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TODAY'S WEATHER-Generally fair; winds nostly easterly. VESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem

temperature, 27; pre cipitation, none

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18

A NECESSARY AMENDMENT.

Our state, acting through its Legis. lature, joins others in a call on Congress for submission of an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, so as to change the mode of electing Senators. If thirty states-two-thirds of the whole -make this call, Congress must submit the proposition to the states for their action. The Senate has steadily refused to take the initial step necessary to change of the obsolete method estab lished by the Constitution-obsolete because the spirit and purpose that caused the adoption of it when the Constitution was formulated have been utterly lost. The promise is now fair that twothirds of the states may join in the call. There could be no doubt of its ratification; for the country is heartly

tired of the present method. It has been absurdly objected that such change in the method of electing Senators would be followed by a radical revolution in the distribution of representation in the Senate. In other words the equality of the states in the Senate would be endangered by a demand for proportional representation in that body. The objection is chimerical, since such demand could proceed only from the most populous states, and they are but a small minority. Besides, the principle would remain fixed in the Constitution that no state, without its consent, can be deprived of equal suffrage

in the Senate. The method now invoked for amend- it! It has cost me one houndred and

excellent health. The mother of a numerous family, she was energetic, capable and apparently tireless in the disit received scant attention. It was regarded as a device in the interest of charge of her duties. She was, morelawyers rather than the people. Noover, practiced in the requirements of body points to injustice as a result of social life, having been in a manner the present method; the most that is bred to them, and went to Washington urged against it is that it holds possiwell equipped by experience and a ready tact for her duties. Notwithstanding this, however, her health is should see fit to abuse their powers on shirk their duties. But grand juries suffering from the strain and now, by almost invariably are guided by the adorder of her physician, she has canceled all of her social engagements, her condition being such as to demand comis general satisfaction with the operaplete rest. There is this difference in such a case, between the novice in social life and one who is to the manner

born: The former does not know how court persons charged with crime. to protect herself from the suddenly imposed strain, and, feeling that she cannot give up, as was the case with Mrs. Harrison, goes beyond the limit before she will consent to rest, while the latter yields the point before the ilmit is reached, and more readily recuperates. Mrs. Roosevelt belongs to cries for abolishment of seamen's abuses? Is their love a plant, to flourthe latter class, and will no doubt soon be again in her place at the head of ish only when no Legislature is in ses sion and then to wither on the stalk as

the social life of Washington.

LOW STANDARDS IN POLITICS.

The moral awakening of the Nation to which President Roosevelt's acces anti-crimping bill was introduced in the ion, example and addresses have power-House, where it has since been passed fully contributed, is reflected in the municipal housecleaning of St. Louis progress stays. How is it we hear Minnespolie, Senttle and other cities nothing in its advocacy from those who have been fulminating against Portland and also in the general condemnation that is visited upon the operations of Addicks in Delaware. It is not that upon press and officials to cast out the corruption of this sort is anything new; evil from among us? Have they gone for it has always existed; but the noteon a journey, or is it that they prefer worthy thing is in the public attention to keep the issue on ice for future use? and discredit it is receiving. There is Is the reformer so jealous of his calling no moral depth like the depth of indifthat he fears to remove the basis of his ference. There is always hope except perennial wail? for seared conscience.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, whose name is synonym for Christian scholarship and exalted citizenship, has done nothing in his long career of more practical benefi cence than to direct his weekly magazine. The Outlook, to an expose of the Tammany and the Addicks operations Alfred Hodder writes of New York, and George Kennan, the author and lecturer, of Delaware. The service of Mr. Kennan is worthy his talents and his honorable record in investigation of moral obliquity. His narrative in the Outlook is the most amazing relation of cynical corruption ever made in the United States. The story of Senator Clark's corruption of Montana may be as bad; but that has not been told so plainly. Addicks seems to have confined his operations to the two more populous counties of Kent and Sussex and there is testimony that his cam-

paign expenses amounted to \$400,000 in cal solution of the problem, by licensing election years. Much of this seems to the vocation of callors' boarding-house have gone directly to individual voters, keepers and empowering a commission most of it in new \$5 and \$10 bills. These to take away the licenses upon evidence appeared suddenly a few days before of seamen's abuses. It also sets a election, where no such bills had been maximum charge for the services of the seen before since the last election. After election they appeared in the banks businees against violence and fraud. If by thousands. advantage is now taken of the favoring Addicks was divorced from his wife situation, this troublesome problem at her instance upon statutory grounds, may be settled for a long term of years. and then took up with the woman at If the opportunity is allowed to slip whose house he had been a frequent by, we can expect nothing but the pres visitor and in whose favor he had once ent carnival of extortion and crime induced his wife to deed a house and Humanity and business sense alike lot owned by herself. His public career call for this reform. The port is brought seems to have been on a par with his into distavor with masters and owners private standards. On the Thursday

