The Oregonian.

as second-class mater.
REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Mar, per year

Weekly, per year

Weekly, 3 months

ily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted.

Ily, per week, delivered, Sunday included. POSTAGE RATES.

alted States, Canada and Mexico o 14-page paper o 20-page paper o 45-page paper oreign rates double.

Foreign rates double.

News for discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invariably, "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any indirection, or to any business matter, should be addressed simply, "The Oregonian."

The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to return any manuscripts sent to it without solicitation. No stamps should be included for this purpose.

astern Business Office, 48, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49 bune Building, New York City; 510-11-12 bune Building, Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith

Eribune Building, Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith Epecial Agency, Eastern representative.

For sale in New York City by L. Jonas & Co., news dealers, at the Astor House.

For sale in San Francisco by L. E. Lee, Palace Hotel news stand; Goldsmith Brus., 256 Butter street; F. W. Pitta 1008 Market street; E. K. Cooper Co., 746 Market street, near the Palace Hotel; Foster & Crear, Ferry news stand; Frank Scott, 80 Ellis street, and N. Whestley, SS Stevenson st.

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For safe in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street; Charles MacDonald, 53 hington street, and the Auditorium Annex

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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temperature, 48 dog.; minimum temperature, 40 deg.; precipitation, 0,14 inch.

TODAY'S WEATHER-Rain; brick to high

POBTLAND, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16.

ANOTHER SPASM IS OVER

There are those whose participation in public affairs is of the steady, effecteve sort, and there are others who throw fits at irregular intervals, some harmless and some charged with mischief. Our public school system is the victim of many such spasms; but the one which Portland has just been in vited to witness has come and gone without causing a ripple on the educa-

The authors of these epileptic manifestations allow the years to pass without any practical effort in behalf of the schools. They ignore the board, they never have a good word for our faithful, hard-working teachers, they never visit the schools to enlighten their ignorance as to what is actually being done. If they have children they probably send them to private schools. when other subjects have palled upon their excited fancy, they take up the schools and try to show that everything

Notwithstanding the fact that the School Board is managing the district with intelligence, energy and fidelity; notwithstanding the splendid showing made by this city and state whenever competitive exhibits are sent abroad; notwithstanding that our teachers are as able and conscientious as any in the land, while our text-books and the ably with any elsewhere in public or private schools, there must always arise, it would seem, every little while some agitation for change in the man-

It was hardly to be expected that the annual school meeting would pass off schemes for bonding the district or buying playgrounds or in any way revolutionize the existing customs. Yet such was the event, and it is subject for congratulation all round. The less these spasms are permitted to disturb better. It is disastrous to harass the board in its work, to bound the Superintendent and principals with uncertainties and to keep the teachers won dering what new fad they will next have to prepare for. The only consolation in the violence of these spasms is that the more acute they are the oner they are over. All hands can now resume work in comfort and cheer, knowing that for another year at least the Buttinskis will leave them alone.

A GRATIFYING REPORT.

Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, whose name carries everywhere the respect that is the meed of intelligent, careful, earnest effort, comments at some length in his recent official report upon the growth of sentiment in favor of arbitration in the adjustment of differences between employers and employes. Arrayed upon the side of labor in favor of arbitration are John Mitchell and Samuel Gompers, with a number of thoughtful men who follow where these men lead; upon the other side, leading statesmen like President Roosevelt, Senator Hanna and Judge Gray, of Delaware, are quoted in advocacy of the plan, which provides that disinterested men be called upon to settle questions which arise between labor and capital. While strikes of greater or less magnitude and retaliatory lockouts have given expression to an antagonism between these two forces that should not exist, Mr. Wright says that the instances in which differences have been adjusted by timely arbitration in the year covered by his report greatly made manifest by violent and arbitrary

This indicates that capital and labo are "getting together" upon one point at least. Both recognize the fact that strikes, in the long run, do not pay; that, on the contrary, they are rulnous to all concerned, and that they afford opportunities on both sides for the unsoning element that is too often in control to work injury to business, to prosperity of wage-earners and to the community. Those who would resort to violence and lesser degrees of lawlemeness are being discounted by the true friends of labor. Of the

umanity. In brief, Mr. Wright says that "there is no labor revolution or labor war shead of us"; that the rate of wages is higher than ever before, and that the outlook both for capital and labor is stendily improving.

