

The Oregonian

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ORLAND, MONDAY, DEC. 26, 1904. A DIFFICULT PROBLEM. It is certain that President Roosevelt's suggestions as to regulation of the railways...

How the "Gray Wolves" Will Devour Deceit. How Butler's "Indians" Will Scold Felt. How the "System" Will Annihilate Lawless. How the Spottsmen Will Discipline Roosevelt...

How the Tariff Combine Will Circumvent Douglas. How Northern Securities Will Recapture Minnesota. How the Beef Trust Will Continue to Skin the Granger...

How the Standard Oil Will Lubricate an Unfriendly Nation. How the Proposed Railway Trust Will Govern the Nation. How the Transcontinental Lines Will Put Off Panama...

How the Express Trust Will Defeat the Parcel Post. How the Moneybags Will Head Off Postal Savings Banks. How a State Legislature is Sympathized. How the Railroads Will "Do Us" Politically...

How the Patent Medicine Trust Fools a Gullible Public. How Some Big People Manufacture Their Own Goodwill. How the "Dumshoe Bills" Beguile a Smart Constituency...

How the "Brazen Cat" Rons a University. It may be that the lady who will run the ladies' newspaper knows precisely what the ladies want; but it would seem that either she or her editor are ignorant of the fact that several very capable yellow newspapers in New York and elsewhere have been feeding the public, male and female, with precisely the kind of stuff the lady editor proposes to put in her paper...

LETTER TO THE CAMP. Now let us hear the Pharisee. Here Reverend Wilbur F. Crafts, He sits at Washington, and he labors in vocation—not without reward, for he has his profits in funds contributed from all parts of the United States. His specialty is an effort to be the Calvinistic and Puritanic features of the constitution of the United States. His stock in trade is his hide and ecclesiasticalism. Last Winter he thumbed to the extent of his ability, and indeed without end, those who were endeavoring to get the recognition and support of the United States for Lewis and Clark Centennial Celebration. He insisted that it must be a religious and Puritanic celebration, and that the United States should not help it. It was resolved that Sunday closing should be enforced and that nobody could get anything but cold water at restaurants on the grounds. And he urged the Senate and House committees...

ence. No one could do the country harm by shortening their earthly careers. Only cowards will band together in overpowering numbers to inflict injury upon a helpless victim. Having no self-respect, they have no regard for the rights of others. Devoid of the sense of justice and actuated by the propensities of brutes, they have less honor than a Hottentot or a Sioux. Unworthy of the liberty of a blond of the free, they seek to set aside law and overthrow government. Their removal to another world in the midst of their deeds of violence would be good riddance of bad rubbish.

MR. HILL'S BIG STEAMER. The mammoth Minnesota, the largest freight carrier that ever came into the Pacific, is now at Seattle preparing to load for the Far East. The new vessel has been constructed under the approved plans, and in everything that pertains to up-to-date equipment and economical operation may be said to be a perfect craft. It yet remains for her owners to demonstrate that she is as well adapted for the field where she will operate as smaller craft now giving excellent service out of Puget Sound ports. It requires several units of freight cars to carry a sufficient amount of cargo to fill up this immense floating warehouse, this alone precluding the possibility of an expeditious transfer from car to ship as is possible where less yard room is required for cars. There are but few ports in the Far East having a sufficient depth of water to admit the Minnesota, and, as the smaller ports will always find plenty of steamers that will handle their traffic direct, the Minnesota can secure none of this traffic.

By operating but two of these big carriers, it is, of course, so long between trips that a sufficient amount of low-grade cargo to fill them can be massed on the Seattle end of the line. Two steamers will be unable to give a service frequent enough to satisfy many shippers, who will patronize the smaller vessels with more frequent sailings. An official of the Hill lines is quoted in a Seattle paper as stating that on account of their great size and facilities for economically handling freight, the Minnesota and Dakota will be able to carry a larger volume of freight at a very greatly reduced cost to the shipper. This would indicate that the big liners would make a bid for business by cutting rates, a method that has never proved satisfactory.