by the inordinate cost of securing seaafter the state election of 1894 a dinne men, while the use of bludgeon, polwas given at the house of Charles L. soned liquor, abduction and even mur-Moore, in Georgetown, Del., to fourteen der has often established a degree of prominent Republicans from the southterrorism among seamen in port, comern part of the state. At that dinner pared with which slavery would be Mr. Addicks made a speech, in which, among other things, he said: "Well, paradise. Every humane agency in the state should be brought to bear for the . I've bought it; parsage of this bill; and the support of boys, we've won. I've paid for it; and I'm going to have country members should be forthcoming, because every dollar added to the

in the present Oregon Legislature rethe Krag-Jorgensen rifle, with which storing the compulsory grand jury, but the Army is equipped.

From official reports made to the Sec. retary of War it appears that there were in the United States on February 1, 1901, the day before the passage of the anti-canteen law, 1555 saloons within bilities of harm if prosecuting officers one mile of the limits of ninety-eight posts; since then \$41 new saloons have been established within those limits, a total increase of more than 21 per cent. vice of the District Attorney as to the Eighty-one posts reported increased drunkennese; fifty-four reported infinding of indictments, anyway. There creased desertion; absence without leave tion of the present law in Oregon, and increased at seventy-four posts; courts-Minnesota will doubtless be glad if she martial increased in number at sixty. adonts a similar method of getting into nine posts; morality and discipline were reported as lowered at fifty-six posts while the health of the men was worse at forty-seven posts. In the Philippines there was an increase in the number of Where have they gone-these agitated saloons of 371, or a total increase of 16 friends of poor Jack Tar, who have

per cent. Sixty-nine posts reported increased drunkeoness, fifty-eight an increase in courts-martial, and a lowering of discipline and morality, while seventy-two posts reported a poorer condition of health. Dr. Seaman, in the soon as a bill in repression of crimping January issue of the North American is offered at Salem and members are Review, has this to say of the effect of the anti-canteen law in Pekin:

The W. C. T. U. would have no fault to find with the post here. The men go outside and get drunk on sam-shui in town, and go to sheep in back yards or other worse places; but the sanctity of the Government reservaand sent over to the Senate, where its ion is maintained. The Germans have a bi alle on the wall at Hartman gate; the Japanme have their canteen; the British have one in their grounds, and bring their beer to their as the worst port on earth, and called in their grounds, and bring their peer to ta tables. The French soldier has his little bot of wine at dinner. We alone are virtuous. We are the advocates of reform. We are the great hypocritical hippodrome-none like us.

> The zeal of the lifesaving crews at the mouth of the Columbia and on the Washington Coast has, it is said, aided sailons to desert stranded vessels when

As to the infamy of crimping in its the danger did not justify them in so worst phases the charges against it have never been and can never be dedoing, and the condition of the vessels was not hopeless. This is a serious nied. The difficulty with it has always been the absence of ways and means. charge, but it is preferable to one of Mere outbursts of accusation accomcowardice or inefficiency resulting in plish nothing, and the wise observer of the loss of human life. Men are naturally very anxious to leave a ship when she is on the rocks or on the sands asthat they may easily do more harm sailed by breakers. The lifesaving crew than good when indulged at a time when the essential elements of effective is naturally anxious to rescue them action are wanting. These elements from a position that, if not immediately consist principally of a willingness on perilous, may become so in an hour the part of local shippers to co-operate The anxiety thus developed may have with reform agencies along some praccaused the premature abandonment of tical line. If this condition is present, vessels thus situated, but it is evident something can be done. If it is not, that the lifesavers erred on the side of outcries and defamation of the port are humanity. In this connection it may be well to refer to the record of the life-

saving service of the United States for At length the opportune moment has The bill at Salem meets the the last fiscal year. This record shows that the scope of operations of the serviews of the commercial and marine interests of the port. It offers a practivice was the largest, with two exceptions, since the service was established, yet the loss of life was exceptionally Only nineteen lives were lost small, from documented vessels, which include those of five tons' burden and over, and six were lost from smaller craft. The runners and in every way guards the number of disasters to vessels of the

first class was 385; the whole amount of property imperiled was about \$14,000,-000, of which \$12,000,000 was saved. Some mistakes of judgment can be excused in the face of a record of this kind.

