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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, DEC. 22, 1994.

THE NATIONAL RAILWAY QUESTION. Washington correspondents agree that the subject that just now is getting more attention than any other at the Capital is regulation of railroad rates and rebates, and how to do it. Each state may act for itself on the subject, on traffic within its own borders; but regulation of interstate traffic can be effected only through the General Government. The impression is growing that Congress will soon act. Charles A. Prouty, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, recently said: There will be either Government ownership or Government regulation of the railroads. Which it will be depends mainly on the managers of the railroads. If they do not want Government ownership they will cease their opposition to the President's plan for preventing the enforcement of rates

But the subject is one of immense difficulty, because conditions in various parts of the country are so dissimilar. What would be a fair rate in one locality would be too high or too low in another; and rigid statutes therefore could not apply to all sections.

which are unreasonable."

To decide whether rates are reasonable or not is a judicial act; and since judicial power is conferred by the Constitution upon "the Supreme Court and such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and estabish," it follows that no decision by a on can be rendered that will not be subject to review by the judicial power. One proposal, therefore, is that separate courts of the United States be established within suitable circuits, for consideration of this class of cases done. It is, however, to be noted that there are those who assert that the authority to fix railway rates is purely legislative, and that Congress cannot delegate it to the judiciary. Yet this opinion has little standing, for the courts in various cases have already undertaken to declare rates fixed by law unreasonable, on the ground that they were so low as to amount to virtual confiscation of railroad property.

Whenever railway policy is up discussion the opinion of James J. Hill is sought. His view of the Interstate Commerce Court, proposed by one and another to fix railroad rates, is that if considerable reductions are made the railroads will be compelled to cut the cost of operation, to reduce the effisiency of the service, and reduce the wages of employes to meet reduced earnings.

The transportation rates of American railways are the wonder of the world," he declared. "Nowhere else are they so cheap. In England the average rate per ton per mile is 2.38 cents. In France, Germany and other Continental countries it falls lower, until in Russia, where the conditions of long hauls are ore like our own, the minimum is reached. In America our rates average only 0.76 per ton per mile." But the chief complaint in our country is not so much that the rates are too high, but rather that they are unequal-made so through rebates, use of proprietary or private freight cars, and other expedients, which favor certain shippers and

injure or even ruln others. There is much in the argument that the railways would better accept moderate and reasonable regulation than to provoke radical socialistic attack. This was the sum of the suggestion to them in the President's message.

WHAT IS LIBERTY?

Laberty is a fine thing. But when it signifies yellow fever, bubonic plague, mallpox, and whatever other discuses there may be, why, then, liberty is not

so fine a thing. The "tyranny" of the United States as extinguished yellow fever in Cuba. Never would the Cubans have destroyed We did it by the "persuasion" of force. We extinguished "liberty," while

we compelled the Cubans to clean up. And the same thing has been done, or rather is still doing, in the Philippine Islands. Vital statistics of the City of Manila show that the death rate is being constantly reduced, and indicate that America will do for the Philippines what has already been done for Cuba and what is beginning to be performed for the Isthmus of Panama. The death rate in Manila is remarkably low, confirming the public statements frequently made by Secretary of War Taft that the climate of the Philippines is not injurious to those who know enough to obey the ordinary rules of sanitation.

What's the use of prosing and droning and drooting upon abstract principles of liberty, in the face of facts like these; when, moreover, the United States, enforcing the principles of sanstation, carries liberty itself, even in its abstract principles, higher and further than our theorists and our dream-

or imagined? It is astonishing that we have in our country a lot of people still devoted to the abstract theories of savage liberty.

TWO BANQUETS. A banquet given by Mr. Charles

politics. In the enforced absence of Senator Foster at Washington, where he is diligently neglecting his private interests in the public service. Mr. Sweeny thoughtfully and graciously promotes good feeling among the immediate followers of the Pierce County man by a season of wine, wit, song and frivolity, with a few edibles thrown in. With surprising tact it was stipulated by the host that no politics should be discussed, and thus all possible chance for misunderstanding between Mr. Sweeny and Mr. Foster was avoided. When Mr. Foster hears that his home delegation has been royally entertained by a royal entertainer other than himself, we can surmise that he will rush post-haste to the telegraph office and dispatch a glowing message of thanks to the gentleman from Spokane for the friendly and liberal spirit he has manifested in the welfare of a Senatorial competitor by seeing that his (Foster's) followers are provided with the comforts and elegancies of life to which they are accustomed when their own generous patron is at home. The menu of the dinner is not at hand, but we may be confident from the exhibition of disinterested hospitality made by Mr. Sweeny that he gave just such another dinner as Mr. Foster might and would have given if he had been there. Thus was averted all risk that the Foster followers would acquire an uncontrollable liking for Sweeny nightingules' tongues. Sweepy chocolate eclairs Sweeny perfectos and Sweeny vins mousseux. There is danger, of course, that the palate-even a Tacoma palate -might be sated with the finest of red apples and the rarest of two-fers. But, in justice to all concerned, we

