The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, as sroond-class matter.

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. y, par week, dativered, Sunday in-

POSTAGE RATES.

United States, Canada and Mexico-10 to 14 page paper. 10 to 14 page paper. 10 to 44 page paper.

EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE. 5. C. Beckwith Special Agency-New rooms 43-50, Tribune building, Chi

mg 510-512 Tribune building. The Oregonian does not buy poems or sto-ies from individuals and cannot undertake to return any manuscript sent to it itation. No stamps should be inclose for this purpose

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Chicago - Auditorium Annaz; Postoffice News Co., 175 Dearborn street. Denver-Julius Black, Hamilton & Kend-Denver-Julius Black, Hamilton & Kend-ick, 906-912 Seventeenth st., and Frueauff . 605 16th st mas City, Mo .-- Ricksscker Cigar Co.,

th and Walnut,

Les Angeles-H. F. Gardner, 259 Bouth Spring, and Harry Drapkin. Oskland, Cal.-W. H. Johnston, Four-

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nd South street. Ban Francisco-J. E. Cooper Co., 746 Mar-ket street: Foster & Orear. Perry News Mand: Goldsmith Bros., 236 Sutter; L. E. Lee, Palace Hotel News Stand; F. W. Pitts,

1008 Market; Frank Scott, 80 Ellis; N. Wheatley, 83 Stevenson; Hotel BL Flaces News Stand, Weatlerian D. C .- Ebbitt House News

Bland.			
PORTAND	SATURDAY.	TEC 10	1001

TWO WAYS IN CONTRAST.

Two notable deliverances on political onditions in our Southern States, and on the relations of these conditions to National politics and general affairs, have recently been made by eminent othern men, of which we had bare notice in the telegraphic reports. They merit more attention. One of them is by John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, ader of the South in the House of Representatives; the other by Senator Bacon, of Georgia, a man of high authority in the leadership of the South. Their arguments relate chiefly to the proposed reduction of the representation of the South in Congress and in the Electoral College, under authority of the fourteenth amendment, in consequence of the disfranchisement of the negro population in many states. It is interesting to note how these spokesmen of the South deal with the sub-

Mr. Williams does not handle it so openly and fairly as Senator Bacon does. He applies to the subject the arts and practices of the dialectician, who obscures and minimizes the argunents that go against him, while bringing out in a subtle and skillful way all the arguments that can be adduced in his favor. Mr. Williams therefore denics that there is any discrimination against the negro in the South, in the matter of voting. "Take my own State of Mississippl," he says. "It is not true, It is unequivocally false, that any man the charge of murder. Her explanation is denied the suffrage in Mississippi because he is black or because he was formerly a slave. In other words, it is cumstances connected with the affair, Mississippi, in the law itself, or in the administration of the law, any viola- | course, and as it was impossible for her tion of the fifteenth amen by a denial or abridgment of the suffrage "because of race, color or previous con-dition of servitude.' If there is any question for debate at all, it is under the provisions of the fourteenth amendment. Whether there is any question for debate there or not depends upon the answer to these several questions: 'Is the requirement of registration as a had taken another turn, he had killed prerequisite to voting a denial or abridgment of the suffrage? 'Is the requirement that the citizen shall have paid all taxes due by him to the state before he can vote a denial or abridgment of the suffrage?" 'Is the require ment that he shall be able to read and write a denial or abridgment of the suffrage?' If either of these is legally a denial, then undoubtedly the penalty prescribed in the fourteenth amendment, towit, a reduction of the representation in the proportion which the umber of citizens deprived of the suffrage shall bear to the whole number. has been incurred. If none of these are denial, then liability to the penalty of the fourteenth amendment has not been incurred." This is plausible, and fine, therefore, but it is disingenuous, notwithstanding. For the blacks are excluded from voting on tests not required of the whites. For the ancestral or "grandfather" clause lets in all the whites, however illiterate; but it excludes the blacks on tests of illiteracy made and enforced by white men. Every white nan whose ancestors voted can vote himself, whether he has other qualifications or not; but since the negro's anestors couldn't vote, the negro is excluded, unless he can run the gauntlet of questions and requirements established by the white man, who is reall-if the conditions can be made such as to exclude him. Why should a white man who has no qualifications of his own for the suffrage be permitted to merely because his ancestors voted; while the negro is ruled out be cause his ancestors didn't vote? Mr. Williams ought not to equivocate. He ought not to resort to subterfuges. He means to exclude men on account of color. Then he should say so, openly. Senator Bacon's argument is of another kind. He meets the question openly and fairly. He says that it is of first importance, that government shall be kept wholly in the hands of the whites. Disfranchisement of the negro therefore is a necessity. Hence he would have the fifteenth amendment repealed; and if he could thereby secure its repeal he would be willing to give up the additional representation in Congress which comes to the Southern States through enumeration of the negro population

ly irreconcllable. The fourteenth fixes a penalty, in loss of representation in Congress, for restriction of the suffrage. The fifteenth declares that the suffrage shall not be restricted on account of race or color. Now they who appeal to the fourteenth and propose to enforce its restrictions thereby abandon the fifteenth, and the negro is out of ft.