This view does not accord with the indings of Mr. Ray Stannard Baker, as set forth in a number of magazine ar-ticles in recent months, but it is well to remember that it is the deliberately formed and carefully expressed opinion of a man who is in no sense a sentimentalist, but who pursues his investigations in this field as a man of official responsibility and unbiased mind. The country is to be congratulated on the showing made by this report, since it indicates that, with a few isolated exceptions, relatively inconsiderable, labor conditions throughout the United States are more satisfactory than they have been for many years, the prevailing opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

Cheerfulness on the part of the la borer and magnanimity on the part of the capitalist, a willingness of each to view conditions from the other's stand-point—are things that men who understand human nature and its basic principle of selfishness are not looking for. But if each shows a disposition to listen to the other, and to concede something to the other for the sake of harmony and the general good, there is much cause for public gratification and a promise of continued industrial pros-perity. This the Commissioner of Labor finds to be true, and his report ought to set at rest many of the doleful apprehensions and prognostications of a "labor war" that pass current as news or form the basis of sensational atories.

THINGS THAT MONEY CANNOT DO.

When Senator Warren, of Wyoming, declared before the National Livestock Convention that the delegates had formed so favorable an impression of Portland and had been so well treated that they should all come back in 1905 and bring their families and neighbors to the Lewis and Clark Exposition, he voiced what seems to be the commo feeling of the visitors.

It means a great deal for the City of Portland and for the State of Oregon that 2000 visitors, representing the brains, push and wealth of the other side of the Rocky Mountains, have been taken care of so hospitably that they are anxious to come again and will speak a good word for us, our resources, our climate and our good-fellowship wherever they go. It is a work for which all who have contributed may feel a consciousness of duty well done. This is a work that money cannot do.

The spirit of good-will and kindliness, the friendly greeting, the thousand and one acts of interest and helpfulness which make up the true welcome things which, as they reach the heart, can spring only from the heart. Money can run trains and hire halls and pay board and lodging, but all the money in the National banks could not send these delegates home with tender memories of an Oregon welcome.

The benefits of this good service will be multiform and manifold, reaching not only to the Centennial in 1905, but on through the years in material gains and social delights and increasing inwestment and commerce; but perhaps the greatest benefit of all will be the reward of those who have done their part well. The railroad men, atock-men, theatrical men and citizens generally who have collaborated upon this good work may well feel proud of their labor of love and of public spirit. We shall not name them, for they are too many, and it was not for newspaper fame the work was done, but in obedience to a sense of duty and the promptings of geniality which make their own best reward.

THE SEATTLE OX GORED.

There are wholesale quantities h in that old statement regarding the identity of the ox that was gored making a great difference in the viewpoint of the owner. A case in point is the great hullabaloo the Seattle papers are making over some alleged insinuations against the Seattle harbor. Some individual, whose brains, if he had any, without any mention whatever of these | were so hopelessly bound up in the red tape of the department that they were not working, started a report that Seattle harbor was unsafe for the transport Dix "because she had previously grounded there." Of course this report was far nearer the truth than anything the orderly course of instruction the that the Seattle papers have ever said about the harbor of Portland, but it was not the truth and should not have been taken seriously in any quarter. In spite of its ridiculous nature, the Post-Intelligencer considered it sufficiently important to demand the printing of nearly two columns of proof to the contrary, and also made it the subject of serious editorial comment. The Seattle Times, in its usual hysterical manner-well, every one knows how the gallant Colonel Blethen would turn his batteries of small caps, full-face type and italies, exclamation points, etc., on such a story, and it is needless to repeat his comment. Here is what the fair-minded Colonel had to say about Portland harbor a few days be-

And so Portland didn't get that order hay after all! When the War Department fully realized what a solemn ass the head thereof had made of himself he promptly oked the Portland order and accepted the bids from Seattle. This was natural and proper for an honest man. The only way the order could have been handled from Portland would have been to float the feed down to the mouth of the Columbia and put it on board the transport Dix by aid of lighters. This would have cost prices in the end and subjected the War De partment to universal criticism.

Now, there is much more willful misrepresentation in the above clipping from the Seattle Times than could possibly be construed from the error report regarding the experience of the Dix in Seattle harbor. The Dix can safely load to her capacity of hay and oats at Portland docks, and there is not the slightest danger of her going aground so long as she keeps in the channel. It is undoubtedly true that she grounded at the West Seattle docks, for other ships have grounded there. They ground in all of the best harbors of the world whenever they get out of the proper channels, and the errors on the part of the men in charge can in no way be traceable to any fault of the harbor and its surroundings. Why, then, the necessity for such a vast amount of explanation when sin malicious reports against Portland harbor are given the widest possible pub-

The P.-I. while seldom missing an opportunity to give Portland's harbor

licity by these Puget Sound "knock-

treat their employes with justice and does not blame Portland for the ridiculous report sent out from Washington, and, commenting on what constitutes agood harbor, mays:

Wharves are always built within the closest proximity to deep water and in many of the finest harbors of the world marine men point out that it is necessary to do more or less dredging. They cannot be constructed in water of great depth.