There are too many steamship lines engaged in the trans-Pacific trade to make it possible for Mr. Hill to get all of the business, even if he could be sufficiently frequent to handle it. For this reason any and all cuts which he may make in rates will be met by steamers which can carry freight direct to many ports inaccessible to the Minnesota and Dakota except by lightering on smaller vessels. The big vessels are a credit to the flag they fly and in making Seattle a home port they may have the effect of teaching the ship-ping-subsidy boosters that the cost of operating an American ship is not materially greater than that of a foreign ship. The Minnesota is manned by an Oriental crew, neither cheaper nor more expensive than the crews of the British and German ships engaged in the same trade. Her master is an ex-British shipmaster, and in nearly every department the vessel is from an American standpoint on even terms with the foreign ships.

Mr. Hill's competitors will not permit him to cut and slash rates in order to fill his big ships, but if his theory that their great size will enable them to handle freight at a less cost than it can be handled by smaller vessels is correct, he is certainly in a position to make some money with them without the aid of a subsidy. The experiment will be watched with considerable interest and if it proves a success the other lines in the trade will speedily add vessels of the Minnesota and Dakota type to their fleets.

ABNORMAL WHEAT SITUATION. Expert British authorities, according to a special correspondent of the Chicago Chronicle, have arrived at the conclusion that "Chicago is to cease to be the center of the world's wheat trade." This decision probably has been arrived at by theoretical consideration of the abnormal wheat situation of the present season. Conditions this year, not only in America, but in other parts of the world, have been of such an extraordinary nature that prices and crop movement at home and abroad, have offered wholesale opportunities for speculation as to what the future holds in store for the business of wheat.

The encouragement of the spirit of lawlessness bordering upon anarchy at Columbia University is a disgrace to the management of that institution. Compromising with crime, the members of the faculty acknowledge their own incompetence and hypocrisy by their higher education by admitting that a college training at Columbia does not make good citizens. In conceding to the criminal any right other than that of a fair and impartial trial and punishment commensurate with the offense the faculty has fostered the spirit of disregard for personal rights.

Kingdon Gould, a Congressman, was set upon by a gang of hoodlums who were members of the sophomore class. He fled until it became apparent that he could not escape, and then, turning upon his pursuers, drew a revolver and threatened to shoot anyone who should advance further in the attack. Though his warning was disregarded, he merely over the heads of his assailants and in the confusion found a means of escape. Four members of the mob were brought before the faculty, found guilty and suspended, whereupon the entire sophomore class held a meeting and voted to leave the school in a body if the faculty should carry out its determination. With a shameful display of instability the students, who were still far below a parity with the Chicago market, climbed up to a figure which largely increased the volume of imports, which, without this incentive, would have been much heavier than usual.

The Chicago market has always been regarded abroad as the American market, and it was from the existence of these remarkable conditions that the British experts formed the opinion that the world's wheat trade had shifted its center. This view of the matter may be accepted as possessing elements of plausibility until it is disproved by a return to normal conditions in the wheat crop at home and abroad. It is, of course, an admitted fact that the wheat consumption of the United States is increasing quite rapidly, but it should also be remembered that we have not yet reached the limit in wheat production. It was not so long ago that a good many wheatgrowers can still remember the possibilities of the United States ever producing 500,000,000 bushels of wheat were considered as highly uncertain, and yet we have exceeded that amount more than 200,000,000 bushels, and there have been seasons when a continuation of early periods of conditions would have resulted in a crop of nearly 600,000,000 bushels. Since the record-breaking crop of 1901 there has been an increase in acreage, and the present era of high prices will still further stimulate the planting of the premier cereal.