are constrained to call attention to the fact that neither Tacoma nor Spokane enjoys a monopoly of good-will towards all men, especially all members of the Legislature. Seattle is also going into the banquet business. The Piles Business Men's Senatorial Club issued an invitation for a dinner at the Hotel Washington, Wednesday, December 21. This invitation is a very interesting document, inasmuch as it sets forth a long list of grievances King County feels against the balance of the state for its obvious and unjustifiable discrimination against Scattle in selecting its United States Senators from Tacome and Walla Walla. Says the invitation:

You are familiar with the humiliation and great financial loss this county, the richest and most populous in the state, has for many years experienced from the lack of representayears experienced from the tack of representa-tion in the United States Senate. We have been himilisted and made the butt of jeriousy and discrimination because we have had no one in the Senate to Insist upon fair

treatment for us. With mournful eloquence the Piles Business Men's Senatorial Club shows that by reason of this unwarranted and unaccountable jesiousy and discrimina-Seattle has needlessly invested \$250,000 for right of way for the Luke Washington Canal; been required to pay \$100,000 for a battleship contract; lost \$100,000 extra appropriation for a Federal building; paid \$40,000 for the Magnelia Bluff Army post, only to find that it is being maintained as a company and not a regimental post; paid thousands of dollars to entertain Congressional delegations; and spent annually \$5000 to \$6000 for special representation at Washington City. To dispel the gloom that envelops the comafflictions, the Piles Business Men's business and professional men" to eat. drink, be merry, and perchance to get drunk. This is where the good will omes in. The remedy is not exactly

heroic, but it is-at least we trust that it will be efficacious. It may be that some captious critics of Seattle and the Piles Business Men's Senatorial League will endeavor to point out a slight difference in the notives for the Tacoma and Seattle banquets. Whereas Mr. Sweeny gathered around the festal board the hungry, thirsty and appreciative gentlemen of a neighboring city, the Piles Business Men's Senatorial League is giving a banquet to itself. But it is unimportant. Good-fellowship is rampant in Washington. After a while, perhaps, Seattle will be willing to permit the rest of the state also to eat.

PHRYNE IN A PICTURE HAT. When the state rested its case against the courtesan Phryne, her advocate made the briefest argument on record. Without a word he pulled apart his client's robes and disclosed her to the Judges "in her beauty bare." The Judges were convinced that one so beautiful could do no wrong, and the woman was acquitted amid the applause of the spectators. Attorney Levy is unable to use such theatrical methods in the defense of his client, Nan Patterson. Athens and New York have different standards of decorum, although the ancient city and the modern city are one in susceptibility to beauty. pretty woman, it is said, cannot be convicted of crime in New York, a saying that in its exaggeration draws attention to the underlying truth. The Phryne of today has relied during this trial, not beauty unadorned, but upon beauty enhanced by well-made frocks and becoming hats, and it were foolish

to deny the potency of these arguments. Nan Patterson has all the qualities necessary to make a defendant interesting to the public at large. She is young and pretty, she has the strange glamor that clothes women of the stage in many eyes, she is frail, and she is accused of a capital crime, the dead man being of National notoriety. In view of all this, it is not strange that her case should be so widely discussed. A recent meeting of the Society for Political Study, a woman's club in New York, became occasion for general con versation owing to the absence of the lecturer who was to have been present. In the remarks of some of the as reported by the New York Press, it is taken for granted, apparently, that Nan Patterson killed Young, and the old subject of putting women on juries was discussed, not, as might have been expected, to bring about the Patterson girl's conviction, but her acquittal, as a jury of her own sex would understand the emotions that might prompt her to

shoot the man who had wronged her. The question of mixed juries has been discussed again and again. Nan Patterson is no doubt glad that men alone are to decide her fate. Her selection of jurors by their appearance would not have been as wise a move had women

given her opportunities of judging men. stood her in good stead at this crisis. When she declares in tones of deepemotion, "I have always tried to be truthful and honorable," she has every reason to feel that her words are not without effect upon the men of her se-Sweeny, of Spokane, to the members ection, talesmen with cynical vandyke of the Pierce County delegation may be beards having been rejected. Scores of said to mark a new era in Washington men are said to have forwarded offers of marriage to the prisoner, and a juror or two of a similar type would be a present help in time of deliberation upon the verdict.