It is a puzzle, an entanglement, at present insoluble. But the straightforward and open way in which Senato Bacon deals with it is greatly to be preferred over the tortuous, evasive, eaulyocal and sophistical deliverance of Representative Williams. .

JAPAN'S OBJECTIVE.

The Japanese say that the Russian squadron in the harbor of Port Arthur has been the real object of their attack, and now, since they have destroyed it. they will not press their assaults forther, but will rely on starving out the garrison till it is finally captured.

There is reason in this statement. The life of Japan in this struggle lies in her maintenance of command of the sea. The Russian fleet at Port Arthur, so long as it existed, was a menace that Japan could not overlook. Since now the possibility is precluded that it will be able to reinforce the Russian squadron from the Baltic slowly making its way towards the Orient, a danger of no small magnitude is removed; for Japan's naval force will be free to act, without this menace from Port

Arthur. It was worth, therefore, to Japan the immense sacrifice of men necessary to get commanding positions about Port Arthur, from which the Russian naval force lying in that harbor could be destroyed; and all the more vital to do this before the Baltic fleet should arrive It was asserted some time ago that

the Russian fleet, rather than submit to destruction without striking a blow, would sally forth from Port Arthur. prepared to perish, if but it could strike a blow at the Japanese fleet. But it seems that the Russians, took their naval guns ashore for defense on the land side, and the ships therefore were

without armament for an effort at sea. In the command of the sea lies the problem of this war, and the Japanese from the first have been aware of it. Admiral Togo, now relieved of apprehension of the Russian Port Arthur fleet, will have a free hand to deal with the Baltic fleet; and Japan, holding Dainy and the railway, can get up her supplies and reinforcements to front before Mukden, which meantime has been fortified so as to be impregnable to Russian assault. The next serious thing to happen will be likely to

NEEDLESSLY NOTOBIOUS.

Nan Patterson was a chorus girl. She is on trial for the murder of a man named or called Young-a "sporting man" and "bookmaker." Young had a wife, yet he had been "fooling" with this chorus girl, and she was supposed to be full of jealousy and resentment. Last August Young was riding in a hansom cab in the company of the Patterson girl, with whom he had for some time sustained meretricious relations. on his way to the steamship pier whence he intended to take passage to Europe. He was prevented from reaching his destination by a pistol shot which ended his life, and his companion was promptly placed under arrest upon was that the man committed suicide, but there were various suspicious cirunequivocally false that there is now in | and she was placed under ball for \$20,-000. Her indictment followed in due

as they had previously created this which withered away so quickly, the actual loss can hardly be figured so high. They still retain the properties on which these values were builded, and, if they possess merit, they will eventually recover from the present depression. Lawson, through his bureau of publicity, has "touted" certain stocks for sale, and Gates is apparently following the "tip." It matters not that the "tip" may be only the squeal of a poor loser, it has been heard around the world, and the Lawson literary bureau, backed by the Gates millions, is helping

it to "make good." The nonspeculative public, having no financial interest in Amalgamated or any of the other stocks involved, can view the present raid with a mild degree of equanimity. We shall also await with interest the Lawson opinion of John W. Gates, if the settlement is no more satisfactory than that of the Standard Oil settlement with Lawson at the close of the Amalgamated deal. Those who have, figuratively speaking, seen the Lawson eye."in a fine frenzy rolling" over Gas Addicks, have a rare treat in store whenever the "Frenzied Financier" writes the Gates blography for motives similar to those which prompted the Addicks "write-up."

RETURN TO EARLY POLICY.

A material reduction in freight rates from Portland to Southern Idaho points becomes effective today. The rates named in the new tariff are so much lower than the old schedule that Portland jobbers will be admitted to a field from which they have for some time been barred by the competition of Salt Lake and Bolse jobbers. The extent to which Portland will probably profit by this enlargement of her distributive trade field is reflected in the vigorous protest being made at both of the points mentioned. The objections en-tered from Boise and Salt Lake are none the less vigorous because from a strictly business standpoint they are not entitled to the favorable discrimination which they formerly enjoyed. The action of the O. R. & N. Co. in granting this reduced rate to Portland jobbers

displays an interest in this community that has not always been in evidence in the past. The territory covered by the reduc tion, so far as the Harriman system is concerned, is exclusively local, and, being thus solely at the mercy of that system, the reduction was, of course, voluntary. No other railroad line en-tered the field affected by these rates, her and it is hardly probable that there will be any increase in the volume of business for the roads that would not have obtained by the natural growth of the country. When the announcement of happen to the Russian Baltic fleet. the reduction was first made it was erroneously stated in The Oregonian that Portland had previously been un-

