The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or. REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. mail (postage prepaid in advance y, with Sunday, per month..., y, with Sunday excepted, per year..., y, with Sunday excepted, per year... iey, per year... Weekly, per year... y per week, delivered, Sunday axweek, delivered, Sunday in-POSTAGE RATES States, Canada and Mexico

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for this purpose. Chicago — Auditorium Annex; Postoffice News Co., 178 Dearborn stréet. Deavec—Julius Black, Bamilton & Kend-rick, 806-512 Seventeenth st., and Frusauff Bros., 600 16th st Kansae City, Mo,-Ricksecker Cigar Co. Los Angeles-B. F. Gardner, 250 South Spring, and Harry Drapkin. Oakland, Cal.-W. H. Johnston. Four-

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Lee, Palace Hotal News Stand; F. W. Pitts,
1008 Market. Franck South So. Ellis. N. Market; Frank Scott, 89 Ellis; N. ington. D. C .- Ebbitt House News PORTLAND, THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1904

HISTORICAL ECHOES.

Mr. F. E. Johnson, of Eugene, under date of December 13, addresses this note of inquiry to The Oregonian, viz: An article in the September North American Review by Robert Bingham states that "the New England States, through delegates assembled at "Hartford, seceded from the Union in 1814." Is this so?

The September number of the North American Review is not at present within our reach; but it is surprising to be told that this well-known publication has contained an article which makes such statement. For the statement is not true.

The purposes of the Hartford convention were narrow and unwise. The convention was called as a protest against real grievances, which New England had long been suffering at the hands of Jefferson's and Madison's administrations. New England had been terribly oppressed by the embargo act and by the war policy led by the statesmen of Virginia. It had annihilated her commerce and laid burdens of defense upon her states which were not equally borne by others-that is to say, by the General Government. In October, 1814, resolution was adopted by the Legislature of Massachusetts for the appointment of twelve delegates "to meet and confer with delegates from the other New England States, or any other, upon the subject of public grievances and concerns; upon the best neans of preserving our resources, and of defense against the enemy; and to devise and suggest for adoption by those respective states such measures as they may deem expedient," etc. A letter was also prepared and addressed to other states asking their Legislatures "to appoint delegates to the approaching convention, the object of which was to devise, if practicable, may be consistent with the preservation of their resources from total ruin and adapted to their local situation and habits, and not repugnant to their obigations as members of the Union."

The purposes of the call, thus stated. were altogether proper and patriotic; and the reasons given wholly justifiand in no way inconsistent with fidelity to the Union. Of the composition of the convention, it is only necessary to say that it included leading names in the history of New England -families who had led in the War of the Revolution. They were Americans of America. All the New England States sent delegates. The convention was in session from December 15, 1814, till January 5, 1815. The unwisdom of it lay chiefly in the fact that it held its sessions in secret. From this circumstance, which afforded ground for partisan misrepresentation, arose a prejudice against it that has not completely disappeared even yet. Hence such misrepresentations as that in the recent article in the North American

By its secretary. Theodore Dwight the history of the convention was published some years afterwards. Giving the reasons for the call of the convention, he says: "The situation of the New England States was in the highest degree critical and dangerous. The services of the militia, for two years, had been extremely severe; they were constantly taken from their farms and from their ordinary occupations, and in addition to all the losses which such | for there progress is unknown and una state must necessarily produce, they were subjected to hardships and the hazards of a camp and the life of a soldler. In the meantime the United States had withheld all supplies for the maintenance of the militia in 1814. both in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and thus had forced upon the states the burden of supporting the troops in practically the same hands-a reemployed in defending their coasts markable advertisement of the solvency from invasion and their towns from and sanity of our business methods and being sacked and pillaged. It had be- a standing tribute to the intelligence come perfectly apparent that if the and breadth of our local captains of in-New England States were to be rescued pend, so far as human means were are here, and what they have done. concerned, upon their own exertions, and that they could not place the least dependence upon the National Government. Indeed, they had been told repeatedly that such was the state of things, by the National Government."

The Government, under control of Virginian ideas, supported by Southern and Western politicians, and to an extent by the Middle States, which then had made no considerable advance in commerce and manufactures, was intensely hostile to the interests of the amercial section of the Union, which then was New England, but later included the Middle and Middle Western States. In these conditions lay the genesis of the Great Civil War; and the hold on the country of the "Virginia dynasty," established by Jefferson, was never broken till its ideas and purposes were completely crushed in the cataclysm that ended at Appomattox.