In the view of Dr. Minot J. Savage the race problem threatens the future of the Republic. This is a statement altogether too strong. Events have a way of working out problems that affect the stability of governments and the happiness of the human race, and they will control this problem and eventually work it out without serious disaster to the Republic. Senator Tillman's fear that the colored people will mix with, mongrelize and degrade the entire people is in itself degrading. The white an is not "centuries, millenniums of tion of the character desired? to quote Dr. natural development," Savage, in advance of the black man, this stage in the process of evolution.

Governor Chamberlain's reason for his

veto of the bill which placed bicycle

thieves on a par with horse

thieves on the criminal code does

credit to his humanity. Bicycle thieves

being mostly boys, the Governor would

save them from a too severe penalty.

The boy ouce an inmate of the Peni-

tentiary, even for a brief term, has lit-

tle prospect of honorable manhood be-

fore him. Perhaps the unpunished ju-

venile thief has little; but a term in the

Reform School might improve this pros-

pect, while a term in the Penitentiary

The three women so suddenly and

shockingly bereft of their husbands by

the deadly aim of the convicts, Tracy

and Merrill, at Salem, last Summer, are

entitled to and have received without

stint the sympathy of all sympathetic

people. Whether or not they are enti-

tled to a money consideration from the

state for their loss is a question upon

which men honestly differ. A majority

of the Legislature is of the opinion that

they are not, and as long as this opin-

Colonel Goodale, of the Seventeenth

United States Infantry, who has just

been promoted to be Brigadier-General

U. S. A., and placed on the retired list

of the Army, during the war of the Re-

beilion served in the Army of the Po-

tomac and was a participant in the

Peninsula campaign of 1862 under Mc-

Ciellan, and fought at the battle of

Gettysburg. Colonel Goodale served as

an enlisted man in the Sixth Maine In-

would utterly destroy it.

ion holds it rules.

uary, 1864.

PUBLICITY AND THE TRUSTS.

Chicago Tribune

100

The Nelson amendment to the Depart ment of Commerce bill, which needs only the President's signature to become a law, makes provision for a bureau of corporagentlemen, to come West in blizzard tions, the commissioner at the head of which is empowered to investigate the ortions, ganization, conduct and management of any corporation or corporate combination -excepting common carriers-engaged in interstate commerce or commerce with foreign nations. To enable the commis-sioner to do this he is given the same powers that the Interstate Commerce Com mission has as regards railroads. The commission has authority to require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of all books, papers tariffs, contracts, agreements and docu ments relating to any matter it may de sire to investigate. If a person penaed by the commission refuses to appear, it certifies the fact to the prope Circuit Court, which issues an order re outring the individual who has been sub

enaed to appear and answer. It will be a novel experience for corpor ations such as the Standard Oil Company and the sugar trust, which have been one man concerns, and whose affairs are unfamiliar to stockholders even, to receive from a Government official an imperative order demanding information as to the management and the conduct of their There are corporation ns engaged in interstate commerce which have no oc casion to fear the publicity contemplated by the Department of Commerce bill. There are other corporations which object to it vehemently, and have made desper ate efforts to defeat it. They have sough to overawe Congress or to persuade it to substitute for the Nelson amendment a feeble, ineffective provision, which would practically leave it to them to decide what information, if any, they should give to the commissioner of the bureau of cor-

porations. The constitutionality of the requirement

that corporations engaged in interstate commerce shall obey demands for infor-mation is not seriously questioned. If the Standard Oil Company deemed the requirement unlawful, it would not have been so determined to defeat legislation on the subject. It has no doubt as to the a United States Senator usually overshad-ows all legislation of a local nature, but our present session appears to regard the power of Congress, and does not wish to see the power exercised. It wishes its affairs to remain vailed in darkness.

The information and data collected by the commissioner are intended primarily for the information of the President, to enable him to make recommendations to Congress for the regulation of interstate Without data intelligent leg When islation hardly is possible. When law-makers are shooting in the dark, they are likely to miss the target. Presiden Roosevelt has insisted from the beginning President "knowledge of the facts-publicity on That That needful knowledge cannot be had until the general Government shall be em powered to inspect and examine the work-ings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business.

If the anti-trust legislation of this Congress shall go no further than the asser tion of the right of the National Government to investigate the conduct and man-agement of the business of the Standard Company, and of other great trusts, of whose inner workings little or nothing were pounced upon by crimps and beaten and one of them kidnaped should open the eyes of the proper authorities to the actis known, definite and gratifying progre will have been made in the settlement of the trust question. It will be possible the next steps more easily and take be rid of the notorious characters. There is a limit to the right of men to traffic in surely.

SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT.

Boise Stateman.

In view of the astounding disclosures in Washington concerning the methods resorted to to prevent the enactment of anti-trust legislation, it would seem to be the duty of our Legislature immediately to adopt a memorial giving voice to the centiment of this state on the subject, Would it not be well for both houses to adopt such a memorial today, setting forth the desire of this state to have necessary legislation passed to control, or, in extreme cases, suppress oppressive combinations, embodying an emphatic indorse ment of the attitude of the President and pledging him the support of Idaho in his efforts to secure the enactment of legisla-

Such a memorial, going out today, v

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

Gezundheit!

Walla Walla Union. How's your co'd this bordig? A party of North Dakota editors is traveling in this state. It is a wise idea,

"What is so rare as a day in June?" Any one of Oregon's midsummerlike February days,

The Senatorial wheel of fortune at

The ceremony attending the opening of

Parliament resembles somewhat an old

maid hunting under her bed for a burglar.

Salem is still spinning. There is yet time

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Just a Possiblitiy. Whatcom Reveille.

The Wise Editors

If Portland will not be good and Mult-nomah County will not get in line the Geer men and Fulton men could even up matters by sending back to the United States Senate as Senator from Oregon the Hon. Joe Simon, of Portland.

The

Fair.

than Oregon

and law-abiding citizens!

Suffering of the Innocent.

Oregon's Fitness for the Fair.

Canyon City News. Many of the Legislatures of the West-

ern States are passing appropriation bills to place exhibits at the Lewis and Clark

hold an exposition in honor of those grea

explorers. They also generously acknowl

edge that Oregon can and should do so, and that they are ready and willing to

help. An appropriation secured will repre-

sent a good stroke of constructive states

selection of a successor to Mr. Simon as a matter of secondary importance, and devotes but little time to it. In fact, the

Action Will Be Taken.

Walla Walla Union.

The authorities of Portland should take

action without delay in the matter of the

with the aid of the law to rid that port

sailor crimps and see if it is not possible

of these scamps. That city has the repu

tation all over the world as being the

coarding-house grafters known, and

headquarters for the worst gang of sailor

year after year these fellows ply their

trade with little or no opposition. The affair last Wednesday when three men

ual state of affairs and the city should

the labor and liberties of their fellows. The law will recognize any legitimate agency, but when this agency takes upon

itself the authority to make men engage in work through its channels and to beat

and nearly murder them in case of refusa

United States are free to work for any

man they please, and they are not com-pelled to pay tribute to any set of cheap

Has No Soul for the Birds.

measure in the Oregon House making it a misdemeanor punishable by fine or im-

prisonment for any one to kill or injure

or hawks, except game birds. And the pe-culiar thing in connection with the bill

wild bird or birds, other than crows

North Yamhill Record. A snob Legislator has introduced

grafters for the privilege.

to call a halt. Men in this great

There

bills they will have to pay,

They recognize that no other state

could fittingly organize and

Richard Croker will not return to New Salem Statesman. ost fearful thing about the cow York until 1904 for fear of harming Tammany. Some one ought to shanghai him ardly deed of Elliott Lyons in Lane County is the mortification felt by his relatives, and bring him back at once. who are good people. What a heartless fool a man is who will bring such sorrow Some one said that a fool is born every upon his family, the members of which have always conducted themselves as good

to make your bets.

minute. Judging from these turf companies' success, there must be at least ten suckers born in the same interval of time.

It is seldom that the partial burning of a building leaves so much regret in its wake as did the latest Occidental Hotel fire. Usually somebody is glad for what is left, at least.

Many of Portland's women are like peacocks. They will appear on the streets arrayed in costumes costing small fortunes and with footgear that seems never to have come in contact with shoe polish.

During the tulip mania in Holland in 1636 and 1637, a single bulb of a tulip named the viceroy was sold for four tons of wheat, eight tons of rve, four fat oxen, eight pigs, twelve sheep, two hogsheads of wine, four barrels of beer, two barrels of butter, 1000 pounds of cheese, a bundle of clothes and a silver nitcher.