CAMPBELL AND WOODWORTH.

"Ben" Campbell and "Jimmie" Woodworth, as they will always be known to their wide circle of friends in the Pacific Northwest, have taken another ong step upward in the rallroad world. Mr. Campbell becomes fourth vice-president of the Great Northern, in full charge of the traffic department, and Mr. Woodworth will have the position of freight traffic manager of the North ern Pacific. News of their advancement will be learned with pleasure by these friends, but in the case of Mr. Campbell especially this pleasure will slightly tempered with regret. Through his long years of service in Portland and Portland territory Mr. Campbell became so familiar with local industrial conditions and the requirenents of this region that Oregon was distinct gainer by his presence so near the executive head of the Harriman system. His new position will take him to a corporation that has never had much in common with Portland, and he will accordingly be unable to do as much for us as he could do in the position which he is about to leave. Mr. Woodworth has risen more rapdly since leaving the employ of what is now the Harriman system, and his latest advancement will in no way change his attitude toward Portland. For that reason there will be naught pleasure experienced among his Portland friends over his well-deserved promotion. The fact that these two railroad men who have developed exreptional ability in their calling have taken their talents to a road having esser interests in Portland than that from which they have retired will still be beneficial to Portland and the territory served by the Harriman lines. Messrs. Campbell and Woodworth knew this field more thoroughly than it is known by any other prominent railroad men in the East, with the possible exception of A. L. Mohler.

This knowledge has, of course, disclosed our weak points, and there is no locality on earth where all trade conditions are perfect, but it has also given our railroad friends a perfect understanding of our strong points. The recognition of Portland's impregnable po sition in certain localities in the Pacific Northwest will prevent the Great Northern or the Northern Pacific going too far with their aggression. No railroad man possessing such knowledge of local conditions as is enjoyed by Campbell and Woodworth would ever consent to such an extravagant and costly diversion of traffic as that which is now lifted out of Idaho by way of Potlatch Canyon instead of following the law of gravitation and going to market by a water-level route. The railroad policy which was responsible for work like that in Potlatch Canyon did not differ materially from that which in earlier days of the road diverted the funds of the company from legitimate railroading to all kinds of wild speculation in land and town-booming enter-

The selection for such high positions of two men who practically "grew up" in the railroad business in the West in preference to older men of longer sermunity on account of these undeserved vice in the respective roads is a high tribute to Campbell and Woodworth Committee summons "large numbers of and a cause for pride in the city and state where their talents were developed. The successor of Mr. Campbell has not been announced, and Portland will be fortunate indeed if the new man is as familiar with local conditions as his predecessor in the position.

CHILDREN IN FACTORIES.

The New York Child Labor Commission has complied facts and testimony which show that child labor is by no means confined to the Southern fac tories, the anthracite coal district of Pennsylvania and the glass factories of New Jersey. In some cities of New York, a state in which the most stringent law against child labor in factories exists, this abuse seems, according to its most blighting form. For example, children of six, five and even four years of age were found to be working in factories beside their mothers from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. This is incredible from the fact that such little tots would be in the way, rather than otherwise, in any factory or workroom, and that it would be a physical impossibility for them to work, or even play for twelve consecutive hours. However, this and much other testimony, showing that the child-labor law of the state is being flagrantly violated has been laid before Governor-elect Higgins. There is no reason to doubt the trustworthiness of the testimony. There is no argument in favor of employing children under fourteen years-the minimum age in New York-in factories that has the support of any intelligent citizen. The niggardly greed of coarse, illiterate parents is the incentive to and the screen for child labor in factories. Stolid, selfish, grasping, the parents of factory children turn without compunction the blood of their infants into pitifully small coin. Careless overseers, foremen and inspectors do the rest. It is hoped that the testimony of the extent to which this grave abuse is carried, which has been filed before Governor-elect Higgins, will induce him to select a Labor Commissioner who will fearlessly enforce the law, the purpose of which is to shut young children out of factories.