> protected against the competition of the San Francisco jobbers in that field. It has since been learned that the San Francisco rate to all Southern Idaho points is the same as the Portland rate plus the rate from San Francisco to Portland. No deviation is made from this rate if the San Francisco merchants ship by way of Ogden instead of by way of Portland. The action of the O. R. & N. in voluntarily reducing the rates and admitting Portland jobbers to a field from which they have long been barred savors more of the old policy of the corporation than anything that the Harriman system has under-

taken for a long time. The O. R. & N. Co. is a Portland institution by birth, and through all the changes which time has rung in its management and operation it has never entirely grown away from Portland influences. That it is to the advantage of was meant to save salmon for hatch-the boad as well as to Portland to eries against cans and tierces. But if who is better prepared to answer an armaintain these friendly relations is ap- the Legislatures of the two states shall parent from the fact that the paimiest days of its existence, when rates were highest and dividends greatest, were when the management was centered in Portland and it enjoyed the same confidence which the Portlanders extended to Ladd the banker. Lewis the merchant, and others similarly interested in upbuilding the city and state. Portfinanced the road at the beginning and made possible the development of the Inland Empire. Portland, the Interior country and the O. R. & N. prospered in company. The interests of these three factors in the development of Oregon, Washington and Idaho were so nearly identical or mutual that one could not well prosper without the other sharing in that prosperity. These conditions have always been recognized and respected by the management of the company when such management was vested in men famillar with local conditions, and it is only when policies which should have been formulated in Oregon came into existence in New York or California that Pertland and the Northwest have suffered at the hands of the O. S. N. Co. and its succeeding corporations. There is much that can yet be done by the big corporation which will redound to the lief. advantage of Portland, the Inland Empire and the road itself. Having made start on the return to its old policy, the results will probably warrant a con-

of a sudden awakening to the fact that there were others in the class who were equally entitled to honor with them selves. They were, let us hope, surprised into assuming an attitude at once unmanly and indefensible toward the majority of the class. Prompt retreat from this position and hearty co-operation with the majority in class plans and work will cancel this mistake and be effective in advancing those who made it from the rank of the captious schoolboy to that of the more considerate High School graduate.

The dredge Chinook has eaten up more than \$400,000 of the Columbia bar appropriation, and the sum will reach \$500,000 before the experiment shall have ended. It is announced from the National Capital that the Columbia bar cannot expect more than \$500,000 from the next river and harbor bill. It thus appears that the Chinook, which seems to have done little or nothing for the bar, has put back the jetty work for two years, or until the river and harbor bill after the next shall have been passed. It is understood that Mafor Langfitt and Superintendent Hegardt never were advocates of dredging; if so, the outcome is a tribute to their engineering sagacity. If the Chinook is a failure, blame will not be at-

tached to any one. It will be remembered that the commercial interests of Portland were eager for the experiment.

A Colfax gambler has been placed in the Walla Walla Penitentiary to serve out a year's sentence for violating the law which makes gambling a felony. A number of other gamblers are under arrest at Spokane for a similar offense. As the gambler is a bird of prey who lives off the industry of others, doing absolutely nothing for the support of the community in which he lives, he can probably be maintained at less cost in the Penitentiary than outside, where he is at liberty to make his own levy on the people. If life in the Penitentiary is not alluring, there is the alternative, of abandoning gambling and earning a living by honest toil.

How big an armada do the Fish Warden of Oregon and the Fish Commissioner of Washington need to subjugate salmon pirates on the Columbia? Of course, it would not do to hurt the pirates, since salmon can be better spared than votes; therefore the armada should not be too deadly. But where can the two officers get battleships, terrible to see, yet made of velvet? There's Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet-how would that do? It isn't good for much on earth, and Mr. Van Dusen and Mr. Kershaw could rely with utmost confidence on its poor marksmanship.

After Tillamook County "goes dry" and its politics has been convulsed with gambling and liquor turmoil, Tillamook City elects a "wet" Mayor and two "wet" Councilmen out of five. That election is prophecy enough that prohibition in Tillamook will not prohibit and that drug stores and "blind pigs" will defy the "dry" mandate. A big wrangle has just begun in Oregon, under a so-called local option law, and it will sound loud and last long. Tillamook City will be a storm center. Let all eyes watch Tillamook City. There prohibition may be disproved. and the second second

Deeply "obliged" are fishermen, canners and picklers on the Columbia to Fish Warden Van Dusen, of Oregon, and Fish Commissioner Kershaw, of Washington, who "stood in" against tage offered clients by this course. With the closed season and the law which such an attorney one would be fully post-

Down from the North at close of day, Bringing to 'Prisco deep dismay, The affrighted wires with a shudder bore Terrible news to the Sheriff's dour, "Pete Grant has entered his private dem And stationed around it arm-ed men," And the Sheriff was umpty miles away.