Some crop experts have placed the 1904 crop in the United States as low as 500,000,000 bushels. The carry-over from the previous crop is, of course, an unknown quantity, but was probably equal to the exports we have made this year, and we are in a fair way to drift along into another crop without a severe shortage in domestic supplies. From this it is apparent that when we harvest another crop in excess of 700,000,000 bushels, as we surely will, there will be approximately 200,000,000 bushels for export. Then this country, and not Liverpool, will be the dominating factor in making the world's prices, and Chicago as the great American wheat market will regain all of the prestige which it has temporarily lost by reason of the short crop of the current year. The time is coming when all of the wheat grown in the United States will be needed for home consumption, but that time is yet some distance in the future, and the British experts will have numerous occasions for revising their estimates before the Chicago market ceases to be the predominant factor in the world's wheat prices.

NOTE AND COMMENT. Many a manly heart sank yesterday morning in this poor city, we believe, when it was announced from San Francisco that Halle Ermine Rives had found her ideal Western home in Portland. "How could the lady overlook my claims?" "Am I not Western enough?" "Thirty years a Webfoot and to be turned down as not representative of this great and glorious country?" Cheer up, sad hearts; we shall have to organize a syndicate to write an Oregon story full of Oregonian heroes—cultured and breezy, country-bred and city-broke.

Some Brazilians are trying to restore the monarchy. You'd hardly expect a man who had just recovered from smallpox to try his level best to catch it again. The Seattle Argus refers to a physician there as "Dr. Miss Dash." It's all right, we reckon, but it sounds kinder strange at first. We might give a member of the male sex a boost now and then by calling him Dr. Mr. Smith.

Seattle should have a good rowing club. The Argus thinks, because there are few regatta courses on the Sound. If water were all that's needed to make a winning crew, the S. A. C., with Puget Sound connection to the Pacific, should surely have a corker. Philadelphia's health authorities are excited over the discovery that many fashionable gowns were delivered from a house where several smallpox patients were more or less quarantined. The officials should cheer up. There isn't enough of the ordinary fashionable gown for a germ to find a hiding place in it.

Russia's version of the North Sea affair appears to be that it was a justifiable accident. It would be worth going miles to see a Portland policeman endeavoring to arrest a husky drunk by jiu jitsu methods. Some babies up in Seattle were fed so much that they went to sleep. That's where a baby differs from a Congressman.

Song Wanted—"Bash Girl" asks if any of our readers can supply her with the words of the song, "Far Away on the Banks of the Nile." Sydney (N. S. W.) News and Country. Wouldn't that stop an elevator. Think of any far enough away to be out of reach of that "Bird in the Gilded Cage" actually sacrificing the advantage by writing for the blessed thing!

The editor of the Danbury (Conn.) News makes some remarks about the woman who keeps up with the fashion: "I wonder what they call this kind of material that the women are wearing suits of now," he says. "I've seen lots of them in New York and Westchester, and a few of them in Danbury. They are called 'fashions,' but mostly brown. I don't know if they had been all muslin up without being pressed out afterward. Every time I see a woman wearing one of them, I unconsciously look to see if I can see any castors sticking out underneath, because the women look so much like plush sofas in their new suits." The Danbury man expresses very clearly sentiments that have lacked utterance in many other persons.

After Christmas it is sort of consoling to learn that the King of Portugal's visit to England cost him \$100,000 in presents and tips. Seeing a mourning party standing on a railroad platform in Scotland, says the New York Evening Sun, a traveler asked a member of the party whether a funeral was on hand. "Well, you can't exactly call it a funeral," was the reply. "The corpse has missed the train."

IS IT YOUR DAUGHTER? An Appeal to the Responsibility of Parents. Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal. Fathers and Mothers: If you have a young daughter, this picture—which is no fancy one—is for you. It is long after curfew. The "mashers" lean on sidewalk railings and wait at street corners. There they come down the street, arm in arm—two young girls with fresh, rosy faces. Abundant braids of hair fall down their backs. Natty little gowns come to the shoe-tops. They are school girls and in their early teens.