Here is a sign that is becoming quite noticeable in the front of Portland grocery stores where the sidewalk is clear:

WE KEEP OUR FRUIT AND VEGETABLES INSIDE.

present session appears to be one of the most businesslike ones in the history of the state but, if all the proposed appro-This pleases President McCusker, of priation bills become laws the taxpay-ers of the state will be appalled at the the Civic Improvement Association, and also people who eat fruit and vegetables.

nental gall, witness the following from

No man who refused to vote for J. Edward Addicks in the Legislature will ever be allowed to hold any office in Delaware, nor will any olter sympathizers be permitted to come to the front

If the men of Delaware will stand this the women to take control.

The New England Historical Genealogical Society has appointed a committee to ascertain, if possible, the exact place of rendezvous of the Boston tea party when it assembled. December 16, 1773, proliminary to throwing the tea into Boston harbor. The stories of the place handed down by tradition have been conflicting,

That old worlds perish daily in volcanic disaster, and that new ones are continually formed from their dust and fragments is eminently probable. This idea is only a generalization from those of the two great Englishmen-Lord Kelvin and Sir Norman Lockyer-whose genius has been aroused by the innumerable celestial collisions of which we are mute witnesses and of the volcanic explosions that seem to indicate how the earth is to come to an end in some far-off day.

is that it has passed the House favor-ably. Should this bill become a law, which it is sincerely hoped it will not, A popular book of statistics places

manship, as they cannot fail to benefit exhibiting their resources and by the thousands of prospective settlers passing across their borders. A Businesslike Session. Eigin Recorder. The present Legislative session doesn't appear to be inclined to allow the Sena-orial election to interfere with the transaction of other business. In this respect it is a decided improvement on a num-ber of its predecessors. The selection of

For unblushing impudence and monuthe notorious "Gas" Addicks:

sort of thing, it is time, high, time, for

and many of the members of the society think the effort will be in vain.

ment of the Constitution is really the safe and conservative one. The alternative is a convention for proposing amendments, which must be called on the application of two-thirds of the states. Should such convention be called, who is to guarantee at what point it may draw the line of its activities?

Here lies the probable way to a very great change in the structure. There is an exceedingly strong and very general feeling that the method of electing Senators should be changed, from elec tion by the Legislatures to direct election by the people. Again and again the House of Representatives has placed itself on record in favor of such amendment, but the Senate has always re fused to concur. Now, if this thing goes on much longer, and the sentiment in favor of the change continues to grow is there not a probability that a convention will be demanded? And if we get the convention, what a babel of voices there will be! If there be any danger it lies in the persistent denial by the Senate of a simple amendment demand ed and desired by a preponderant public ment, not touching any vital point in the Constitution.

THE SOCIAL STRAIN.

The duties of the mistress of the White House are arduous and exact. Though the name of the President's wife has not, with a single excep tion, been mentioned in recent years in connection with political affairs or incidents, she is unmistakably a person of portance in the Administration see ond only to the President himself. The single exception above referred to was in the case of Mrs. Hayes, who, while mistress of the White House, gave open aid and comfort to prohibitionist through her attitude on the question of total abstinence, and was on this account subject to severe criticism. The President, however, upheld his wife in the position which she assumed, and the incident passed into history. Mrs. Harrison was, when she went to the Executive Mansion, a woman of middle age and in excellent health, but so heav. ly did the duties and anxieties of the position to which she had been unexpectedly exalted press upon her that she died before the completion of her usband's term of office, a victim of neryous prostration and general debility Mrs. Cleveland brought to the White House youth, a vigorous constitution and a familiarity with social duties that carried her unscathed through her hus band's first term; but increasing fam cares added to increased social duties told upon her perceptibly before the close of his second term, since which time she has withdrawn entirely from social functions. Mrs. McKinley, as is well known, had been an invalid for years before she entered the White House as its mistress; next to nothing was required of her in the nocial life of the Administration, and she returned to the seclusion of private life overshadowed by calamity but apntly neither worm nor better phys ically than when, a gentle, irresponsi invalid, she went to Washington for her hend's first inauguration. Mrs. seevelt was, when she took up the ial duties of the President's wife, in

It is unfortunately too true that the office of United States Senator has been sought and gained elsewhere than in Delaware by methods on the Addicks plane; by rich corruptionists on the one hand, and by poor and purchasable corruptionists on the other hand; by men who seek the place for the mere vulgar display of wealth and enjoyment of power; by men who have no higher idea of the place than to utilize it as mill for the dispensation of patronage Such articles as Mr. Kennan's should have wide attention, and should result in a higher standard in the popular mind as to the qualities to be desired is

forty thousand dollars!"

high public station.

GRAND JURY LOSING GROUND.

Minnesota is now struggling with the grand jury problem, a bill being before the Legislature for the abolition of that ancient and unwieldy adjunct of the criminal courts. It is in the constitution of that state, however, and is not to be gotten rid of except by amendment of the organic law.