The Hartford convention did propose secession. It recommended to

the states the adoption of measures to protect their militia from abuses complained of, at the hands of the General Government, and urged that the states should apply to the General Government for consent to act separately of in concert against the enemy. Further it proposed amendments to the Constitution, by which slaves should be excluded from the basis of representation substantially the same controversy as to negro representation which yet exists;-prohibiting Congress from laying an embargo for more than sixty days; prohibiting Congress from Interdicting mmercial intercourse with foreign nations, without the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses, and requiring the concurrence of two-thirds to declare war or to authorize acts of hos tility against any foreign nation, except in defense or in case of actual

From these declarations one sees clearly what the grievances were. As to the defense of New England against the common enemy, that defense had rested almost entirely on the state governments. For that purpose they had expended very large sums, and from the bankruptcy of the General Government. Virginian management, this state of things was likely to continue The embargo and war policy, pushed by the Virginian dynasty, had at the same time completely ruined the commerce of New England. Against the policy and its results the Hartford convention was a protest; but it did not go to the extent of attempting to nullify acts of Congress, nor of secession, nor even proposing secession from the Union.

In certain ways, however, it was unwise. It sat with closed doors, which was an enormous mistake-giving rise to every kind of misrepresentation by political opponents, which has lasted to this day. An additional mistake was the proposition to carry on the war "the common enemy"-Great against Britain-through state action, independent of the General Government This was foolishly impracticable; for there could be no central authority and no co-operation. The war ended immediately afterward-for the treaty of peace had already been signed and the whole controversy was at once abandoned. But the Hartford convention fed political prejudices and gave rise to political recriminations not yet exhausted. But the worst mischief of all was that when the Southern States seceded some forty-six years later they employed the assertion-false as it was -that New England had set the precedent for secession through the Hartford convention. Of this false note the Sepembrist of the North American Review sounds a distant echo. At the time of the secession of the Southern States-1860-61-that false note was heard all round the land-not merely from the secessionists of the South, but from their partisan sympathizers in every Northern State.

FOLLY IN BANGE WARS.

Strife continued between cattle and sheep interests in Eastern Oregon will lead to two inevitable remedies-first stern enforcement of law and punishment of murderers and destroyers of property by the military forces of the state; second, abolition of free range.

The warring factions would better have a care lest their disregard of one another's life and property shall bring down on them the strong hand of the state and cause the National Government to withdraw a boon on which they have long thrived.

The State of Oregon is bound to have peace in its borders and security for its citizens, be they herders of sheep or cattle. The United States will not hold out a bounty which sheepmen and cattlemen cannot share without doing violence to one another.

clusive right to any public range against a sheepman, and the latter is entirely within his legal privilege wherever he may take his herds on the public grazing lands. But cattlemen frequently have equity on their side against encroachments of sheenmen They give up all claim to protection, however, when they try murder and violence. Then they should be hunted down as criminals, for such they are. The Governor should use all the powers which the law places in his hands, to

bring them to justice. The free-range system is but a temporary makeshift which the National Government will abolish on small provocation. There is no more reason for the Government's providing a citizen's cattle or sheep with pasture than his children with food and clothing. Some day, not far distant, free range will be withdrawn and grazing privileges will be allowed to such only as acquire them by lease or purchase of the land. Sheepmen and cattlemen are hastening the day.

HOW ABOUT A SLUMP?

It looks as if the time has passed when the most obvious need of Portland appeared to be a number of firstclass funerals. This was merely a polite euphemism for the desire, once almost universal, that a few gentlemen who retoiced in a chronic condition of affairs of this world and go to heaven, where they could rest for all eternity; desired, and the existing order suits everybody. Truth is that some of our ploneers have been our most enterprising citizens, and others have not been enterprising; but it is a significant fact that in great part the leadership in commercial, industrial and financial circles in this city has long remained dustry. We can perhaps find no real these calamities at all, it must de- fault with the ways of the people who The only trouble has been that there have not been more of them, because there are opportunities waiting for new blood, new enterprise, new wealth, in Portland and throughout the North west. We might have done more to invite and attract men of push and resource from elsewhere; but they are coming, and they are here to stay, and the spirit of making a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether pervades all Portland as it never did be fore. Everybody, the old-timer and the newcomer, has a move on.