But there is a road from 'Frisco town, The Southern Pacific leading down, and there through the dark of a murky night The fast mail whirzes in eagle flight; The Palliners whirzes in eagle flight;

The fast mail whittee in capte hight. The Pullman porter is sahy hale. Lest the rocking cars should jump the rail. And up in the cab the engineer Is as close as he'll ever he to fear. But he lets her buck and reel and sway. With the Sheriff a hundred miles away.

And here in the town no Deputy flinched, Though the Coroner came and had him pinched, With the heads of the righteous growing baider, Both sides stood firm at Flfth and Alder.

"I will," will," said one, and the other, shan't," "You

Thus argued the law and Feter Grant; And the night went by and the dawn grew STAY.

As the liberiff raced on ten miles away

The first that the Sheriff saw was the group Of idlers that all had come out to snoop. What was done-what was doing-he saw with a look,

Nor waited to hunt up the law is a book. He jumped from the train, which seemed to 883',

"I've brought him from 'Frisco, leagues away." Hurrahl hurrahl for man and train, Such race as theirs is not in vain, And should the Municipal League decide On a Hall of Fame, you'll find inside The angineer that all danger slurred To bring to Portland Sheriff Word. (I've forgotten to state the result of the fight.

ing. Because it's unknown at the present writing), But hurrah! hurrah! for 'em just the same, It's better fun than a football game.

Lawson is dissolving the amalgam. Any port in a storm-except Port Ar-

thur.

Oberlin hankers might write a book on The Simpleton Life.

Mrs. Chadwick will also be an authority on "Frenzied Photography."

A lock of Thackeray's hair brought \$16.50 at a recent sale. Save your whiskers!

for Mrs. Woodcock.

Russian shells fall to explode. The Czar should put a nihilist in charge of his ammunition factories.

We are authorized to deny the report that the Caar will offer the leadership of his army to the winner of the six-day race.

The Victoria Coloniat remarks that "the little steamer which collided with a boom of logs off the harbor last evening merely stubbed her tow."

Ping pong is on the wane at Concordia, Kan., says an exchange, and the, editor of The Binde has a ping pong set he wants to exchange for a sult of Winter under-Wear.

The British army of 2500 men being sent into the Niani-Niani country of Central Africa is officially designated as a patroi. Apply early for positions as patrolmen.

The High School dissenters have made Otto Ott their president. Otto Ott to Take as motto 'I'll do Ott that Otto Ott to."

Critics of the local attorney who ac cepted fees from both parties to a suit for divorce overlook an important advan-

GREAT SOLDIERS OF MODERN TIMES

(By Arrangement With the Chicago Tribune.)

The first necessity for a state in to secure itself externally. Minor anne exist is exist is to secure itself externally. Althos ones can do this by neutrality or by international guarantees; a great power must rely upon itself and on its strength, being armed and determined to defend its liberty and its right. To isave a country defenselsss would be the greatest crime a government could commit.-Moltke in 1872 in a speech in the German Betchatag. Beichstag.

THE revolution which converted the who fought with his hands into one who only directed the operation of other soldiers took place but gradually. Napoleon led a charge at the bridge of Lodi. Lee was often in the thick of the hottest fighting. Grant usually stayed in his tent and thence issued his orders, but he led at least one charge, in which he had a horse shot under him. The incarnation of the modern art of war appeared at last in Moltke, a pale war appended at may in a strate a pro-soldier of books and maps, who, far removed from the smoke, turmoil and carnage of battle, sat taciturn and im-passable at the end of a telegraph wire, while, with the mathematical precision of a skillful chess player, he directed the conquering movements of a million men. The stories of Sadowa and of Sedan leave no doubt as to the rightful place among great commanders of this old hero, who "kept sflent in seven languages.