Quite a number of trusts seem to be tottering to a fail as the year ends. The local sash and door trust has been on the verge of disruption for several weeks, and, it is reported, will soon be a thing of the past. The labor trust in a number of cities throughout the country has been receiving some very severe jolts recently, and now comes the news that the sugar trust is in danger of an open rupture. According to San Frantisco advices, six of the big firms heavfly engaged in the sugar traffic have withdrawn from the combination which is maintaining the present exorbitant prices, and a drastic cut in rates is expected. This will not be sad news for the consumers, but it is doubtful whether the fight will last long enough to result in much good.

Now that the racing season is over and gossip is scarce in other directions. ers on abstract liberty ever conceived been among them. As it is, her life has the turf-writers have taken up the old therefrom as laws.

subject as to whether it is the horse or and her training is not unlikely to have his trainers and equipment that are responsible for the new records made every year. A Cleveland writer in a New York paper asserts that the nuseconds which Lou Dillon knocked off the Maud S. trotting record are due to improved methods of shoeing and balancing and to lighter harness and sulkies. This theory would hardly hold good if carried too far. When Maud S. was queen of the turf no one indulged in any "knocking" to the effect that Flora Temple would have been tust as fast as if she wore the same gear as that which Maud S. used when she captured the world's record. Flora Temple was much faster than the single-toed equines of the pliocene age, because breeding and development made her so. The same influences are responsible for the speed of Maud S., Major Delmar, Lou Dillon and their successors yet to be

Not all of the wolves in Illinois congregate around the Chicago Board of Crade. A Bloomington, Ill., dispatch announces the assembling of hunters from all over Central Illinois to engage in a wolf hunt. It also stated that the wolves had been increasing so alarmingly of late that an organized attempt at extermination was necessary. Dwellers in the Middle West, where civiliza tion was supposed to have pitched its tents before Oregon was a state, will need to revise their views regarding the "wild" regions of the United States The wolf's "long-drawn howl" may still be heard on Unalaska's shore and in Illinois, but it is not a frequent sound in an advanced commonwealth like Oregon.

It is a surprise to the public to learn that Mr. F. P. Mays has been indicted by the Federal grand jury. Further, that though called to appear before the grand jury, he was given no opportunity to be heard. It should be borne in mind that this proceeding thus far, as to him, has been wholly ex parte. Until he has been heard there can be no proper judgment upon the matter with which he is charged. It is right, therefore, that there should be suspension of public judgment until a full public hearing can be had. The position of Mr. Mays, his prominence in affairs and the reputation he always has borne, call in fairness for this forbearance.

It is reported that Russia will offer a portion of her proposed loan for subscription in this country. Half of the last Japanese loans were placed in the United States, and American banks and insurance companies financed a portion of a previous Russian loan. This country has been shipping flour, beef, fish, forage and other provisions, and also ammunition, to both of the contestants in the Far Eastern scrap, and, now that we are called on for the money with which to purchase supplies that we are unable to furnish, it becomes more than ever apparent that no war of importance can be conducted without our assistance.

An electric locomotive drawing eight oaded cars on a snow-covered track showed a speed of sixty miles per hour on the New York Central a few days ago. Performances of this nature foreshadow the retirement of the steam locomotive. Numerous tests made on Eastern roads have proved that the new types of electric locomotives possess all the advantages of the old steam machines, so far as speed and power are concerned, and in addition are more economical and clean, smoke and cinders being avoided, while the wear and tear on tracke to much less than with the steam locomotives.

Mr. Hooley, the English promoter, who chiseled his gullible countrymen out of about \$25,000,000 by schemes in comparison with which the gold-brick trick is nice and legitimate, has been verdict is carried down to the shade of the regions below, he will experience deep regret over the fact that he failed to take into partnership a sufficient number of the British nobility to secure immunity from punishment. Now that Hooley is free, Mrs. Chadwick should

City Engineer-elect Wanzer can get lot of advice about how to run his office from a great many gentlemen who are interested in its administration. But he does not need advice so much as a free hand to do his duty. this compilation of facts, to flourish in | That he seems to have. Therefore he can hold no one but himself accountable if he falls.

The disablement of the Sevastopol puts the finishing touch to the destruction of the Port Arthur squadron, and shows that Russia would have been wiser to put her \$100,000,000 in another kind of sinking fund.

At the end of the late prizefight in San Francisco "Referee Billy Roche unhesitatingly placed his hand on the California boy as the winner of the ontest." California always encourages home industry.

