroad began its work.

Circumstances attending the project of opening the Columbia River at the itself to a more congenial task. dalles do not give promise of much greater speed than was made at the cas cades. Must we see that dawdle through twenty years of sluggishness? The his work in preparing and helping to se ways of delaying or preventing such an improvement as this are many, but there is only one way to accomplish it. A state portage railroad would practically open the river, and would have the that Mr. Eddy is one of the most active effect of destroying opposition to the canal and locks. Instead of delaying

the marine enterprise, it would hasten it, because there could no longer be any purpose in delay. This will not in any sense commit the state to the railroad business. Nobody urges that the portage railway be more than a temporary device for opening the river. The portage is simply to do the work (to a measurable extent) that will be done by the canal and locks when completed. After that there will be no use for it, and it will be abandoned. It will hasten the day of relief for the producers of the Upper Columbia Basin, which service will be worth all that it is

proposed to pay for it. Though this is a much more extensiv project than that at the cascades, it in

volves the same economic principles, and there is as much reason for expecting good results from the present bill as from the experiment at the cascades. This will not be an experiment. And if it were, the great benefit promised would warrant this effort on the part of Oregon to get larger use of the Columbla River.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, whose open campaign against vice created a sensation that had its day and passed on, has now on hand a scheme for the publication of an ideal daily newspaper in New York. Not a religious paper. Dr. Parkhurst has lived close enough to modern life to know that journals of that class belong as distinctly to the past as do the doctrines of Jonathan Edwards. He has in mind a paper that will give "clean, wholesome news that will educate and not degrade the public taste." He proposes to print facts with out elaboration or embellishment, and to print them for just what they are worth, if printable. He believes that the public is hungering for a publication of that kind, and will buy it eager ly. The theory does credit to Dr. Parkhurst's love for and faith in humanity. In reducing this theory to practice,

however, the good man will most likely be subject to a painful awakening. The newspaper that prints the news in de-

ends of Whittier, and worth of peanuts were scattere name is legion, will find pleasure in the tracks. She looked at her big guardian thought that the personal relics of the with a stare, and asked: gentle Quaker poet have fallen into the "Can I get them back? By this time the truckdrivers were pullhands of those who will prize them, and

By this time the trackdrivers were pul-ing impatiently on their reins, for the progress of the trio had been slow. "Certainly, little one," replied the po-liceman, as he put up his hand and held that the sum realized from their sale is sufficient to purchase and maintain in its modest simplicity the old Whittler homestead in Massachusetts. A plain the Broadway traffic in check while the house, suggestive in the picture of it child gathered them all into a newspaper.

### A \$7,000,000 Road for France. New York American.

Americans have secured the co for the construction and operation of what promises to be one of the most im-

portant electric traction systems in Euportant electric traction systems in Ed-rope. The franchise, in which John Hays Hammond and Henry A. Buttens, of San Francisco, are prominently interested, calls for the building of a road 275 miles in length, to connect Lille, one of the most light through the portrayal of its onetime life in "Snow Bound." The preservation of this old homestead is the work of the New England Historical Society, and that body has seldom set important commercial centers of France, with Roubaix and Tourcoing. In the French coal region. The cost of construction and equipment is put at about \$7,000,-000. The total number of inhabitants within a radius of \$% miles of Lille is If Representative Eddy did nothing else at this session of the Legislature, upward of \$00,0000. In addition to operat-ing the electric road, a large power stacure the passage of the corporation license tax bill would alone make his tion is to be built in the vicinity of the coalmines for the purpose of generating current to operate the machinery. services valuable to the state. The dispatches from Salem disclose, however,

### Newfoundland Fishing Fraud. Baltimore Sun.

lower house. The corporation license The fishermen of Gloucester, Mass., who tax bill, which bears Mr. Eddy's name, are decided protectionists and have much will raise a revenue of about \$100,000 a influence at Washington, are not, it ap pears, fishermen at all, as a rule, but traders who go to Newfoundland to buy year. The burden will be equitably imposed upon concerns which have hithfish and then bring them to Gloucester or Boston and enter them free of duty on the pretense that they are "American erto paid comparatively little taxes. At the same time that the measure meets popular aproval its provisions are not caught." They enter the fish as "caught by American fishermen, assisted by natives of Newfoundland," but it is a fraud. The fishing fraud is often supplemented, it is stated, by smuggling. Opium is got ashore in tea caddies, expensive drugs are packed in pickle bottles, liquor comes in herring barrels and champagne in various ways. Some one sent to the members of the Sometimes the "Puritans" are caught at

their tricks, but not often.