It is too much to say that the Lewis and Clark Exposition did it all. But it helped. All got together in the first instance to make the Fair a go; now the Fair is the tie that binds Portland energy, ambition, pride and determina-

Secretary Reed, of the '05 management, had an astonishing interview in The Oregonian yesterday. Every per-

line. He told what had been done for the Fair and what the Fair had already done for Oregon and the whole Pacific Northwest. Estimates as to Fair at endance are, of course, guesswork. We can let that pass, in entire confidence that it will be good. But we can put fown in black and white what has been ione in Portland during the past four years.

"In that time," says Mr. Reed, "Portland one increased in population to 140,000, her job-bing trade to \$180,000,000 a year, her manufactures to \$50,000,000 a year, the bank de-posits to \$85,000,000, and has expended about \$15,000,000 in public improvements."

Never mind what the figures were four years ago. We all know they were not nearly so large. We know that the city and the state as a whole have been unprecedentedly prosperous. We know, too, that real estate values here have advanced, though slowly. Mr. Sweeny, a Spokane capitalist, came here and invested large sums of money in business property "because," he said, "there are no such opportunities elsewhere. Values are lower." That is doubtless the fact, all things considered. It would indeed seem to be true that the apprehension of a slump after 1905 had contributed much to retard rise in realty values, notwithstanding a heavy crease in population, activity in building and an unusual development in all lines of commerce and industry. We may well inquire, indeed, if the anticipated slump has not already come -and gone.

CANAL PLANS NOT SETTLED. A sea-level canal at Panama would be the ideal thing. But it would take many years to build it, and the cost would double the estimate for a canal with locks. It may be accomplished some time, but hardly will be under taken now. For we shall be reluctant to wait so long a time, and probably shall put through a temporary canal on a plan which may be utilized largely for the permanent one.

Control of the Chagres River, a torrential stream, in a mountainous region of immense rainfall, is a very great part, if not the greater part, of this whole problem. The plan that appears to have most favor is that of a great sewer or tunnel, to carry its waters away from the line of the canal causing the river to discharge its floods into the Pacific Ocean,

A canal with lift locks could be constructed perhaps within five or eight years. But this greater work would require a period whose length could not yet be approximated. There is difference in the tides of the Atlantic and -some eight or nine feet-but it would be no great matter.

No plan has yet been adopted as a finality. Yet before serious work shall begin some definite plan will be necessary. It is a problem for original tal ent and engineering skill, combined,

TO SAFEGUARD STOCK INVESTMENTS.

President Roosevelt may not have foreseen the present remarkable war between the great stock gamblers, in which hundreds of innocent, wellmeaning investors have been beggared by the manipulation of certain securities supposed to possess an intrinsic value sufficient to protect them from such raids as have been made by "Frenzied" Lawson and his band of financial outlaws. That the President realized that some action was necessary in order to avoid the inevitable disasrer attendant on continuation of the present policy of these corporations is apparent in the following warning words in his message:

If corporations are to continue to do the world's work, as they are best fitted to, these qualities in their representatives that have resulted in the present prejudice against them must be relegated to the background. The corporations must come out into the open and see and be seen. They must take Under the law a cattleman has no ex- | the public into their confidence and ask for what they want, and no more, and be prepared to explain satisfactorily what advantage will accrue to the public if they are given their desires; for they are permitted to exist, not that they may make money solely but that they may effectively serve the from whom they derive their power.

Amalgamated Copper and a large number of kindred stocks were placed on the market by corporations supposed to be controlled by hongrable men, and the innocent investors who purchased those stocks are entitled to some protection at the hands of these men. For the stockjobbers and gamblers like Lawson, Gates and their retinue of "plkers" no sympathy need be wasted Their money was never placed in the shares of any corporation as a legitimale investment, but solely for gambling purposes. When in the manipu lation of these stocks for the purpos either of depreciating or increasing their values, they affected the legitimate investment of the man who had placed his savings in the shares of any of the corporations involved, these gamblers should have been called to account. It has been said that no man should buy stocks unless he is prepared to hold them indefinitely and thus escape the effect of bear raids which wipe out the margin operators. This is hardly just, for the reason that many a prudent man bought Amalgamated on a showing that convinced him that it was a safe, permanent investment mossbackism might withdraw from the on which he could realize whenever he to the President about it, never asked