There is no chaparral and no exhort. The girls are out alone and the hour is rather late. A couple of smart young men—"knowing" young men—follow the girls. Young men and young women are strangers to one another, and yet there is some sort of freemasonry between them. The glances of the young men are bold. The eyes of the girls are not timid and they turn them backward with the hint of a smile. Flippant words are exchanged. But what can one do? If their natural guardians are not there to protect them, what right have you to interfere? Here and there may be found a brave spirit whom a great pity will move to slay and warn, and take the risk, but such good Samaritans are few. And so young girls—infant women with first passions and powers of womanhood—thinking to tread the primrose path of dalliance, go down to ruin.

There is no fault in it. It is the fault of the girls? Who sent them out into the night or permitted them to go unprotected? Who failed or neglected to warn them of temptation? Who supposed when they had dressed their girl as well as the neighbor girl their duty was done? There is only one answer to these questions—Father and Mother. Good Reason. Houston Post. "Tommy always eats more pie when we have friends at dinner," explained Tommy's mother. "Why do you do that?" he asked of his visitor. "Cos we don't have no pie no other time," sputtered Tommy between bites. Love Song. Thomas Nelson Page in Scribner's. Love's for Youth and not for Age. Love's for the Heart and not for the Face. For the Feet, Not the Sags; Not the Monarch, but the Clown. Love's for Peace and not for War, 'En though War bring all renown; For the Violet, not the Star; For the Meadow, not the Town. Love's for Leads and Lov's for malice, Courts a smile and snags a frown; Lov's for Love, and never Love. Love Love most when Love has frown. Love a cruel tyrant is; Slays his victims with a glance, Straight recovers with a kiss, But to slay again, perchance. Wouldst thou know where Love doth bide? Whence his sharpest arrows fly? In a daisy leaf mid-side, Or the ambush of an eye. Wert thou clad in triple mail, In a desert far apart, Not a whit would this avail; Love would find and pierce thy heart.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY. Leading organs of public opinion in Great Britain—influential metropolitan journals and the great monthly and quarterly reviews—have been for a long time disposed to take a gloomy view of the relations existing between the United Kingdom and the German Empire. To say the least of it, kindly feelings between the two countries had not been fostered by constantly representing them as rivals engaged in a struggle, even while ostensibly at peace, which can only end in the destruction of the prosperity of one or the other. It is undeniable that some things have been done and many things have been said by eminent personages which give some color of plausibility to this view, but to an unbiased student of the whole situation weighty reasons point to the opposite conclusion. J. L. Bashford, who evidently has the cause of peace at heart, reports in the Nineteenth Century Review for December an interview which he had lately had with the German Chancellor, Count von Bismarck, on this subject. The Chancellor admits that the relations between Germany and England are in some respects deplorable, but declares that there is no good reason why mutual good feeling should not prevail. Germany, he asserts, desires peace with the world generally, and has no objection to a sincere peace particularly with Great Britain. "Now let me say a few words," he said to Mr. Bashford, "about the constantly recurring rumors that our naval policy is aimed at preparing for a war with England. I can conscientiously say, in answer to the question that you do not dream of constructing such a navy, it would be monstrous crime to do so. A war to the knife between Germany and England could only be politically justified on the ground that the British and England were the sole competitors on the world's surface, and on the assumption that the defeat of one of the two rivals would mean the supremacy of the other. In former centuries England was always in a state of rivalry with one rival at a time, Spain, France, Holland and Portugal. Everything then was at stake. But nowadays there are a number of powers that make the same claims as we do, and the Russo-Japanese War has shown that an addition may be made to their number. As things are, a war between Germany and England would be the greatest piece of good fortune that could befall either of us, for it would be their rivals, for whereas such a war—and we must not deceive ourselves on this point—would completely destroy German trade, as far as one can judge, and would seriously damage British trade, our rivals would utilize the opportunity for securing the markets of the world without firing a shot. I have your own good sense fully into the question of our navy; you will certainly have obtained proofs that our fleet is only meant for defensive purposes, and that we have no intention of warring against attack, and afford the necessary protection for our interests abroad. We shall, of course, always take care that it is ready to meet any emergency, but our motto must be, 'Always be ready.'"