The charge brought against the grant jury is of general uselessness and needexpense. Nobody alleges that it has been an instrument of oppressio or injustice. If the charge were graves it would be easier to handle the case but where objections are only general and old it is difficult to stir the people to apply a remedy. Therefore th grand jury is suffered to continue in nost of the states where its uselessness is generally recognized.

Wisconsin, the Eastern neighbor of Minnesota, has gotten along quite as well without the grand jury as the North Star State has with one, to say nothing of the probability that the criminal administration of the Badger State has been less expensive and justice a little prompter because of the lighter machinery to set in motion against criminals. The grand jury is not unknown in Wisconsin, for the laws there yet give it recognition, but it is practically unused because there seems to be no occasion for calling it into ac tion. The information serves every pur pose of justice. And if the Prosecuting Attorney declines to file information there is provision for such filing by private complainants under conditio that will prevent the bringing of frivo lous cases. In North Dakota and Indiana experience has been similar to that in Wisconsin.

Here in Oregon we have had experence with both the compulsory and the optional grand jury. Eight years ago the Oregon statute was so amended that the calling of the grand jury was made optional and the courts were authorized to try persons charged with crimes upon the information of the District Attorney. Since that time the grand jury work in every county has been much lighter, and in some counties it has not been deemed desirable to call a grand jury for several years. Besides this, a favorite practice of crim inal lawyers, picking technical flaws indictments after discharge of the grand jury has been ended, and there are no unnecessary maintenance cost for prisoners held for successive grand

A bill was prepared for introductio

expense of ships in Portland harbo must eventually come out of the price the farmer receives for his crops.

PASS THE CRIMP BILL.

been wont to make the welkin ring with

engaged in a fight for its passage?

Several days have passed since the

the problem has learned by experience

worse than useless.

arrived.

THE NEW MILITIA LAW.

The new militia law is an attempt to modernize the ancient militia law of 1792, which required that an officer should have a spontoon (a half pike) and "a hanger," a sword, and that an enlisted man should have a musket carrying an ounce ball. The new law is not what Secretary Root desired, for it establishes no new body of reserves; it provides for closer relations between the State and Federal troops, for mak ing the organization, armament and dis cipline of the organized militia in each state to conform to those of the Army within five years under penalty of los ing the annual appropriation made by United States. The President may call the militia into the service of the United States in case of invasion or rebellion for a period of not more than nine months, the militia to be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the Army, except that courte-martial of its members must be composed wholly of militia officers. The pay of the militia on active Federal service will be

Army pay. The new law also provides for joint maneuvers of the state milltia and the regular troops when request ed by the Governor of the state. The law establishes a list of compe tent officers residing in the several states and territories, who shall be first called upon and commissioned in a vol-

unteer army in event of hostilities. The new law secures one great reform in the uniform arming of the militia in every state. At the outbreak of the Spanish War our militia regiments were worthless at Santiago because they were armed with obsolete Springfield rifles, in which black powder was used. If it had been necessary, we could not possi bly have taken Havana in the Su and Autumn of 1898, because our Army, with the exception of 15,000 regulars was armed with obsolete weapons, while Havana was garrisoned by 100,000 veterans armed with Mausers. The mi-

litia of Pennsylvania has recently made a very poor showing in the matter of the strike riots, and the Illinois militia was worthless in the Debs riots. The new law provides for the instruc tion of the militia by one or more regular officers. Militia officers who attend Army colleges and schools have the pay. the quarters and subsistence of regular

officers of the same rank, and the War Department provides transportation, subsistence and pay for any state troops participating in any maneuvers of the regular Army. Under the new law the President is given the right to call out the militia for nine months to repel invasion and suppress rebellion. The militia will take the field under their own officers. At the end of nine months they will be relieved by a new army of volunteers raised in the meantime, and then return to their homes. Secretary Root has already begun preparations for putting the new militia act into ef-

fect by creating a special bureau in the Adjutant-General's office at Army headquarters which will have exclusive charge of militia matters. He is also about to issue to the National Guard yourself, as Morgan does.

show emphatically where Idaho stands. to be overtaken and "mongrelized" at) When there is such a reason for promptness people do not delay in giving expression to their opinions. If one has friend anywhere needing his support and