No matter how careful a man may be in his business ventures, there are times when it becomes necessary for him to part with some of his investment securities. If such emergencies arise when stock gamblers carrying enormous lines of stock on margins take a turn at manipulation, the loss is just as heavy on the prudent investor as on the gambler who was short in his margins These sensational raids are made possible only because the corporations do not "come out into the open." Back of their fismboyant prospectuses, which attract the investor, there is an air of mystery which laxity of the corporation laws in most states does not compel them to remove. The laws regarding corporations are much better in some states than in others. Accordingly we find the Standard Oil Company with headquarters in New York incorporated in the rotten borough of New Jersey simply because the corporation laws of that "home of the trusts" are so liberal as to permit the unloading on the public of almost anything short of gold bricks or green

goods. Under the New York law, Standard Oll, Amalgamated or any and all of the rest of the big corporations would be forced to issue periodical sworn statements showing the exact financial status of the corporation. This information would give the smallest as well as the heaviest stockholder authentic information as to the condition of the stocks in which he was interested. With such information in the hands of every holder of a certain stock, it would be impossible for fakers of the son in Oregon should read it, every Lawson stripe to frighten them into at Mukden.

was working to depreciate their holdings. None of the Lawsonian broadsides with which the stock market has been bombarded contained specific charges, but instead vague hints of terrible disclosures which were yet to ome, and in which the mor faker "pledges his word to the Ameri-

can people" that he will cause no end of

rouble for certain other financial

highwaymen with whom he is tempor-

arily disagreeing. If Amalgamated as well as the other tocks involved in the present depression were under the jurisdiction of a National corporation law, there would be no such vibration in prices and hysterical rumor would be supplanted by sworn statements as to the actual condition of the stock. In the language of the President, "it is an absurdity to expect to eliminate the abuses of great corporations by state action because more than one state pursues the policy of creating on easy terms corporations which are never operated within that state at all, but in other states whose laws they ignore. National Government alone can deal

adequately with these great corpora-

tions,"

The Pacific Northwest is a land of big things. We ship more big cargoes of flour and lumber than are floated in any other ports in the world. This year the movement of wheat by rall from Oregon and Washington to the Atlan slope was one of the remarkable features of the American grain trade. In the aggregate it amounted to something like 12,000,000 bushels. To move this required about 12,000 cars, and, as there was a great desire to get it out of the way quickly, the railroads were temporarily blockaded. This also gave us an impression that our grain trade was a big thing. Its greatness by comparison, however, has been dwarfed slightly since the Russian crop began moving to market. With average shipments of over 5,000,000 bushels per week for several months, it is surprising to learn that in the last week in November there were 91,000 carloads of the cereal at interior points awaiting shipment. Russia is a little short on battleships just at this time, but she is certainly "long" on wheat,

The opening to settlement of the unallotted lands of the Yakima Indian reservation will in a comparatively short time result in increased wealth and population in that portion of Eastern Washington where the tepes of the red man is now the only habitation The lands concerned, while less valua ble than those of the rich Colville reservation, are still capable of sustaining a large number of people, and, as the Government will sell them to intending settlers on very easy terms, it is probable that they will be taken up as soon as they are placed on the market. The money realized for their sale will be sufficient to take care of the few remaining Indians for a considerable period, and the indirect benefits arising by supplanting the red with the white man will more than equalize any additional cost of their support.

Germany will be rather quiet for a time now. A Berlin dispatch in yesterday's Oregonian announces that three of the most eminent scientists in the empire, after months of experiments, have just discovered the secrets of a trick horse. Another disputch from the German capital announced that the wedding of the Crown Prince Frederick William would take place the latter part of May. With two such momentous questions settled, there does not appear to be much on the schedule to worry over except the lambasting that over in the vicinity of Port Arthur. Ennul might be warded off by inducing young Bill to fill in his open time before May by joining the trick horse and doing a double turn around the vaudeville circuit.

It is reported that the Weyerhausers, who are among the largest timber and sawmill men in the United States, will build a big mill at Portland. They are heavily interested in timber in this vicinity, and the output of a plant in keeping with their timber holdings, added to that of the big mills already in operation here, would make Portland one of the largest lumber ports in the world. The growth of this industry at Portland within the past five years has been phenomenal, and, as there is still more standing timber tributary to the Columbia River than to any other stream in America, we may expect a still more rapid growth in the future,

Pretended dispatches from Washing ton City say that H. W. Scott wishes to be Secretary of the Interior, and has been trying to "undermine" Secretary Hitchcock and to succeed him. Thes "dispatches" were written in Portland: they did not come from Washington. H. W. Scott does not desire to be Secretary of the Interior, nor to hold any other office. He never before heard of any mention of his name in connection with the office of Secretary of the Interior, never thought of it, never spoke any person to do so, and doesn't imagine the President ever thought of it.