Helmuth Carl Bernhard, Count von Moltke, was a native of Mecklenburg. The future conqueror of France had his first experience with the French in 1805, when Napoleon's marauding soldiery sacked his father's house at Lu-beck. Moltke was taught the rudiments of the military profession in a cadet school at Copenhagen. Despite the fact he had to pursue his studies in a foreign language, the young Ger-man passed his officers' examination in 1818, at the head of his class. After a year in the Danish service as Lieuten ant in an Oldenburg regiment Moltke entered the Prussian service in 1822 as a Second Lieutenant. With such abil-ity and assiduity did he study the theory and practice of the military art that in 1832 he was assigned to duty on Chairman Baker has been presented to =1839 Moltke spent in Turkey helping the President, who probably takes him the Sultan reorganize his army. On returning to Berlin Moltke was reassigned to duty on the general staff. As aid de camp to Prince Henry and

tary topics won him a high reputation as a literary man and an authority on military subjects. He rose steadily in the army until in 1856 he was made Major-General. Although one of the youngest general officers in the serv-lce, he was appointed in 1857 provi-sional and in 1859 permanent chief of the general staff. When Wilheim I be-came King in 1851 he resolved upon such reorganization and augmentation of the army as would restore Prussla to the position she had occulped as a military power under Frederick the Great. The heaviest part of the burden of this task fell upon the chief of staff. With what speed, thoroughness and perfection it was performed was shown by the results of the war with Denmark, with Austria, and with France, all of which took place within the next ten years. Austria and Prussia made war jointly

upon Denmark in 1864 to wrest from her the duchles of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg. The striking feature of the campaign was the wonderful rapidity with which the Prussian army was mobilized. The Danes, after a short but heroic stand, were forced to The allies immediately began to quar-

rel between themselves over the pos-session of the duchies, and in 1866 Prussia found herself at war, Austria S. O. D.)

Scalawags From Abroad.

Eugene Register. Puter, McKinley, Walgamot, Emma Watson and Tarpley have all been found guilty of land frauds in Oregon. Puter,

and most of the federated German states being arrayed against was necessary that Prussis strike quickly, and she did. should Prussia. Austria had in the north an army of 271,000 men, including that of Saxony. The consisted three Prussian force of armies-one of 93,000 men under Prince Frederick Charles, one of 115,000 men under the Crown Prince, and one of 46,000 men under General Herwarth-General of an army from a soldier in all, 254,000 men. There was, besides, a reserve force of 24,300 men at Berlin Orders were issued in May to put the Prussian army on a war footing. By the middle of June all the Prussian armies were marching across Bohemia. Various minor engagements, some of them bloody and desperate, took place, but the Prussians steadily advanced, concentrating as they went. On July 3 they encountered the Austrians on the field of Koniggratz, or Sadowa. The Prussians numbered 240,000, the Austrians 220,000. The Austrians fought bravely and well, but Prussian numbers, discipling and strategy prevailed. The Prussians lost 359 officers and 8974 men. The Austrians' lost 19,800 men as prisoners and 24,400 men in killed and wounded. This practically ended the war. By the treaty signed August 23 Austria gave up all claim to Holstein and Schleswig, consented to a new formation in Germany, and agreed to a war indemnity of 40,000,000 thalers, of which 20,000,000 thalers were remitted to Austria on account of the duch-

Various circumstances made it evi-dent that a war with France would speedily follow. Moltke began in 1847 to make preparations for the struggle and completed them in the early part of 1869. The anticipated war was de clared on July 15, 1870. On July 30 every detail in the mobilization of 518.-800 Prussian and North German soldiers, divided into three armies, had been completed in accordance with the plans that Moltke had mapped out more than a year before. The French had with difficulty collected 270,000 men at the end of August. The Prusslans swiftly advanced toward France 338 they had before advanced into Bo-hemia. Everywhere the French were driven back. Marshal Bazaine, with 170,000 men, was defeated with slaughter at Gravelette on July 18 and compeled to retreat behind the forti-fications of Metz, where he capitulated to Prince Frederick William, he visit-ed various European courts. His lst-ters of travel and his writings on mill-peror Napoleon III and \$3,000 The Em men were surrounded at Sedan and cap-tured. In January, 1871, Paris was taken after one of the notable sieges of history. Forces were organized in every part of France to expel the invader, but by March 1, 1871, 1,000,000 German soldiers were quartered on Franch soil and 250,000 more were in readiness to move to the front. raising and movements of all these myrlads of men were directed by the single genius of Moltke. March 1 the preliminaries of peace were signed at Bordeaux. France ceded to the new German Empire Alsace and Lorraine and paid a war indemnity of 5,000,000,-000 france. During this war of nine months the army created by Moltke had taken 400,000 prisoners, disarmed 150,000 men in Paris, driven 100,000 men into Swifzerland and captured 22 fortresses, 1835 field guns, 5373 fortress guns and 600,000 rifles.

For his services in the Franco ussian war Moltke was made a Field Marshal, a Count and a life member of the Reichsrath. He remained at the head of the German army until 1888. He died in 1891 at the great age of 91 years. He was past 70 when he fought

the France-Prussian war. (N. B.-This is the last of the series.

A Dangerous Service. Baltimore News.

Probably few Americans realize that the man in the United States Railway Mail Service is far more likely to lose his life than the soldter in Uncle Sam's

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1904.

NOTE AND COMMENT. Sheridan Spcundus.