During the fiscal year of 1882 immigrants into the United States numbered having a right to expect it, he at once telegraphs assurance of such support. 788,992, and the nearest approach to that That is the position of Idaho today in th figure before or since has been in the light of the news from Washington. past year, when 739,289 immigrants ar-We have a friend in the White House rived. In 1882 Germany contributed the most immigrants to this country, with who is contending with powerful interests that seek to retain dangerous privilthe other countries of Northern Europe eges and who is dependent upon the supfollowing. Today Italy stands first, port of the masses of the people to with Austria-Hungary next and Russia wrench victory from the grasp of those third. Twenty years ago nearly 40 per forces, and the Legislature of Idaho, as cent of the arrivals were females; and they constituted over 42 per cent of the the representative of the people of this state, should flash back to Washington German immigration. Today less than an expression of indorsement from this 30 per cent of the total immigration are people and an assurance that they will females, and less than 20 per cent of the stand loyally by the President in the females come from the principal con-Titantic contest in which he is enlisted in tributing country, Italy. the interest of the people of the country.

"Voting Cattle."

upon a single improvement, but it is But it may be said that in the 20 years xpenditure that will bear results. the one move that will uncork the high-way which nature has provided for carrywhich have passed since the reconstruc-tion period ended the negro has become better qualified for self-government and the use of the ballot, Unfortunately there ing the products of the great Inland Em-pire to the markets of the world. For when a portage road is in operation the influence that has been used to prevent the construction of canal and locks will evidence of this. In casting his vote the negro is no more controlled by principle today than he was 30 years ago He is governed exclusively by race prej-udice and votes solidly in a mass. Negroes be removed. No longer will it be of benefit to the rallroads to maintain lobbles in Washington to prevent the National Government taking hold of the improvein the South are still what Thaddeus Stevens designated them-"voting cattle." It is necessary for the Southern States ment. Following the action of the State of Oregon in determining to act for itself to disfranchise them in order to preserve their property from plunder and their civilization from destruction. And as and relieve the people from the monopoly that has for years collected exorbitant tributes from them, we may expect Consome of the property in the South is owned by Northerners, there is a strong gress favorably to consider the improve-ment of the Columbia River and pass a liberal appropriation therefor. The thanks sentiment in that section also in favor of "grandfather" clauses. And whatever may be said of disfranchisement of neof all Eastern Oregon is due to the preses by such constitutional devices it is ent Legislature for this one act of jus. far more decent and honest than the distice. franchisement of white people in Penn-sylvania by ballot-box stuffing and per-

The Remedy.

That the Congress which passed the act under which the Statuary Hall at the Cleveland Leader Capitol receives its contributions nevel The white Democrats of the South have for a m succeeded in eliminating the negro from politics, but the denial of the right of suffor a moment contemplated the presence therein of statutes of the leaders of the Canfederacy is evidenced by the mere-date of enactment. That act was approved by President Lincoln on July 2, 1864, at the time when General Lee was making frage to black citizens of native birth should carry with it a punishment. That punishment, as provided in the constitu-tion, is a reduction of the representation his fiercest struggle against General Grant, who had brought up against the se Southern States in the House of of the Representatives and in the Electoral Col-Petersburg lines, and when Sherman was lege. There is no possible justification for doggedly pushing his way northward through the Confederacy. The act inpermitting a white voter in South Caro-lina, or Mississippi, or Louisiane, to exerstatues, "not more than two in number, of deceased persons who had rendered cise four times the power in a Presidential or Congressional election that a white voter in the North has. Secretary Root says truly that this is one of the probthem to commemoration as National fig-ures in Statuary Hall, in the National lems which must be met and solved, and it must be solved in the right way. Capitol." Will it be contended that when Lincoln signed the act he for a moment even dreamed that Robert E. Lee would

Why They Want It.

Spokane Chronicle A fine tribute to the value of the Asso ciated Press reports is being given just now at Oregon's capital. A vigorous ef-fort is being made to destroy the value of the Associated Press franchises by passing a law compelling its managers to furnish their telegraphic report to any

to such desperate measures in the hop of capturing this report they must fee keenly the superiority of the Associated Press to any of its would-be rivals. But "Never write letters," said an old poli-tician, "send a man." Better yet, go it is pretty safe to guess that their little will fail,

d for that it will be respected or obeyed. It nust not be believed that fruitgrowers will fold their arms in deference to this silly measure and sit on their verandas and quietly observe the destruction of their cherry crop by a few varieties of mischlevous birds which are supposed to be protected by the law. It must not be presumed that sheep breeders will submit to the destruction of the lambs of their to the destruction of the iamos of their flocks by eagles and ravens, because a law proposed by a silly extrem-ist forbids their being molested. It seems ridiculous and, indeed, reflects upon the common sense of the people of whole counties in some instances that persons who appear to be lacking in com-mon "horse sense" are permitted to work

their way into the law-making body.