This is a confession of great importance, for nothing heretofore printed by a Puget Sound paper would indicate that the world contained any good har-bors except those located on Puget Sound. Portland can now continue her dredging with the comforting belief that other first-class harbors use the same methods for maintaining their high degree of excellence. As for Se-attle, she can find solace in the thought that in the end lies recoil on the liars. At the same time she should remember that wherever there are glass houses stone-throwing is an unsafe

POLITICAL GENERALS.

Somebody haid that there was more retched logic pleaded by able men in defense of human slavery than for any other bad cause that ever engrossed the American public. The only exception to this judgment is the case of General Wood, which is so weak that even able newspapers that defend him are obliged to take refuge in real or pretended ignorance in order to find an argument. General Wood's case is so weak that his friends always ignore the redT issue and invert or pervert the facts. The objection to General Wood is not that he was appointed to the Army from civil life, for by that road Miles, Brooke, Chaffee and Young entered the regular Army, but these fine soldlers served over forty years before they obtained a Major-Generalship. Miles and Brooke in four years of hard fighting, in which they were desperately wounded more than once, fought their way to the command of a division with the rank of Major-General of Volunteers, but were obliged to enter the regular Army after the close of the Civil War with the rank of Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel, respectively. Chaffee and Young both served through the Civil War and were subaltern officers in the regular Army at its close. The outbreak of the Spanish War in 1898 found Young a Colonel of Cavalry and Chaffee

a Lieutenant-Colonel.

This was all that two exceptionally brilliant and hard-fighting officers had obtained in over thirty-five years of hard service in the regular Army. Assistant Surgeon Crawford, U. S. A., who came out of the Civil War a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, commanding a division in the Fifth Corps, was given nothing but his lineal rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the regular Army. The objection to General Wood lies in the fact that he is absolutely without any military education; he has not been educated at any military school, which, however, would not be urged against him if he had been educated in the school of the buttlefield and Army life, where Brooke, Miles, Chaffee and Young mastered their profession. He rode with a regiment of volunteer cavalry for ten days and then he was made Military Governor, and with this utterly inadequate military education he was appointed a Brigadier-General in the regular Army, a reward given to only a single volunteer officer of our Civil War. There is no force in comparing the case of General Wood with that of Wheeler, Wilson and Lee, for they were not only graduates of West Point, but had all risen in the Civil War by their abilities to the rank of corps commanders.

The objection to General Wood is not that he was educated in civil life, but that he has received no military education in any school of peace or war that justifies his appointment to a General's commission in the regular Army. General Sheridan had to fight in the great battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, the Wilderness and Winchester before he was made Brigadier-General, U. S. A. McClellan, Grant and Sherman were men of military education and military experience in Mexico. It is true that General Chaffee was but a Colonel when he was made Major General, but he had nearly forty years of hard military service behind him. This is the point that General James H. Wilson, of the retired list of the reg. ular Army, made in his testimony against General Wood; that it was not a question of appointment from life or West Point that was in debate; it was the gross wrong to the Army to make a man Brigadier-General, with the duties and promotion it implied, who was nothing but a political favorite. He had no record of service behind him that implied anything but the mere personal courage in action that the stunoncommissioned officer obliged to possess and exhibit before he can get his stripes. General Wilson is too eminent as a soldier and a citizen to have his testimony treated with contempt. He was a distinguished scholar when graduated from West Point in 1860, and at the close of the Civil War he was Major-General of Volunteers, commanding a corps of 15,000 cavalry when he was but 27 years of age. He resigned in 1870 and became greatly distinguished in civil pursuits, returning to our Army in 1898 as Major-General of Volunteers, and going upon the retired list as Brigadier-General in 1901.

The Philadelphia Press, which is not hostile to General Wood, referring to the influence exercised by General James H. Wilson against General Wood, said that "in whatever General Wilson did he acted from his conscientious conviction of right." Now, why did this veteran General Wilson rise up. and protest against the confirmation of General Wood? He did it because he can remember in our Civil War that the Confederates the first two years of the war had the best of us in battle because they had no "political" Generals. There were no experiments tried in the army of Northern Virginia. The most distinguished officers of the old Army that the Southern Confederacy could obtain were put in the highest posts. The war was conducted on strict military principles on their side, and because of this they were able to gain successes that would otherwise have been unattainable with their limited resources. On the other hand, on the Union side Fremont, Dix, Schenck Schurz, Butler, Patterson, Banks, were made Major-Generals. They were all men of ability in civil life, but without any military experience or education, and were speedily found unfit for a command in the field. Butler, who was a better Military Governor than Wood, was a calamity in the field; Banks, a very brave man personally, was without any military judgment or knowledge, and was beaten in the "Valley," beaten at Cedar Mountain and defeated