The School Board again passes the question of raising teachers' salaries over to the taxpayers. This is an easy way of dodging a question that should be settled definitely.

Vermont has sent to other states this year a million Christmas trees. And the general prosperity is such that a them in the game laws. million families are able to load the boughs with gifts.

Lawson talks of a suit-case crammed with currency as lightly as another an might refer to one containing a me? handkerchief and a dirty collar.

General Wood reports that the Moros are now peaceful. All unruly children show a marked improvement in the weeks preceding Christmas. It looks as if the Kuropatkin-Oyama

affair, like the Britt-Nelson, will have to be decided on points. The prospects for Senator Depew suc-

ceeding himself look Black. And that's

A Reformed Consular Service. Cieveland Plain Dealer.

Of the multitude of subjects treated by President in his recent message the subject of consular reform is means the least important. The President urges that salaries be substituted for fees and that plans be provided for the classification, grading and transfer or men in the consular service. All the defects in the existing system, or lack of system, which the President points out are so notorious that relief should be prompt and easy of acomplishment yet repeatedly bills to this end have been introduced in Congress never to emerge

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Advertisements of the Thrice-a-Week New York World, beginning, "The tickets are now made up and the most in teresting Presidential campaign the United States has ever known since 1860 has begun," are still appearing in the country

"Ladies first," says Port Arthur to Nan Patterson, as it backs off the front page.

Some of the Rhode Island Reds to be seen at the poultry show could never have grown to such dimensions within the confines of their native state.

The Scrap.

That there Batiling Kept things rattling. Fists like bullets from a Gattling: How he rustled, Punched and hustled Clinched and tunsled-Game and muscled, But that there Britt Just fit and fit.

Nelson boring Clinch and pound him, Jump ground him-That one found him-See, it's downed him-But that there Britt

Now he picks up. And he sticks up. In the mix-up: Last round's coming Fists are drumming. Tension's numbing. But that there Britt

Now to do it Both go to it. One must rue it-Nelson's serapping How he's rapping. But that there Brits Just fit

And when they quit, Was

Rockefeller has given \$50,000 to the Uniersity of Chicago to improve the heating plant. Maybe Satan smiled when he thought of another heating plant.

Now we are told by a New York authority that water drinking is very bad for one's health. We never did see any sense in using chasers.

Senator Foster is accused of not providing cigars for his henchmen. No wonder they don't smoke up.

Domestic science is one of the subjects recommended for study by the High School girls. It doesn't sound as if there was anything about washing dishes in it, although that's likely to play an important part in the future life of the Domestic Scientists.

Russia wants American banks to take advance that she can't do any business in Oberlin.

An Indiana high school boy shot a girl choolmate and then committed suicide ecause the girl's parents ... ought her too young to marry. It is strange that so many auttors become shooters nowadays. Love's darts are not to be compared with lovers' pistol-bullets for number or deadliness.

The New York Evening Post points out that American ingenuity has improved upon perfection in devising a safer method of dueling than the French. The foreign duclists exchange two builets at E vertisements at intervals of 24 hours.

compiled a list of the richest persons in found not guilty. If the news of that the world. It will probably astonish most people to find the two richest men hail-Whitaker Wright as he stalks about in ing from South Africa, although the figtimates. The list comprises: London
J. D. Rockefeller, oll, New York.
W. W. Astor, land, London
Prince Demidorff, land, St. Peters Andrew Carnegie, steel, New York, W. R. Vanderbilt, rallways, New

New York 100,000,000 ork 75,000,000 ism Rockefeller, oil. New York Astor, land, New York Rothschild, money-lending, 75,000,000 Pierpont Morgan, banking, New York
Lord Iveagh, heer, Dublin.
Senora Isldore Cousino, mines and
railways, Chile
M. Helne, silk, Paris.
Baron Alphonse Rothschild, moneylending Paris. Baron Alphonse Rothschild, money-lending, Paris
Baron Nathaniel Rothschild, money-lending, Vienna
Archouke Frederick of Austria, land, Vienna
George J. Gould, rallways, New York
Mrs. Hetty Green, banking, New York 70,000,000 70,000,000 70,000,000 79,000,000 Tork
Mrs. Hetty Green, Danking, New York
York
James H. Smith, banking, New York
Duke of Devonshire, and, London,
Duke of Bedford, land, London,
Henry O. Havemeyer, sugar, New
Henry O. Havemeyer, sugar, New

Henry O. Havemeyer, a York John Smith, mines, Mexi Claus Spreckels, sugar, New Russell Sage, money-lending, New York Els Thomas Lipton, groceries, Lon-25,000,000

Forty hairpins were taken from one girl's hair recently. After this we don't think so much of the Russian soldier who walked about with 17 builets in his body.