The touching and beautiful regard of Abram Cannon, Mormon and polygamist, for his deceased brother, David Cannon, has been developed by the Smoot trial. Miss Lillian Hamlin had been set aside to be David Cannon's wife, but when he died Abram Cannon nobly stepped into the breach and married her-"for time," he explained, "but she would be David's wife for eternity." In three weeks Abram Cannon died. We do not want to be indelicate, but it would be interesting to know whether Lillian Hamlin-Cannon is wife or widow, and whether she is David's or Abram's.

Boston, the hub of America's culture, as again gone Democratic. This is either a high tribute to the Democratic party or a hard "slam" on Boston. An Alderman serving a two months' sentence in jall was re-elected. Possibly they re-elected him because they expected their Aldermen to stay in jail, where they could do least harm.

Mr. Hearst has sold his Chicago newspaper. He has enough to do to advise the President, run Congress and otherwise direct the country's destiny.

ties slumped from \$28,000,000 to nothing: and Wall street had nothing to do with it. General Jack Frost continues to be

The value of Mrs. Chadwick's securi-

NOTE AND COMMENT,

Today's amusements shopping. A tip to speculators: Don't take any

ing yesterday. Port Arthur seems likely to dodge the Mikado's stocking.

Strangers in town thought it was rain-

Is there a Santa Claus? Dunno, but there is he doesn't pay the bills. There's nothing much doing this session

of the Zemstvo at Washington. If Lawson goes broke he can get a job most anywhere as an ad writer.

At present you can't rely upon the stock

market any more than on a weather forecast. Rockefeller has given the University of Chicago another couple of millions, so

there, Lawson. A Berlin man is able to walk on his head. Over here we prefer to walk on ed "the Drake of the new world."

other people's heads. A Welsh priest says that he can bring the dead to life. He might come over and try his powers on Alton B, Parker.

One of the witnesses in the Smoot Investigation said that he had 26 children. Is there a special Mormon Santa Claus?

George Washington has been shooting some of his messmates aboard the battle-ship Illinois. For shame, George; just as if your name were Bill Jonson. The Chadwick case is warming up to

melodramatic pitch. Already a couple of bankers are "in the tolls," and the woman's Cleveland home is described as "an abode of Oriental splendor."

own cow by the Skamokawa Engle are having a wide circulation in various East. ern papers, "Knock, and the world knocks with you." To an unprejudiced observer it must

sem a needless expense for New York to have a Judge and jury to try Nan Patterson when the New York papers are doing the same thing. What's the use of killing one bird with two stones?

Since the University of Chicago has abolished the Doxology, the Louisville Courier-Journal offers this substitute: Praise John, from whom all dollars come, To make our Alma Mater hum!

Praise Rockefeller's mammoth spoil Praise boundless greed and Standard Oil!

Mrs. Chadwick says that she will write story of her experiences, "giving names." We have trouble enough dodging Everybody's now, but if two frenzied serials are to be on the bookstalls every month we shall run into one of them to a certainty.

Your correspondent has a few teeth which are productive of untold agonies. His other troubles are forgotten for the present .- Larch orrespondent Soo News, The Larch correspondent will never

nake a newspaper man if he can only remember one trouble at a time. Says the editor of the Telfair (Ga.) Enterprise. "We can feel no sympathy for the slobbering sycophant who hopes to win favor from a victorious enemy by

crawling on the belly and licking boots.

All this refers to the results of the late American Medicine is discussing the question of physicians' assistants. In England it is the custom for a physician with a large practice to have an assistant, and American Medicine thinks that the custom is a good one. One view of the case is given in the advice of an some of the family circle is receiving English authority to young medicos: "Go out as an assistant, and make your mis-

takes in another man's practice.'

In Pittsburg the Criminal Court had a chance to decide an interesting question-"At what time does a man become an incomperate person-just before he takes the drink that makes him 'woozy,' or after he takes it and is 'woggled?" " A saloon. keeper was arrested for selling liquor to a drunken man, and it was shown that the customer was all right before he got the drink, although he appeared a bit squiffy after taking it. The court didn't decide the question, however, for the prosecution was withdrawn, and an important question is thus left open.