ble Lincoln lost all confidence in his ca

pacity. Dix was good for nothing save draw his salary as full Major-General of Volunteers. With the possible exception of Fremont, all of those men, had they begun at the bottom as subaltern officers and gradually learned the art of war by experience in the field, as did Miles, Brooke, Barlow, Logan and John , E. Smith, would have made excellent commanders, but, made Major-Generals from civil life without either scientific education or experience, they were foreordained to failure. Gen-Wilson knew the history of the worthless "political" Major-Generals of our Civil War, and he did not want the regular Army to be demoralised by the spectacle of a Colonel of Volunteer Cavalry of ten days' service in the field being promoted to the rank of Major-General in the permanent establishment. Except as a demoralizing precedent, General Wood won't do any harm unless we have war with a first-class power, and in that event General Wood is not fitted for a Major-General's command in the field, for he has had no military education and only trivial military experience. General Wood is nothing but a "political" General. He cannot lay claim to a scientific military education and training or any experience in civilized warfare beyond his few days with "the Rough Riders." He is doubtless a man of personal courage, energy and ability, but so were all our 'political" Generals during the Civil War, who conducted their armies with the energy of the devil into the deep sea of defeat and disaster.

When the news of the Chicago theater fire spread consternation throughout the land, Portland, in common with other cities, held its breath, so to speak, at the possibility of a like calamity that its people had escaped. The first thought was, "perhaps our theaters are death traps, too," and recollections of times when each of them had been crowded to its utmost capacity caused our citizens to shudder with dismay. Recovering from the recoil, steps were at once taken to discover if, in case of panic, our playhouses could be emptied with a promptness that would avert the loss of human life. The work of inspection has progressed without fear or favor, and the public is rejoiced to learn that the theaters are in the main all that prudence requires, the few changes advised being agreed to without contention by the managers. While it is impossible to insure a panicstricken crowd from injury, the pro-claimed fact that the Marquam Grand has one exit for every 100 persons that it can seat; that these exits are all plainly indicated by the trend of the aisles and by illuminated signs, and that in the opinion of the investigating committee the theater is as safe as it possible for a theater to be made, will go far toward preventing a panic in case some excitable person calls "fire."

If Rev. Mr. Kennedy, of Hillsboro, was in Portland the whole of the night upon which the Warren residence, near that town, was burglarized, last Fall, it may be hoped that he will be able to prove this to the satisfaction of the jury. If he succeeds in establishing an alibi, the testimony of the two women who were robbed upon that occasion will go on record as a most astonishing instance of mistaken identity, since both swear positively that he is the man who burgiariously entered the house on the night in question and deliberately purloined their valuables. The case is in many ways a most distressing one. It menaces the reputation of a man of hitherto blameless life, shadows with disgrace the calling which he followed, and has already brought acute suffering upon his family. Perhaps the saddest feature of it all is that a man of his profession and burglary upon his ability an alibi. Character should provide a defense in such a case that would be

The Coroner's jury has decided that the late Mr. Fuller, of Beaverton, was to blame for getting drunk and lying down on the railroad track at a time when a freight train was scheduled to pass the particular point chosen by him for a resting place. The railroad truck as a couch for the inebriated individual or a boulevard for the deaf pedestrian has always been a prime favorite. In the case of the drunks, society is not usually a distinct loser, and the supply of spirituous liquors in the bonded warehouse does not become topheavy for with the drunkards like the occupants of the jimjam menagerie, more you kill the more they come." The deaf man is frequently a good citizen, and the tie-walking habit which carries him off is to be regretted. And yet science, with all its wealth of research, stands baffled in an attempt to explain the peculiar impulse that makes the railroad track such an attractive place for the drunk and the

The Southland honored in a fitting manner one of the heroes of her great struggle for separate National existence by the grief with which she stood beside the bier of General John B. Gor-The last conspicuous figure on the Confederate side of the great Rebellion, his comrades of the lost cause paid General Gordon the respect due to a brave man, an intrepid soldier and a faithful citizen of the South. Time has softened the asperities of the conflict, and the people of the North, as was seemly, looked on in respectful silence while their brethren of the South configned the body of this last of their fighting Generals to the grave,

The latest bulletin issued by the University of Washington contains monograph on Chief Seattle by Frank Carlson. Seattle must always take a peculiar interest in the fine old chief whose name she bears, and this bulletin brings together many scattered facts concerning him and his descendants, and it contains all that is likely to be known of this leader of a vanishing

A novel method of showing at a glance the material growth of Chehalis has been adopted by the Bee-Nugget. A diagram showing the number of smokestacks on January 1, 1902, is contrasted with one showing the number on January 1, 1904, and the difference is an index of the great progress made by the city.