# Somebody Should Be Punished.

proposed State Bureau of Information. New York Evening Post This might have been well enough. But All organs of public opinion in Congress the press and the bar ought to take r this same some one had somehow proof the Doblin-Quigg case at Washington cured a lot of envelopes bearing The and not allow it to pass off as a mystery, still less as a matter for jest or sarcasm. It is perfectly certain that perjury has been committed of a peculiarly brazen and Oregonian imprint, and used them to make the inclosures, conveying the im-

pression that they had been sent from damaging kind. It is probable The Oregonian office by The Oregonian. that con ruption of a Congressman was attempted in order to get money from the public treasury. Moreover, the dignity and authority of Congress have been insulted This is not the way The Oregonian does business, and it expressly disavows responsibility for such an attempt in such and flouted in the most glaring manner If such things can be done without some body going to the penitentiary there is no And speaking of the mellifluent name ich use in having laws and a system of in the State of Washington, name the jurisprudence.

### Young Men in the Army. Minneapolis Journal.

In respect to promotion from the ranks the Army is in much better condition than the Navy. It is substantially correct to say that any American soldier of intelligence and energy can raise himself fro the ranks to shoulder straps, but the treatment of the men by the officers is such as to discourage ambitious but selfrespecting young men from entering the Army with a view of climbing to the top.

# An Insult to the Rabbits.

San Francisco Call. The Legislators of Utah have raise their voices to high heaven in a howl of indignation because a newspaper com-pared them to a bunch of jack rabbits. This unwarranted assault duml creatures of the earth cannot but ex sympathy.

### Poor Material in the Senate New York Evening Post

It is increasingly harder for high-minded statesmen to pass into the Senate. That body under the present conditions draws to itself chiefy the more present-able bosses and the mediocre sort of successful business men who fill the party cheet and do the boss' bidding. "Wealth unguided and uninformed, untempered by a patriotic and statesmanlike regard for the general welfare." When the real power of the Senate oligarchy is fully understood by the plain people we shall probably have a Constitutional amendment and popular election of Senators, This will be no sovereign remedy for the ills we have spoken of, but it would at

least improve the personnel of the Senate. Would Be a Strong Candidate.

### Memphis Commercial-Appeal. Olney is not only available, but he is also a man who has been tried and found not wanting. He has an international the handled tation as a diplomat. handled England on the Venezuelan matter in an able manner, and he quit at the right time. He has the confidence of the country and he will have less difficulty in carrying doubtful states than anyone who could be named. With a good running mate Mr. Olney would sweep the country.

# The Province of the Press.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The greatest public service a new can perform is faithfuly and accurately to publich all facts of public interest. This is not only a right; it is a duty. And he who would restrain the liberty of the press in the exercise of the right and performance of the duty is an anachronit curious survival of an age when manhoe shrank before tyranny and freedom was yet a pretty dream.

### Has His Hands Full. San Francisco Call.

San Francisco Call. Senator Hoar has emphatically ex-pressed the opinion that President Theo-dore Roosevelt, in common courtesy, should keep his hands off in matters of legislation until the National Legislature has had its swing. The Senator might have added that there are several other things now happening in Washington that the President would like to but cannot

drop.

Adieu, My Native Shore. Lord Byron. Adieu, adieul my native shore Fades o'er the waters blue; The night winds sigh, the breakers And shrieks the wild seamew. Yon sun that sets upon the ses. We follow in his flight: Farewell awhile to him and thes, My native land-good-night!

A few short hours and he will rise To give the morrow hirth; And I shall hall the main and skies But not my mother earth. Deserted in my own good hall, Its hearth is desolate; Wild weeds are gathering on the wall, My dog howis at the gate.

he digestion of the food taken on linner-time, or in the early evening, finished, as a usual thing, before or b bedtime, yet the activity of the process of assimilation, etc., progress for hou afterward, and when one retires wi an empty stomach, the result of this act ivity is sleeplessness, and an undue wast

ing of the system.