Gondolas on Guild's Lake next year. And not a protesting paragraph about Listen!

Ignorant All Around. Cleveland Plain Dealer, 'Are you going to marry sister, Mr. Prax-

'I-I dea't know, Johnnie." "That's just what elecer said when mother Do We Forget?

S. O'H. Dickson. Do we forget when Winter snows ile deep Above the beds where our beloved sleep, And we no longer wildly weep,—

Do we forget? Because, when comes the holy Christman

And love and joy are ecaitered far and

wide. We check our sight, and strive our tears to hide.— Do we forget? Do we forget, because with mute lips pressed. To fading pictures, all our love unguessed, Lies tocked secure within our patient

Secause, across the widening gulf of years, There comes no loving word to quell our No watchful hand to brush away our tears,-

Do we forget? Do we forget? Nay, in each heart there lies A secret place, where, hid from mortal eyes, Dwells, strong and true, a love that never

FLASHLIGHTS BY LAWSON Thomas W. Lawson on "Frenzied Finance" in Everybody's for January.

(Lawson describes his interview with Ad- | in Wilmington on the following day and,

A DDICKS stepped from the telephone and in a "bring-me-a-flager-bowl" tone of voice said:

A DDICKS stepped from the telewho had intended it for his good friends
in Delaware. The thugs, properly indignant at the wrong that had been done Tom, come into the other room for a minute; I want a word with you."

He passed ahead of me through a took something from a drawer, slipped receivership could not take long, and then it into his pocket, turned, and dropped calculated that the train schedule would upon a lounge. But the fraction of a minute had elapsed since he had left the telephone, and I, being behind, seen his face. He looked at me. Could this gray ghost be the same man who had just before been smiling so contentedly at Purker Chandler's last story? His face was the color of a mouldy lead pipe and seared with strange lines and seams. The eyes that met mine were dim and glazed, lustre-less and dead as a fish's eyes dragged from watery depths.

"Lawson, the game's up," he said in a trembling voice. "It's a plot sure-a receiver in possession, particularly Braman, and appointed in a way that shows deliberate calculation, proves it was done by someone who knows our situation to a T. It means ruin for me and the company."
"Well," I said, "what are we going

He did not reply for a moment, I continued to look at him. His eyes haunted me. I noticed that the lines round the lids had deepened into furrows. He half raised himself from the

"I have said they would never get me, and they won't." Instinctively his hand sought the pocket into which he had dropped what he had taken from the dresser's drawer. Then I knew. The yellow streak showed plain at last. I had guessed from the start it was

The closing scene of a most significant drama—the release of Bay State Gas from a receivership by the payment of funds ostensibly devoted to the work of the National Republican Committee-was en-acted before Judge Wales on an eventful Saturday morning in the Wilmington Cir-cult Courtroom. The dramatis personse were gathered in little groups representing the separate interests-Addicks and some of his lieutenants, my partner at the telephone, John Moore's partner and Rogers' counsel with their heads together; Braman and Foster near the Judge, their eyes wandering toward two dress-suit sales piled before John Moore's partner, which, it was understood, contained the money. Behind Braman was his clerk, and in the rear of the courtroom sat as many of Addick's thugs as could squeeze into the narrow space reserved for tators. Court came to order. Foster rose. ounced that the claims of his had been satisfied, and made a formal motion to dismiss the receivership. Judge Wales formally consented, and as the clerk of the court was entering the dismissal in his minute-book my partner telephoned the facts to me. I sent back the word that my directors were resigning-had resigned-that Rogers' directors part of the war loan. We warn her in were being elected-had been elected-that the Boston gas companies, which Addicks had agreed to exchange for the money in the sultenses, were now transferred to Rogers. My partner whispered my words to John Moore's partner and Rogers' coun-sel. At once the two dress-suit cases, each loaded with currency, were slipped to Braman and Foster, Simultaneously messenger who was to telephone to their broker rose and quickly left the court-room. A brief time longer was consumed in signing receipts, certificates and other legal papers, and then the performance was over. Addicks rose and went out among his henchmen in the rear, who eagerly surrounded him. In the bustle Braman and Foster, each with his own booty, fled.