The midwinter number of the Los

was so worthless that even the amia- | SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

Guiding Principle Well Understood. Seattle Argus.

Two strangers were arrested Sunday on suspicion of desiring to get hold of some money belonging to a friend. If this is a crime it would be well to lock up the whole city at once.

Companions in Misfortune.

Salem Journal. The Oregonian never copies anything from the Journal or refers to George C. Brownell without paying them the compliment of a slur. The Journal can stand it, and as George C, has no newspaper he'll have to, The Astoria Philosophy.

Astoria Astorian.

A burgiar recently entered the residence of Representative Balley, of Multnomah County, and, among other things, stole an umbrella valued at \$80. The circumstance is interesting as showing that it was worth \$50 of somebody's good money to see that Balley got in out of the wet. Compliments to the Delegation.

Chewaucan Post.

Oregon is very fortunate in having such an able delegation in Congress, for at the present time our needs and wants are so numerous and of such vast importance and magnitude that it takes ability of a superior nature to combat the opposition that arises in matters of great moment. We believe our Senators and Representatives are fully able to the task, and that the people will be more than satisfied with their work.

No Such Luck.

Condon Globe. Over at Long Creek the editors are said to be on the warpath for each other with big six-shooters and there is danger of serious trouble. Why don't some law and order citizen pour oil on the troubled waters by paying up his subscription to both brothers and thus put them both in a good humor with all the world. He would be surprised to see how quickly the atmosphere would clear and each would say to the other: "Come on old men, let's go and take something."

Coasting Modes in Malheur.

Westfall Western Ways. Westfall patterns after no one, Etiquette is cast aside. Boys and girls, all dressed in Levi's, Gather on the hill to slide.

Graceful, happy, careless daughters, With their brothers, fond and true, All together, belly-buster, Down the hill, all dressed in blue.

True this fun is all by moonlight, When everything's supposed to go; But we doubt if they care a d-sight, Whether the goostps like it or no.

Speaking From Experience, Probably McMinnville News.
A good many of the Democratic ap-ointees at the State Penitentiary are resigning, and the busybodies are suggesting causes. It is possible, of course, that they were asked to resign; but it is also pos-sible that some of them did not have such a hankering to walk around on the walls and herd "cons" after the "new" wore off their jobs as they did before. The "snap" of some of these state jobs cannot be appreclated by anyone quite so much as those who have tried them a few months.

Gentility in the Constabulary

Aberdeen Bulletin. A resident of Aberdeen made the remark that the office of Marshal wasn't much of a place to fight about. This man is mis-taken. Any office in the gift of the city should be important enough as to secure the best men. A genteel and a care-ful and conscientious man can make an office important, no matter how small the pay. He can make the office better than it is by his deportment. And though some persons may criticise him for too much dignity, at the same time they have un-derneath it all a respect, that, try as hard as they may, they cannot completely con-

Pennover, the Ideal.

Hillsboro Argus. Portland is still having lots of trouble with her Chief of Police. Portland elect-ed a very elderly gentleman for the Mayorall is that a man of his profession and alty, and is now reaping her reward. Mr. education should be compelled to rely Williams may be a very nice old man but for his defense against a charge of it was a shame to embitter his declining years with so heavy a burden as the administration of Portland proves to be. But the politicial bosses wanted him; they have him; and now they would like to run things; and the "old man" hangs to original ideas like a hound pup to a warm fireplace. Meanwhile Joe Simon is very much pleased over the situation in the Mitchell camp. Not having another Pennoyer, who made Portland an ideal Mayor, the Democrats get but little unction out of the present disgraceful condition of Portland's municipal politics.

Idaho's Coming Statesman.

Walla Walla Union. Senator Smoot has engaged W. E. Borah, of Bolse, Idaho, to be one of his attorneys in the contest case before the Senate committee on privileges and elections. Borah methods. was the most formidable candidate for the seat which Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, now holds, and is regarded as one of the was the most formidable candidate for the seat which Scnator Heyburn, of Idaho, now holds, and is regarded as one of the brightest young men in the West. A dozen years ago he came to the State of Idaho from Kansas with nothing but the precepts he had picked up in a little law office back in Kansas, coupled with his own natural ability, as a capital, and in the brief interim he has resided in Idaown natural ability, as a capital, and in the brief interim he has resided in lida-ho he has risen to a voestion of great prominence, not only in the practice of his entire Northwest his ability has been recognized.