Senator Bacon's statement has great advantage in its straightforwardness, It cuts out all equivocation. It doesn't pretend that the South is willing to let the negro vote, if he can come up to certain requirements; for it isn't. It reses to admit that the South is willing to let the negro vote at all-no matter how he may meet the tests. Senator Bacon argues for a white man's gov-

Between the fourteenth and fifteenth

to fur to the arr ed, she was sent to prison to await

The trial has been "on" a long time, yet nothing definite has been developed by it. Nothing, probably, ever will be. Really, it is not important. The girl may have killed Young; but whether she did or not; or whether, if the affair her; or whether in still another contingency both had been killed, make little or no difference. Such people all are a cheap and worthless lotand worse than worthless; and there is no more ground for sympathy with Young or with Nan Patterson than with Puter or Mrs. Watson, Such "skates"-Mrs. Chadwick included-get more attention than they deserve.

-FRENZIED FINANCE IN FACT.

The havoc created by the traditional bull in the china shop must have been mild and easy compared with that which "Franzied" Lawson is stirring up in the stock market. Backed by John W. Gates, one of the most unscrupalous stock gamblers of this or any previous generation, the Boston victim of the "double cross" as administered by the house of Rockefeller, in the language of his fellow-craftsmen. is certainly "playing even." No similar bear campaign has ever been organized and carried to such an overwhelming success as that which began when tinuance of the good work. Portland Lawson opened his department of advertising and publicity in an Eastern magazine. The fact that Lawson by his own admissions had been fully as deep in the financial mud as the Standard Oil crowd had been in the mire made no difference with a jarge propor solved that the negro shall not vote at tion of the readers of his tale of "Frenzied Finance."

The wall was not made on hearsay evidence, but it emanated from one who had just been kicked out of the inner circle and still retained a painful recollection of the workings of the system. Smarting under the loss of his share in the Amalgamated swag, Lawson gave the public an excellent illustration of the truth of the statement that when thieves fall out honest men get their dues. There will, of course, be a ques tion raised as to whether or not there are any honest men mixed up in this present gigantic stockjobbing deal. The fact that John W. Gates seems to be a controlling factor in engineering the campaign would be accepted in some courts as prima facie evidence that, if there are any honest men involved, they are strangely out of place in their present company. We are told by the dispatches that the Gates-Lawson combination has depreciated the value of certain stocks to the amount of more

than \$120,000,000. Accepting this as the truth, it is not altogether clear that the public, outside of the gambling circle, has gained or lost by the operation. These stocks, which were hammered

by that financial swashbuckler, John W. Gates, and his literary assistant, Mr. Lawson, were all bought in by the controlling owners of the properties which were represented. Theoretically

they may have, by reason of this bear amendments there is conflict, apparent- | campaign, lost the amount stated, but |

has never been unappreciative of the aid which the railroad company has given this city, and will not be slow to show a willingness to reciprocate whenever opportunity offers.

IN A PALSE POSITION.

The young gentlemen of the High School graduating class are acting in a way about their class election which they will be ashamed when they have grown older. A quick repentance of their boyish folly and due apology for their hasty and unfounded indignation is the only manly way out of the unenviable position in which they have placed themselves before the school and

the community. The paramount purpose in their education-indeed in the establishment and support of the public school system-is the promotion of intelligent and otherwise good citizenship. The underlying principle of good citizenship in a republic is quiet, unquestioning submission to the will of the majority as expressed through the ballot.

The good citizen bears defeat philo sophically, realizing, as did Abraham Lincoln in his defeat by Stephen A. Douglas after a most strenuous political canvass, that when two persons attempt to ride on one horse one must inevitably ride behind. The man who bolts the decision of his convention, having first voluntarily entered into it under the implied promise to abide the

will of the majority, does not possess the dependable quality of which worthy statesmen are made. It is a maxim trite and true that the boy is father to the man. The position of dictatorship and arrogance assumed

by the young men of the senior High School class was the result doubtless

resolve to "scorch" the two recreant officers, how much will that gratitude profit Mr. Van Dusen and Mr. Kerabout as follows: shaw?

Will Hitchcock go on March 4? No. Now listen for grouns. Hitchcock is pretty much a fussy opinionist and therist, many of whose ideas on land affairs will go with his exit, since they are not in harmony with Western conditions. But as a ferret to land thieves he has done something even if he has missed the worst culprits. The sharks will groan. Hitchcock and many of his notions will go in due time, but first a number of sharks may be sacrificed for the sins of escaped criminals.