Good for the Farmers.

The Dalles Times-Mountaineer.

The Lee Statue.

Boston Transcript.

ment contemplated the presence

uch military or civic services as entitled

ever be thought of as coming within its

provisions, as having in his day rendered

"such military or civic services" as en-titled him to commemoration in Statuary

Clarkson's Bad Advice.

Philadelphia Record.

That Secretary Root has spoken on this

subject suggests that the President has been aroused to an appreciation of the harm he may do if he should continue to

approve the suggestions of Surveyor Clarkson, of the port of New York, the

Administration's manager of negro poli-tics in the South.

Hall in the Capitol?

For

man friend.

110,000, with births for the year at 1156, deaths 1172. The same work credits Seattle with 125,000 population, 519 births and \$76 deaths. Owing to superior water, Portland's death rate is probably lower, but the proportion of births should be about the same. This would give Seattle about \$7,000, assuming the correctness of the Portland estimate. Seattle should either fake all statistics as she does her bank clearings or else tell more of the truth.

A little maiden who resides in South Portland has for her neighbor and best friend a German gentlewoman, whom she visits many times daily to share most of her joys and sorrows, and from whom she receives much useful instruction about plants and flowers and birds and draw-No act of the Oregon Legislature in many years has been of greater iming and music. The other day this friend portance or will result in more general benefit than the appropriation of \$155,000 for the construction of a portage road be-tween The Dalles and Cellio. It is in-deed a vast amount of money to expend told the little girl about some deaf mutes and some blind people. The child was much impressed with their unfortunate lat. Not to be able to hear any person speak, to hear her mamma or papa, or to talk to them or to any one else-never-It is never-oh, it was awful! And then the poor things that could never see the funny pictures in the papers, nor the flowers, nor the sky, nor the birds; that could never sew doll clothes, nor draw pictures, nor play face tag, nor find the sugar bowl or apple bin! If possible, this thought was awfuller than that of being a deaf mute. "What would you do, dear, if you were deaf and dumb or blind?" asked the Ger-

> "I'd be awful, awful sorry," the little one responded, with all the solemnity of one in the very presence of impending calamity. Then, after a moment's reflection, in which the gravity of the matter grew upon the child, she added from the very bottom of her frank little soul:

"Why, Mrs. Blank, I b'lieve I'd almost rather be Dutch!"

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Violet-Do you think a lady would smoke cigarette? Dalay-Not if it's the only one a nan has.-Harvard Lampoon.

Penelope-Ferdy says Ethel is an angel. Jack-Well, he must be a harp, then. She's playing him for all she's worth.-Judge.

Brady-The grocer is going to tack a "Fresh Egg" sign over his door. I suppose that will be "another lie nalled."-Chicago Daily News. Auntie-You know you ought not to be play-ing shops on Sunday. Marjorie-But, you see, auntie dear, we were just pretending it's Monday!-Punch.

"Yes, I believe that even inanimate objects have intelligence of a sort." "For instance?" "Well, for instance, the policeman at the street crossing."-Baltimore News.

"There's a man who's out of work." "Poor fellow!" "Oh, it's not so had." "Why not?" "His salary goes on just the same. He's on the city pay-roll."-Chicago Evening Post.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "you know you said we ought to put some-thing by for a rainy day." "Yes." "Well,

thing by for a rainy day." "Tes." Well, don't you think this bargain raincoat is per-fectly sovely?"-Washington Star. Mrs. Frankfort-Aunt Clara says Uncle John never tried to deceive her. Mr. Frankfort--I guess that's so, all right. Uncle John says there are some persons you can make believe anything you want to without trying.-Boston Transcript.

The Aunt (telling the story of the Sleeping Beauty)-What do you think did the Prince give the King's dampher to wake her? Well, how does your mamma wake you up? What does she give you in the morning? Elsie-A spoonful of codliver oil, auntis.-Brooklyn Life.

fantry in the Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac from May, 1861, to Jan-Carrie Nation declares that Los Angeles is the most immoral city she ever visited. The Council, thus spurred to action, immediately adopted a resolution of confidence in the ability and integrity of the Chief of Police. That set-

jury.

newspaper that will pay for it. It's a fine compliment. When the proprietors of outside papers will resort ties it. Mrs. Nation talks too much. J. P. Morgan's visit to the White House with Aldrich and Hanna indicates his superiority over Rockefeller.

Baltin