Color Line in Coos.

Marshfield Mall. At the school meeting which is to be held Friday night, one of the matters to be acted upon is the question of what to do about the colored children who have applied for admission to the school. While the Coast Mail does not wish to pose as the all-wise mentor to tell this community exactly what to do in every case, it will suggest that this is a question which should be met openly and on a basis of modern Americanism. Not only by the laws of Oregon, but by the laws of justice and humanity, these children are entitled to the benefit of the public school. If this district wants to bear the added expense of hiring an extra room and extra teacher, for the colored children to avoid the possibility of some of the color rubbing off on the other children, well and good; but let something be done honestly and above board, and let us not try to shrik or smother the responsibility.

The Days When He Was "It."

Hillsboro Independent.

Judge M. L. Pipes' championing of the civic righteousness, which is seeking to reinaugurate, through mandamus proceedings, the rule of graft in Portland, though these reformers goestily have the best of intentions in their blundering zeal, recalls the days, not long ago, when he was the power behind the hench in the Police Court and "Put me off at Buffalo" was Municipal Judge. Dally a crowded courtroom enjoyed the reading of decisions in which intricate points of law were nicely distinguished in that chaste and classic style characteristic of Mr. Pipes. and then the mouthpiece would throw in a few offhand remarks of his own that made Red Raven Splits slang sound like Addison, or issue a bench warrant for by the true friends of labor. Of the employing force or element, those who in common parlance "grind the face of labor" are being compelled by public labor" are being compelled by public opinion to modify their methods and provided in the face of labor. Of the true friends of labor. Of the common parlance "grind the face of labor" are being compelled by public opinion to modify their methods and less to labor. Of the common parlance "grind the face of labor" are being compelled by public labor. Of the common parlance "grind the face of labor to join Beautrant and defeated and defeate

STANDARDS OF LEGAL ETHICS. St. Paul Pioneer Press.

It is a matter of frequent comment that so large a proportion of lawyers seem to take little interest in maintaining high standards in their profession on its ethical side. It would be going too far in say that this is true of the entire profession. There are in almost every community some lawyers with a nice perception of their responsibilities to the public and to the law whom no consideration can induce to prostitute their learning and skill to unworthy causes. But it is noticeable that even among those who recognize the desirability of such an attitude there is an inclination to make the old plea that if they "don't take the case somebody else will." This laxity appears more particularly in civil cases, a large number of which are palpably without merit and some of which are trumped up and border closely on extortion. Wall street is familiar with a number of cases of this kind, and the many personal injury suits It would be going too far to as miliar with a number of cases of this kind, and the many personal injury suits brought on the filmsiest pretexts on the expectation that the jury can be depended on to give the defendant corporation the worst of it immediately suggests itself. Tet while most lawyers regard the "and bulance chaser" as a disgrace to the pro-fession they refuse to admit that there is

fession they refuse to admit that thore is anything censurable in taking a case that if successful would work injustice to private, or injury to public, interests. And a large proportion of lawyers, whether in support of a meritorious case or one without merit, make use of almost any distortion of the law or perversion of argument on behalf of their cilents no matter what the consequences. Many a project of great public importance, and privately acknowledged as such by the opposing lawyers, has been thwarted by a diabolical ingenuity in warping principles that are nas been inwarted by a diabolical ingenuity in warping principles that are fundamentally just and wholesome. It may be freely granted that the line between what is and what is not justifiable is often indistinct; but the point is that even where that line is broad and unmistakable little attention is said to it.

takable little attention is paid to it.

The theory from which this laxness springs is aparently that legal learning and skill are wares to be sold to the first comer and that, having been sold, they must be used just as the purchaser wou have them used. In other words, the lawyer puts himself in his client's plant in the client in th the and is ready to resort to anything con-sistent with his professional standing to further his client's cause. The result is that a profession which ought zealously to guard the machinery of justice from injury becomes the agent of its impair-

But, as has been said, there are not a But, as has been said, there are not a few lawyers who give their connecience play not only in the taking of cases but in the conduct of them. They fully recognize the evil of a low standard of professional ethics and protest against it. A case in point was a recent address by General Thomas H. Hubbard, of New York, in which the idea that it is the lawyer's duty to become "the tool of his client's plans and prejudices," and that it is tustifiable to resort to "concealment, is justifiable to resort to "concealment, evusion, exaggeration and strained logic" is vigorously called in question. General Hubbard suggested that the remedy lies in the general adoption of the oath defining a lawyer's duties, prescribed by the State of Washington, the only state, it seems, whose oath sets an adequately high ethical standard. The oath is as follows: First-I do solemnly awar that I will sup-port the constitution and laws of the State of Washington. Second-That I will maintain the respe

due to courts of justice and judicial officers.
Third-That I will counsel and maintain such actions, proceedings and defenses only as appear to me legal and just; except the defense of a person charged with a public of-

Fourth-To employ for the purpose of main routh-10 employ is the purper of means only as are consistent with truth, and never to seek to mislead the Judge by any artifice or false statement of facts or law.