On the witness-stand in New York two years ago, when the Louisville & Nashville deal was being dissected, J. Pierpont Morgan testified that he objected to John W. Gates securing control because he regarded the Chi plunger as "a dangerous man." If the story of the Gates connection with the Lawson raid on Wall street is true, Mr. Morgan can, by consulting the Standard Oil crowd, secure correborative testimony as to the truth of his be-

"Think of it," says the Newberg Graphic. "A National Exposition open soon at our own doors, right at home, in fact, and not one move has been made toward an exhibit for Old Yamhill." But Yamhill has prohibition, on which all her hopes have been centered, if we may believe her prohibition press. Isn't that enough? Your prohibition brother never is very energetio in any other direction except that of his hobby.

CONTRACTOR OF Among the ten graduates of the State

School of Mines at Butte, Mont., last June were two young women. The president in his annual report says that all of the men of the class are now holding responsible positions in the mining line. Nothing is said of the young women graduates, which leaves the public to suppose that in studying mining engineering they had mistaken their vocation.

If no girl has ever been president of a High School graduating class, now is a good time for the innovation. In time past girls had an even show at the pres. idency, anyhow, and there was no "superiority of sex." Girls, see it out. Boys, fie for shame!

If Admiral Togo would be certain of a victory over the Baltic fleet, let him not oppose its entrance into the harbor of Port Arthur. Once in there the guns from 203-Meter Hill would take care of them without risk to the Japanese navy.

What is the profession coming to? Here we have an upstart jury declaring that a lawyer is not entitled to a fee for services rendered on both sides of a

cilse.

When the Baltic squadron hears the news from Port Arthur, it may not be in such a hurry.

gument than the man that prepared it? The text of official Tokio dispatches is

"Kuroki's Headquarters (censored.)-The 1-ft army of the right side of the front army proceeded along the right side of the left bank of the middle of the Shakhe and engaged the enemy. A terrific battle ensued. Enemy's loss, 6090. Our loss 1."

The Western Publisher says that a Sassafras Corners girl who is not only up-todate, but is beating the schedule, described a kiss to her timid but tickled beau thusiy: "It seems like a moonlight trip, sailing on a banana, down a stream of lemonade, to an ice cream festival." All the poor boy could do was to say "gosh!" and then they clinched!

Judging from her published photographs, Mrs. Chadwick is a handsome, young brunette with an ugly face and flaxen hair. She seems to be about 19 years of age and has the appearance of a woman of 60. Her face is fresh and youthful, crows'-feet giving her a look of old age. She is tall and graceful with a dumpy, shapeless figure. Her smile is winsome and reminds one of a grinning death'sbead. WEX. J.

Curlous Pension Statistics. Success Magazine

Some of our pension statistics are curious. For example, we learn that there are still on the rolls three pensioners of the Revolutionary War, which WAS brought to an end over 130 years ago. O pensioners accredited to the War of 1812, there still remain 919, while of the Mexi-can War no fewer than 12,665 survive. Of those accredited to the Revolut War one is a widow and two are daugh ters

The report shows that pension ments are made to people residing in every state and territory in the Union and in almost every known country on the globe. Among the states, Ohio leads in the amount of pension money paid an nually to its citizens, with Pennsylvania second, New York third and Illinois and Indiana following closely. At the date of the report there were 4910 pensioners re-siding outside of the United States, and they drew \$722.440.69 in the last fiscal year. Nearly half of this amount went to persons in Canada.

Ketchin' Rides.

Burges Johnson, in Harper's Magazine m awful fond of ketchin' rides, I like those trucks where I kin stand Without a holdin' to the sides (Er maybe holdin' with one hand). Though teacher says it's not refined To go a-ketchin' on behind.

So many wagons pass our place; My fav'rite one he makes a rule Of always leadin' me a chase, An' then pertendin' he's too blind To see me ketchin' on behind.

I've found there's just two kinds of men What drives th' wagons in our town, "Cause when I meet 'em, now an' then, There's some that grab their whips or frown But some they nod an' never mind When I am ketchin' on behind,

guess when I am rich an' great An' own a truck an' grochry cart, I'll always drive 'em slow, or wait So little chaps can get a start,-An' have 'em built so boys kin find A place for ketchin' on behind

McKinley and Watson are the principals, while Walgamot and Tarpley were tools. These principals are self-styled importations from Eastern States, and are not Oregon products. If we sift Oregon land frauds to the bottom we will find the skirts of the natives are clear of the charge of being conspirators against the Government. The chart cters who have given to Oregon a bad name and a black eye in this regard belong to a scheming, speculative riff-raff from other states that would have been a credit to Gregon had they stayed at home.

But Oregon presented to them an in-viting field. Here was millions of Govat timber of inestimable value that could be had at easy figures and some of which could almost be stolen bodily perchance combinations of dishonorable characters could be formed to wrest from the Government by perjury and forgery what the honest settlers among the natives and among the immigrants who destred to make Oregon their permanent mes, were willing to buy and conform to the law in proving up on.