The second gust of the Pacific Breeze blew in upon us yesterday, exhorting the world to "rejoice and be glad." The paper does its best to live up to its own motte and should prove of material aid to others that may try to do so. Among the items of college news we note that the junior class has a matrimonial club, and the Breeze advises the co-eds that

As sure as comes your wedding day, A broom to you he'll send;

In sunshine use the brushy part; In storms, the other end. Furthermore, the Breeze tells of "a student who was recently taken down with the grip, on going to bed drank a cup of yeast, which he had mistaken for a gides of Cyrus Noble. The boy rose a little after 12." The Breeze is a neat four-page paper. Long may it blow,

Cannibals Awaiting a Shipwrock. Atlantic Monthly,

WEX. J.

At II o'clock at night, while the captain and myself were engaged on deck in our usual game, the second officer, Mr. Mc-Fariand, came up excitedly, and said: "Captain Mather, there are breakers ahead." The Islands had been visible for a day or so and now were not far distant on either hand.

We went to the bow and looked and listened. The roar of the breakers was as audible as that of the surf on the south shore of Long Island. The night was clear and the light of the moon and the stars was brilliant. The wind had almost died away, the canvas was full spread; the salis hanging idly, occasionally flapping We soon found that a very strong cur-

rent was setting us in rapidly toward the breakers and that the wind wholly faile two large boats with studding sails and halyards for two lines, manned the boats with six oarsmen each, and lowered them from the davits. They instantly took hold of the ship and the twelve cars were vig-orously pulled. With the utmost exertion of the oarsmen for hours the ship only swung round, head on to the current, and the men could barely hold the ship steady. With the aid of the glass we saw thousands of natives at points on the shores, evidently waiting for our approach and expecting disaster. They were reputed to be cannibals, and our chances were dis-cussed with considerable interest. The entain, then in reduced flesh, assured the chief officer, unusually plump and fleshy, that he (the chief officer) would be ted and carved first, and that be (the they could fatten him. We generously passed down good Jamaica rum to the oarsmen and encouraged every exertion After several hours of toll and tension a breeze—a blessed breeze, a favoring breeze—sprang up, filled our sails, and enabled us to claw off, and slowly round the most efficient Russian commander

GREAT SAILORS OF MODERN TIMES

-- JOHN PAUL JONES--

iBy Arrangement with the Chicago Tribune.

I prefer a solid to a shining reputation, a seful to a splendid command. John Paul OF the many brave and disinterested men of foreign birth who helped the American colonies wrest their freedom from Great Britain, the name of none shines so resplendently upon the pages of history as that of the doughty and invincible sailor, John Paul Jones. John Paul was one of the flercest and most audacious fighters of navai history. The English, unable to forgive the smashing blows he dealt their commerce and naval prestige, still call him 'the pirate." Never, however, did he violate the laws of civilized warfare existing at the time of the Revolution. He was as chivalrous as he was fearless, and as honorable as he was indomitable. The founder of American naval greatness, he has been well call-

He was baptized at his birthplace in the parish of Kirkbean, Kirkcudbright, Scotland, as John Paul. He assumed the name of Jones after coming to spent on the shores of Southern Scotland. Here he acquired an almost passionate love of the sea, which characterized him through life. His early education had been scanty, but he made a thorough study of seamanship and rapidly became a skillful sailor. He was first mate for awhile on a slaver. Having left the slave trade in disgust. England as a passenger on the John O'Gaunt. The ship had proceeded but a short distance when the yellow fever fever-stricken brig and brought it safely into port at Whitehaven.

In 1773 John Paul succeeded, by the proprietorship of the valuable Jones estate in Virginia, took his brother's adopted name of Jones, and for two years enjoyed the agreeable, uneventful life of a country squire. He read, entertained gave it a broadside. Two i3-po lavishly, mingled with the first families of Virginia, became gentleman, scholar and politician, as well as a master of the art of the sea. When the rupture between the colonies and the mother country came he was among the first to perceive and to point out to Washington, Jefferson, the Lees, and other Revolu-tionary leaders the advantages that that America would derive from having a for-midable navy. He was disappointed at not being given a Captaincy in the new navy, but cheerfully accepted a senior Lieutenancy, believing that "time will make all things even." In December, 1775, he hoisted over the ship Alfred a first American flag even thrown to the breeze. Two months later he started from the capes of the Delaware with the irst American fleet ever affoat. In May he was made captain of the Providence. With this ship he cruised along the American coast, and in six weeks fough an indecisive battle with the British frigate Milford, destroyed several small vesels, and took 16 valuable prizes. Being made captain of the Alfred, he went up the Atlantic coast as far as Canso, sunk a transport laden with provisions, cap-tured a letter of marque ship with a rich cargo, and boldly took three ships from the British coal fleet, which was directly under the guns of Louisburg. In June. 1777, when he assumed command of the Ranger, he raised the Stars and Stripes with his own hands. It was the first time that that beautiful and glorious emblem ever floated over a ship of war, and under its folds the Ranger was to achieve the first decisive success of the American