Fifth-That I will maintain inviolate the confidence, and, at every peril to myself, preserve the nevert of my client.

fidence, and, at every peril to myself, preserve the secrets of my client.

Sixth—That I will abstain from all offensive, personality and advance no fact prejudicial to the honor or reputation of a party or witness, unless required by the justice of the cause with which I am charged.

Seventh—That I will never reject, from any consideration personal to myself, the cause of the defenseless or appressed. So help me God.

This costs (Sevent)—Hubbard wants

This oath General Hubbard wants amendment. The value of such an eath would not be that it would be respected by the black sheep of the legal profes-sion, but that it would set before the of the bar a higher stanagitation, which is a prerequisite of the adoption of the Washington oath, would in itself be wholesome.

Chicago Chronicie. If honor is to be given to anyone in this world it is to the humorist who makes us laugh. The very essence of humor is joy of the most delightful sort. It is a triumph, toe, over the embarrassments of life and the best exit out of perplexing situations. While it is no moralizer, it is more efficient than sermons and conveys the most delightful truths by the surest

Probably no author, not even Shakes

he has risen to a position of great
prominence, not only in the practice of his
profession, but in the affairs of the state
as well. His name and fame are not confined to Idahe alone, but throughout the
entire Northwest his ability has been recbe carried out.

be carried out.

With the celebration one fact should be brought out clearly and that is that the mirth-provoking book is not a satire on chivalry or a laugh at idealism. It is true that Cervantes ridiculed the prevailing taste at that time for extravagant ro-mances of chivalry and the wild flights of idealism that lacked any connection with reality, but it would have been wholly foreign to the traditions of his race and his religion to have cast a siur on re-ticism as such or to have ignored the tical value of the ideal.

Yet the book is something more than a purposeful novel; otherwise it had died long ago. Its humor can be interpreted in a thousand ways, according to the age, the taste or the experience of the reader, and its wisdom is as applicable today as it was three centuries ago-for Don Quix-ote and Sancho Panza are alive today in the reformer who aims at impossibilities and in the philistine who calls nothing real that is not made of dust.

Roosevelt and the Bosses

New York Evening Post. It is asserted that six men could get together tomorrow and decide that Re gether tomorrow and decide that Roose-veit was not to be nominated, and he would not be. This is, perhaps, true. The Republican party, as a National organi-zation, is peculiarly in the hands of a few bosses. Especially is their control casy when large blocks of Southern delegates would presumably respond in a crisis to the nod of snother quarter than that of the White House. Mr. Hanna organized the Southern delegates in 1896 as they the Southern delegates in 1896 as they were never marshaled before. He has never lost that control, in case he should care to use it for himself or his friends.

One Theory for Radium.

In a lecture in London, Sir William Ramsay claimed that the new substance, Ramsay claimed that the new substance, radium, gives off helium gas has long been known to be one of the constituents of the sun, and there is, of course, a suggestion that the sun may contain large quantifies of radium, and that this is the chief course of its power and effects upon the earth.

"What is the difference," asked the Cheerful Midot. "between an old, neglected pair of trousers and a bad boy, who persists in throwing towards the several may be able to the cheer and the cheer and the cheer heaps magging at the bees."—Baltimore American.

NOTE AND COMMENT,

Chance to Shine Now. Wheeler, a former well-known Albany boy, was in the city yesterday, while on his way to his home in Portland from a visit with his mother at Plainview. He now has a good position with the O. R. & N. Company in Portland, Albany Herald.

Try It On the Wheel. The sum of the figures in the year 1004 amount to 14; that is twice 7, any multiple of which is said to be lucky. Good crops are already assured.—Sheridan Sun.

Goes without saying-a lobster. No doubt the Rev. Mr. Kennedy regrets

that he ever learned to ride a wheel. San Francisco glassblowers are on strike, but her safeblowers work away

The Denver News presents its readers with "A Sunday Page of Scintillant Sport Stunts." "Your razor's on the hog," said the

disgruntled customer. And the barber

amiled. One good thing about Patti's farewell: re don't have to worry over the word diva any more.