paces; the American duelists—teste Law-son and Greene—exchange newspaper ad-State Gas from the hands of a receiver, ury purchased by their many millions, State Gas from the hands of a receiver, ury purchased by their many millions, Dwight Braman, he had conceived a plan James Burnley, an English writer, has wrong they had done Bay State, and at the same time meet his election expenses course of his electioneering campaign in Delaware, conducted as all the world ures, after all, are no more than wild es- knows how, Addicks had gathered to his Italized, and "freedom" now means in cause as tough and rascally a set of 'heelers" as ever waylaid aged woman or lame man on the highway. A Heutes-ant who has been dispatched to Delaware early Friday afternoon, when it had be-come evident that we would get things settled up, gathered the sturdlest members of this precious troop together and solemnly told them that a serious hitch it looked as though, owing to the re-ceivership, there would be no "stuff" to

dicks immediately after the latter had re-ceived by telephone the news that Bay State Gas had been turned over to a receiver, at a time when that meant ruin for Addicks.)

from the appearance of things, would get the money Addicks had destined for his followers. He understood that they were to receive it in cash, too-\$175,000cash that really belonged to Addicks, who had intended it for his good friends "the Boss," dispersed rapidly to discuss the information among themselves. That night a group of leaders got together small parlor into his bedroom. I fol-lowed We result of the robbery of their beloved lowed. He went straight to the bureau master. Court proceedings to release the detain Braman and Foster, who would have the money the Addicks "heelers" wanted, at least two hours in Wilmington after the adjournment. What more fie on the station platform, or on the street, and in the rush-well, many things happen in a rush. This simple procedure commended liself to all concerned, and that night there was much rejoicing among the Addicks camp-followers at the pleasant things that should be

at the flim-flamming bee next day.

Moore & Schley, once a well-known firm of brokers in Wall street, were famed for their discretion highest proof of confidence in the firm was the fa the fact that t did the bulk of the stock ing for what is known as "the Washington contingent." This is, perhaps, the most peculiar and delicate business that comes to "the street." A big Wall-street house opens a Washington office and or-ganizes an elaborate system of special wires, wires from which there can be no possibility of leakage. It is then ready for the patronage of members of Congress, United States Senators and Nation al officials, whose honorable positions make them the custodians of National secrets of great commercial value. for instance, a new law is to be passed which must favorably affect a given Legislators who are on "the inside" often buy thousands of shares to reap the profiof the rise in value incumbent on its passage. Or, perhaps there is to go through a law which will interfere with the special privilege of another stock and reduce its price. Those in possession of advanced information "go short" of that stock (sell for future delivery) to profit by the drop. There are many other op-portunities the Washington "insider" of speculative turn may use to advantage For instance, if a high official of the Government were about to issue a proclams tion against a foreign nation and should desire secretly to make a million or so out of the panic he knew must follow the cement, he would cast about him for a broker who would preserve this sac red confidence.) It would invariably be through the Moore firm that his secretary or confidential man would do the short selling. There are also operations of lobbylsts who, to affect important legislation for this great interest or the other, buy or sell stock for the benefit of legis lators whose votes they desire to influence Extreme caution is demanded in the exccution of such orders, or all hands might some slip-up find themselves wearing striped suits.

If the details of the great reorgan ization and trustification deals put through since 1885 could be laid bare. eight out of ten of our most successful stock-jobbing financiers would be in a fair way to get into state or Federal prisons. They do such things better in England. During the past ten years three "frenzied financiers" have prac-tised their legerdemain in London— Ernest Hooley, Barney Barnato and Whitaker Wright. The first is rupt and discredited; Barney Barnato jumped into the ocean at the height of his career, and Whitaker Wright, after numerous attempts to escape, was hauled before an English Judge and jury, promptly convicted and rentenced and committed suicide by poisoning before leaving the courtroom. I wil agree at any time to set down from memory the names of a score of eminent American financiers, at this writing I learned that at the time when Add- in full enjoyment of the envy and rese crimes, moral and legal, com whereby, without danger to himself, he mitted in the accumulation of these could punish Braman and Foster for the millions, if fully exposed, would make mitted in the the performances of Wright and Bar nato seem like petty larceny in comat no cost to his own pocket. In the parison. But freedom and equality, as guaranteed us by the Declaration of Independence, have recently been capmunity from legal interference for financiers, while the latest acceptance of "equality" is that all victims of special privilege are treated alike by those who control and exercise such privil-ege. If the Judges and the public prosecutors of these United States were equal to the sworn duties of their cred offices, this "freedom" would h had occurred in Addicks' game, and that been confined long ago, and throughout this broad land there would be jails full of "frenzied financiers" who had put in circulation this year. The men imagined themselves licensed to rob

BITS OF OREGON LIFE. Editor Gilstrap Falls Into Poetry.