Captain Jones believed that the pres-

BITS OF NORTHWEST LIFE,

Valueable Space Needlessly Thrown

Away.

Salem Journal

The Journal owes its readers an apology

for printing its editor's name in several

places in this paper. It will not soon occur

again if it can be prevented.

Pompey Fred Steiwer will surprise his friends by his novel entrance. Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Cornhopper, Mrs. Tolmie and Mrs. Mahon, will do a little stunt that will amuse their friends. A big cake will be walked for by nine charcoal belies and beaux, famous for grace and depth of color. The Hey Rube dancers are the worst that ever came

Mr. Thomas Makes Himself Solid.

Athena Press.
The family of John Thomas have moved from Milton to this city, and are occupying a cottage in the north part of town Mr Thomas is a new sub-

The Hurlburt's Busy Day.

Corvallis Gazette. The four Hulburt brothers, who maintain baited duck ponds across the Willamette from this city, assisted by a cousin, O. D. Hurlburt, of Pendleton, killed 487 ducks in one day last week.

And the Dog Came Back,

Rosehurg Review.

A long trip for a dog was made by ne owned by Roy Spaugh, of Looking Glass, and taken to Crook County, Ore gon, last September by C. H. Spaugh. The dog returned alone to Looking-Glass, arriving on December 9. A rare case of animal instinct.

Captain Johnson Again Moulds Public Opinion.

Walla Walla Statesman Captain P. B. Johnson is doing edi-torial work for the Union, the paper which he founded and conducted with marked ability for many years. Cap-tain Johnson has lost none of his old time force and vigor as a writer and of wit and wisdom will be engerly read.

Grievous Mistake of an Albany Beau.

Albany Democrat, Reported hold-ups generally termi ate about the same way. One recently happened this way: A young man was going home. He was stopped, a pair of strong arms thrown around him and his money demanded, but he suc in breaking away and reaching home safety. It was a young lady dressed joke on her friend, and she had it.

Burning Question Definitely Settled. Monument Enterprise.

Quite a number of our young peopl Quite a number of attenday evening at attended the debate Saturday evening at the Putnam Schoolhouse. The subject the Putnam Schoolhouse. The subject of debate was: "Resolved, That fire is more destructive than water." Both sides were well argued, and a lively contest was kept up for some time. The decision the judges was in favor of the negative Another debate is scheduled for tonight (Friday), the subject being "Resolved, That tobacco is more injurious to mankind

Excitement Over That Huskin' Bee.

Eugene Register. Professor Burden will be the host of the Huskin' Bee and Mrs. Tolmie the hostess Steve Burton as Farmer Cornhopper will make things go some

Washington. A few months later the Captain was banging off the coast, spreading demoralization and de-struction in the English navy and merchant marine. On April 24 the Ranger met the British sloop of war Drake, car rying 26 guns, on the north coast of Ire land. A desperate fight ensued, in which American courage and gunnery prevalled. The Drake was made valled. The brake was made an dh-manageable log on the water' and struck its flag. The moral effects of this vic-tory were enormous. The defeat of a British ship of war by an American ship in a fair fight caused the breasts of Englishmen to heave with mingled alarm and indignation, and filled the enemies of England with hope and enthusiasm. When Captain Jones arrived at Brest with his prize he was given a roaring salute by the French flect. He became the hero of the hour in France, and was applauded and admired equally by court and peo-