Speaking of the size of flats, even a flat-fish is not much thicker than a sheet of paper.

Andrew Lang said recently: "A criticism by a reviewer who knows his subject is almost as distasteful to the public

as the book itself." As a daily, of course, the Commonor will be commoner, but it will have hard work to beat the Hearst paper that is to

run in opposition to it. Some maker of epigrams said of Peel that "be found the Whigs in bathing and stole their clothes." Some of the Dem-

ocrats are watching for a chance to steal Republican clothes. A young man who is possessed of sufficient perseverance and ingenuity to col-lect physicians' outstanding bills need

not take to swindling to make himself a living. He is fit for any position the business world has to offer. One of the best puns on record is the answer made by a maid servant to a fat Adonts of 50, who, in looking over a new house, asked the girl if she was to

let with the establishment. "No, sir," she answered, "please, sir, I'm to be let alone.'

In Vancouver, B. C., a child has died from injuries caused by an umbrella held lance-wise in the hands of a friend. And yet numbers of well-meaning people will persist in holding umbrellas in such a fashion that they are a menace to the eyes of every one else.

The infant mind in Boston early turns to thoughts of literature. A writer in the Boston Post facetiously gives the following beautiful quatrain from the pen of a juvenile Bostonian:

Get out your brand-new cutter And get your girl's consent. Then hitch up Dobbin or some other crutter And let the animal went.

I sometimes wish I were a fish, I were a fish.
They are such lucky fellers.
They do not care
For wat or fair,
Nor have to pack umbrellas.
Their peaceful life Is free from strife, They heed not fashion's whim;
The poccest one,
When all is done,
Is strictly in the swim.

William Hart, junior, of Eagle Pass, Tex., sends The Oregonian his usual semi-annual prognostication. Weather is amended by the insertion of the words
"or jury" in the fourth paragraph after
"mislead the Judge"—a very necessary
in particular Oregon weather, which his residence in Texas enables him to understand. Here is the forecast for this month:

January 1-2, rain or snow; 3-6, st dard of professional ethics than that now rain or snow; 7-8, rain or snow; 9-10, stormy, rain or snow; 11-16, fair, frost; 17-24, cause it has long been the standard. The rain or snow; 11-10, fair, frost; 17-1 stormy, rain or snow; 25-27, fair, from 28-29, rain; 30-31, fair.

A neat dodge has been discovered by the jailer of Cook County, Illinois. The efforts of the Chicago car-barn bandits to escape have caused periodical searches to be made of the cells. One prisoner was found to have concealed a length of rubber hose. When his friends came to see him he stuck the hose through the bars, put the end in a bottle in their pockets, and the prisoner sucked up as much whiskey as was possible in a limited time without choking.

American Medicine contains a review of "The Hygiene of Kissing," by Fere. 'According to Fere," says the reviewer, kissing is a maniféstation of sentiment, and also a means of cooking and enacting it." This hardly required a scientific investigation. But this is better: "Aside from the danger of contagion certain traumatic lesions may also be produced by the art of kissing, and in some neuropathic natures the kiss may constitute a harmful nervous shock." Just what a traumatic lesion may be we do not attempt to discover. It sounds terrible enough to stop kissing forever. As to the nervous shock, the layman is better qualified to speak. A kiss that didn't produce some nervous shock would be a distinct failure, but we have never discovered anything harmful in it.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

WEX. J.

sight." "It was. But he concluded ond sight was best."-Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. J.-I wish you wouldn't snore so. Mr J.-I have to, my dear, otherwise the other boarders would hear you.-Columbia Jester. Patrice—Do you like duplicate whist!
Patrice—No; I den't like anything which
sounds like double-dealing,—Yonkers States-

Willie-Say, ma, what's a "counter-irritant?" Mrs. Schopper (snappishly)-Most any person nowsdays is a counter-irritant.—i delphia Press.

"Were your remarks extemporaneous?" said the constituent, "They was worse," an-swered the local statesman, "They was almost profane."—Washington Star.

Lucille-Were you not embarrassed when young Dr. Jones asked you for your hand? Ethel-Dear me, yes! I hardly knew whether he wanted to take me or my pulse.—Puck. Mamma-Wille, how can you be so naughty? I'll just tell your page when he comes home. Willie-G'on, jest do it, an' see how quick he'll spank you for tellin' tales.—Philadelphia

"I think, sir," said Woodby Biter, "you will find this the most realistic acciety novel you have ever examined." "H'm, yes," replied the editor, skimming through the pages of manuscript, "the dialogue appears about as dell as it could possibly be,"—Philadelphia