The truth of the following tale vouched for by a young lady teacher one of Portland's free kindergartens. seems that several years ago St. Valen tine's day fell on a Sunday, and as it wa the object of the institution of learning to disseminate knowledge of worldly a fairs, the approaching fete was discuss in the class by the aforesaid teache After she had told all she knew of S Valentine and his day, she began to que tion the little tots about what she ha told them, in order to see if they re

membered all of it. "Now, Willie, tell the class what nee Sunday will be," she asked of the smalle member.

"Well, I dunno what next Sunday'll be but all Sundays is generally hell in o house," was the prompt reply shot bac by Willie.

The teacher was very naturally shock to hear such talk coming from one innocent as Willie, and made a thorou investigation. After a great deal of tal it was finally learned that Willie object to going to Sunday school on general prin ciples, and when the day of rest can around he generally had a row with hi

paternal parent.

Miniatures for Boston's Museum. Boston Herald.

The Museum of Fine Arts has just re-ceived as a bequest from the late Mis-Harriet Thayer Walker a rich collection Harriet Hayer Waiker a rich collectio of miniatures, largely by importan painters, portraying members of th Bourbon and Bonaparte dynastics. They are 50 portraits, together with one came and a cross of the Legion of Honor.

### PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHER

Dr. Halley (looking at thermometer) "Humph! I don't like your temperature Sick Student-"Then why did you take It?" Harvard Lampoon.

Bragg-"I was knocked senseless by a cric et ball two years ago." The Boy in the Co "When does yer expeck ter get over it -Glasgow Evening Times.

Deacon-"Little boy! Why are you not church?" The Little Boy-"Why ain't I church? Hully Gee! Did yer ever see pic erel ketched in a church?"-Puck.

She-"I must say that I am disappoint in you; there was a time when I thought ; were a man of boundless courage." H

were a man of boundless courage. He "That was when I proposed to you, of course -Richmond Dispatch. Wiffle-"You call yourself happy becau your wife thinks you the best man on earth Topper-"Nothing of the kind. I am hap because she keeps up the farce of appear to think so."-Boston Transcript.

Nell-"There is nothing more delightful th the knowledge that a man is in love w you." Bess-"Oh, I don't know. Wha the matter with the knowledge that two three men are in love with you?"-Chica Daily News.

Daily News. Miss Chellus-"Automobiling is her fr now, I hear." Miss Speltz-"Ah! yes; cause it improves her looks at least 50 cent." Miss Chellus-""The Meal How Miss Speltz-"Because she wears a mask b the time."-Philadelphia Press. Southing-"Contend it Maria! didn't

Scribbler-"Confound it, Maria! didn't Scribbler- Confound it, Mariai duant tell you not to let the baby touch anyth on my desk?" His Wife-"Well, you know can't watch her all the time. Has she d any mischief?" Scribbler-"I should say has! She's written a historical novel.

Pennsylvania. Representative Jones applies to the Washington Legislature for instructions on the checkerboard bill. Why should he go to this supererogatory trouble? Will he obey as to checkerboards the voice he scorned on Cuban reciprocity?

criticised by the corporations which will be affected thereby. The Eddy law, as it will always be designated, will be a milestone in our progress in governmental policy.

Legislature at Salem yesterday copies

of an editorial paragraph in The Ore-

gonian last Saturday relative to the

a way to influence the Legislature.

counties running up the north bank of

the Columbia. There's Pacific, Wah

kiakum, Cowlitz, Clark; Skamania

Klickitat, Yakima, Kittitas-more mu

list of counties in the country.

sic for you than in any other similar

Thirty-three states have the per dien

allowance for legislators, ranging from

\$3 in Oregon, Kansas and Vermont to

\$8 in Nevada and California, while

twelve states pay salaries from \$150 per

term in Maine, to \$1500 per session in

and hardest-working members of the

that has become familiar to thousand

as an embellishment of Whittier's

works, of little more than the shelter

of a New England family in the early

years of the past century, it is ye

aglow in imagination with love and