Hero though he was, he had a hard time

getting to sea again. With the ingratitude said to be characteristic of repu ngress handed the command of the Ranger over to its First Lieutenant, and it was only after many trials and a long wait that Paul Jones was enabled, America. John Paul's childhood was through the generosity of the French spent on the shores of Southern Scot- Kinz, to set forth again with a small fleet, ncluding the 40-gun man-of-war Duras, nowcalled Bon Homme Richard, in compilent to Dr. Franklin; the frigate All the frigate Pallas and the brig Vengeance. It was a motley armament. The ships were not half fitted, their timbers were rotten, they were commanded by French officers, who were sullenly jealous of their commander-in-chief, and of the 373 men whom John Paul, new a Commodore, had he started from the West Indies for got jogether, only 50 were Americans, the England as a pessenger on the John rest being French, Portuguese and British -the riffraff of Europe. On September 22, 1779, the Baltic fleet of 41 merchantmen laden with valuable naval stores for Great Some heartless remarks directed at the the captain, mate and all but five of the pls. a new 44-gun frigate, and the sloopcrew. John Paul took command of the of-war Countess of Scarborough, was eral chase. The Alliance treacherously paid no heed. The little Vengeance was In 1773 John Paul succeeded, by the practically worthless in a fight. The Paldeath of his brother William, to the las attacked the Countess of Scarborough, proprietorship of the valuable Jones es-Homme Richard was thus left to deal sin gle-handed with the far superior Serapls. It was 8 o'clock in the evening when the Richard drew alongside its antagonist and in the lower gun deck of burst and created terrible havoc. ship began to sink. Its intropld com-mander saw his only hope lay in a grapple with the enemy, and with his own hands he inshed the two ships together. At 9:30 the Alliance came up, but instead of helping the Richard, it treacherously discharged a broadside into its stern. Captain Pearson, of the Serapis, halled John Paul and asked if he demanded quarter. "I have just begun to fight, John Paul thundered in reply. At 10:3 clock Jones caused the British ship to be boarded with 30 picked men, and Cap-tain Pearson surrendered. The Richard was a wreck and on fire. The next morning it went down. "The last mortal eyes ever saw of it," said its commander in flag on which appeared a rattlesnake ever saw of it," said its commander in colled around a pine tree. It was the his official report, "was the defiant wavquered and ing of its unconquered and un flag." Only 150 of the crew of the were fit for service, but they made their way to Holland with their 250 wounded, 250 prisoners, and the Scrapis and Scarborough as prizes. On his return to the United States

manifestation of enthusiasm, and tendered the thanks of Congress. able to secure further employment in the American Navy, and his fortune having been entirely dissipated, John Paul entered the French navy. He was later Rear-Admiral in the Russian service, and won a great victory over the Turks in the Black Sea. For this triumph the Empress Catherine created him Vice-Admiral and orated him with the order of St. Anne and he is reputed to have become one of the numerous lovers of that fickle desstantly court. Admiral Jones went to Paris, where French revolutionary government. have conceived the right project, and you are the right man to execute it," said a giorious career.

over the pike but too good to miss.

Prolific Chinese Women. World's Work

One of the Federal Judges has estimated that, if the stories told in the courts by the Chinese, about being born in the United States were all true, every Chinese woman who was living in the United States 25 years ago must have had at least 300 children. One of the wretched features of this situation is that, since wives of bonds fide Chinese natives of the United States have been declared entitled to admission, each one of these fraudulently admitted Chinamen may bring over a slave giri masquerading as his wife. She nands a market price of from \$3000

The Reg'lar Army Man.

Joe Lincoln in Manila Sunday Sun. He ain't no gold-lace "Belviders," Ter sparale in the sun. He don't parade with gay cockade, And posies in his gun; He ain't no "pretty soldier boy." So lovely, spick and epan; wears a crust of tan and dust, The marchin', parchin', Pipe-clay starchin'

He ain't at home in Sunday-school, Nor yet at social tea, And on the day he gets his pay He's apt ter spend it free; He's kinder rough, an' maybe tough,

The Reg'lar Army man; metimes swearin', Reg'lar Army man. No state'll call him t'noble son,"

He ain't no ladies' pet, But, let a row start anyhow They'll send for him, you bet! He don't cut any ton at all In Fashion's social plan; He gits the job to face a mob. The Reg'lar Army man; The millin', drillin',

Made fer killin'. Reg'lar Army man.

They ain't no tears shed over him Vhen he goes off ter war: He gits no speech nor prayerful "preach" From Mayor or Governor e packs his little knapsack up And trots off in the van,

Ter start the fight and start it right, The Reg'lar Army man The rattlin', battlin', Reg'lar Army man.

He makes no form about the job, He don't talk big or brave He knows he's in ter fight and win, Or help fill up a grave; He ain't no "mamma's darlin'," but He does the best he can.

And he's the chap that wins the scrap,

The Reg'lar Army man; The dandy, randy Reg'lar Army man