Eugene Register.

To deal with the cow with the crumply horn, that jingles her bell from night till morn, from morn till night, is the plight the Springfield Council's in. Meanwhile on the common and in the etreets boss bids defiance to all she meets. who, in acquiescence, are bowin'.

Let the Dead Past, Etc.

Tillamook Headlight, Three sanguinary elections in Tillamoni City in one year may be somewhat troptcal to disturb the equalibrium of the citizens in getting them up to fighting pitch. but we are glad they are all over so that the citizens can again brush aside their little personalities and be friends once more.

Rapid Pace at Mapleton.

Mapleton Correspondence Florence West, Who says that Mapleton is a dead place? Listen! On Monday nights, singing school, on Saturday nights, literary society meets, on Sunday afternoon Sunday school, and in the evening preaching And besides all of this, two lodges meet preaching and a dance every two weeks. Dead: Not much.

Wind Will Not Go to Waste.

Chronicle. Dack Sutton and Gilbert Gomey are putting up a windmill on Dack's place. Gilbert says there has always been quite a lot of wind and gas going to waste along the creek, and two years ago he tried to bottle some of the gas and use the same for fuel, but he falled in that, and now he is going to try and utilize some of the wind, and he thinks he will be more successful.

Taking Care of the Pennies. New York World.

It is often said that only the rich take care of the pennies, the poor are too busy dreaming of the \$1600 bills. That is one of the reasons why some people are always poor. The substantial fortunes of the United States have been made from pennies. A fraction of a cent on a pound of sugar, a cent or two on every gallon of petroleum, a penny more a pound for nails, grow into the aggregate millions of profits which are the base for the bill pound is more than most extreme fluctuation in the wholesale price of iron and steel, more than the difference between riches and bankruptcy in a great industry. These savings are as possible to the average man as to the trust magnate.

NEIGHBORLY RECOGNITION.

Chehalis Bee.

The work of erecting the buildings for the Lewis and Clark Fair that will be held in Portland next Summer is now well along, and the Exposition's success seems quite assured.

While the world could have worried along without the Fair that will be held next Summer in Portland, yet now that it is to be held and that arrangements are progressing so favorably, the only nice thing for Washington to do is to help it to a successful finish.

The Pair at Portland will be of just as much benefit to Washington as it will be to Oregon. Probably it will be more bene-ficial, for the people who come to see the Lewis and Clark Fair are going to come Washington to visit the Puget So country. People who come to the Fair next Summer are going to come to see our state as well as our neighbor. Washington has nothing to lose by comparison

with Oregon. The benefit to our state be great. Residents of Washington and Oregon can do much to help the states by each one taking it on himself or herself to help the Fair. There are few of us but that have friends in the East whom we would like to interest in this section. Let us make up lists of these and see that at Wind Will Not Go to Waste. the proper time they are all advised that Willow Creek Correspondence Columbia there will be an original and attractive Exposition commemorative of the great ness of the Pacific Northwest at Portland next Summer. Let us impress on them what a delightful place this is to spend the Summer. The effect of an organized effort along this line would be remarkable,

It is surely worth the trial. Rhode Island.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.
The tremendous seriousness with which
Rhode Island is taken by some of its old residents is shown in the perfectly singere statement by Sidney R. Rider, of Providence, editor of Book Notes, that 'the history of the foundation of Rhode Island by Roger Williams was of an event greater than the foundation of Greece or Rome, and second only to Palestine. But may second to Palestine? This estimable Bhode Islander is too modest by far in his claim for Roger Williams' Commonwealth.

The Sick Man and the Lawyer.

Judge. The sick man had called his lawyer. "I wish o explain again to you," said be weakly, about willing my property."

The autorney held up his band reassuringly. The attorney held up his hand reassuringly. There, there?" said he. "Leave that all to

The sick man sighed resignedly.

"I suppress I might as well," said he, turning upon his pillow, "You'll get it, anyway."