But here are the imported conspirators who have no property interests in the state plunging Oregon into disrepute their infamy and the state must suffer the consequences. Two years each and a \$19,000 fine is mighty poor recompense to Oregon for the Infamy heaped upon its honest and law-abiding citizenship the scalawags from abroad, who by their evil influences and flashes of gold may have succeeded in making criminals of others who might otherwise have remained honest and iaw-abiding. Men of the McKinley-Puter stripe ought to be run out of the state before they

arrive. Lady Warwick's Girl Gardeners.

Boston Transcript. "Daughters of Ceres" is surely a

pretty name to give to girl gardeners and is the one chosen by Lady Warwick for the guild of her own foster-ing. A year ago she put 40 of these "daughters" in charge of the grounds near Studley Castle, and on or near the anniversary she gave a garden party to show her friends what the you gardeners had done. Lady Warwick at the head of the Daughters of Ceres lad the way and marshaled the guests from one lovely spot to another. Here was bloom, here winding paths and here shrubbery, all the work of these oung gardeners. Outside the immediate precincts they have made waste places blossom as the rose, and they add to the comfort of the world in other ways as well, for they raise poultry and bees, keep a large dairy, make cheese and butter and maintain a large market garden, and sell all the increase of these industries. Indeed, they have invaded buildings set apart other uses, turning an erstwhile coachhouse into a jam factory. An of-ficial of the Royal Agricultural Society has made an appeal that Lady War-wick's school be recognized by Bir-mingham and Girton universities, and says: "I employ two former pupils myself and have been amazed at their cheerful capacity for work. They are up at 6 in the morning regularly, and run a big dairy better than it has ever coachhouse into a jam factory. An ofrun a big dairy better than it has ever

been managed before." It is believed that the government will assist in the support of Lady Warwick's school.

Or Had to Pay Less.

Newberg Graphic Editor Hoge of the Forest Grove Times, who was last week charged up with \$100 as the result of a libel suit, speaks rather pessimistically of the boasted "freedom of the press." Now that he has to pay for the press." Now that he has to pay for what he only insinuated against the mad he doubtless wishes he had said more. Its Kansas City, Mo.

Regular Army, Cold figures which have appeared in two official reports of the Government prove absolutely that he is. Within the year ending June 30 last only 24 of Uncle Sam's soldiers, in all the \$5,000 on regular or detached duty, were killed in action. Twenty-one men were killed while on duty in the raliway mail service during that time. There were only four additional soldiers wounded so severely that they died or were obliged

to leave the service on account of these wounds. In the railway mail service 9 men were seriously hurt while on duty besides the 21 men killed. To make the showing still more surprising. 378 mail clerks were injured more or less severely If one compares the strength of the corpo of a few thousand clerks with the 65.00 me in the Regular Army, he will find that the percentage of fatalities in rail-way mail service is very much higher than that in active Army duty. It is probable, too, that disease takes off a greater number of railway clerks in pro portion than it does soldiers. The cludes the Army in the Philippines, This in-

there is always more or less trouble. It does not include the three Army officers killed, but they would still not change the fact that mail clerk service is mo dangerous than active life as a of Uncle Sam. If "peace hath h soldier tories no less renowned than those of war," she also has her dangers no less numerous. Has any Congressman though of pensioning maimed and disabled mail clerks or the widows and orphana they leave? Probably he has, but if we remember rightly, it has not been done.

Dry Subject for a Wet Winter.

Grant's Pass Herald. In the Walla Walla country to keep down the stifling dust of the roads in the Summer the farmers cover thom with straw, which is effectual. If that could be done in this vicinity life would be more tolerable. In the absence of straw we might try saw-dust next season, if we don't forget.

The Norsk Nightingale.

W. F. Kirk in Milwaukee Sentinel. Ay spose yu know 'bout Lucy Gray. Who used to play on moor, And having quite gude time all day Beside her fader's door.

Dis Maester Vordsvorth write it down Gude many years ago, How Lucy start to valk to town In gude big drifts of mow.

"Lucy," her fader say, "yust tak Die lantern from the shelf." Say Lucy: "Ay have kick to mak-Vy don't yn go yureself?"

But Lucy's dad ant stand no talk And say, "Tu have to go!" So Lucy Gray tak little valk To town in dis har snow.

Miss Luny ant come back dat night, And ant come back next day, And den her parents get gude fright-"Our hid ban lost," day say,

Dev look for tracks wich Lucy mak, And find some tracks dat go Up to a bridge on little lak And den ban lost in snow.

And so dey tank Miss Gray ban lost. And feeling purty burn The funeral santy dollars cost, And all the neighbors come

But Locy ant ban lost at all-She not a traveling man. He ban a bird-bis name ban Hall, And off for town dey ran.

And Maester Hall and Lucy Gray

I almost never walk to ache