It should be noted that this authorized interview was intended to be read in the House of Commons, and that the Count von Bismarck's declaration of regret that a certain school of English publicists seems to look upon a paper war with Germany "as the main object of its life," he adds that he has been obliged to object to the publication of a favorable reaction. What he says about the material losses certain to accrue from a war to the knife between Germany and England, he so plainly tries that it is difficult to doubt his sincerity when he declares his anxiety to preserve friendly relations with the English, and his appreciation of a favorable reaction. What he says about the material losses certain to accrue from a war to the knife between Germany and England, he so plainly tries that it is difficult to doubt his sincerity when he declares his anxiety to preserve friendly relations with the English, and his appreciation of a favorable reaction. What he says about the material losses certain to accrue from a war to the knife between Germany and England, he so plainly tries that it is difficult to doubt his sincerity when he declares his anxiety to preserve friendly relations with the English, and his appreciation of a favorable reaction.

THE ISRAELI CENTENARY. The 100th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Disraeli will be appropriately celebrated in Great Britain. It was Disraeli himself who used to say that "the impossible will happen and the right have you to interfere." Here and there may be found a brave spirit whom a great pity will move to slay and warn, and take the risk, but such good Samaritans are few. And so young girls—infant women with first passions and powers of womanhood—thinking to tread the primrose path of dalliance, go down to ruin.

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Good Living for Mr. Taylor. Kalamazoo Bulletin. J. A. J. Taylor reports having had lettuce, radishes and green onions' fresh from his garden in the north part of town the first of the week.

Handicapped in His Delivery Wagon. Tillamook Headlight. Clyde Clements was kicked on Sunday by one of his horses, and is somewhat handicapped in his delivery wagon by reason of having one of his hands in a sling.

Cows Commit Burglary. Harriburg Bulletin. A couple of cows which had mysteriously gained admission to a cow yard, fed some time Saturday night, caused something of a sensation early Sunday morning, when their presence became known to passersby.

Mr. Rondema's Hard Fate. Columbia Chronicle. John Rondema was having the blues pretty badly Tuesday. His wife had gone to Walla Walla to spend Christmas with the children and left John to split his own wood. He also mourned the loss of his watch-chain and could not get another short of the harness-shop.

Determining His Status. Atchison Globe. An Atchison man wears lingerie instead of underclothes. At least, he paid \$48 for two suits of underwear and that puts him in the "lingerie" class.

Spirit of Northwest Press. Gold Hill News. Gee whizz! Now they want to give the President \$100,000 a year and elect him for eight years. It's about time for the Populists to take the reins. If \$50,000 annually isn't enough for Roosevelt or any other man, with all the side issues thrown in, let him come to Oregon and buy a country newspaper.

What Bad Roads Do. Woodburn Independent. Thousands of dollars in trade are yearly lost to Woodburn on account of the bad condition of the roads leading to this city. This is an indisputable fact, and the quicker our business men, property-holders and citizens get to work the better it will be for Woodburn. An expenditure of a few thousand dollars on these roads would double Woodburn's business.

Portage Money Must Be Raised. Pendleton Tribune. The money for the portage road asked from the people of the county for one reason, if no more. The money will be needed to complete the road and the road must be built. The people who are to be directly benefited are asked to donate the largest sums, which is fair. It is, in fact, their duty. The opportunity is here and a few thousand dollars should not stand in the way.

Chance for a Pacific County Lawyer. Chehalis Bee-Nugget. It is understood that there will be a bill before the Legislature this Winter in dividing the judicial districts of Lewis and Clark, Pacific and Wahkiakum Counties. Judge of this district manages to keep fairly busy ten or eleven months in the year, as he believed, will be able to perform the duties of the office for a year or two for several years to come. However, if the Legislature sees fit to make the change, it will be a benefit to one man at least. Pacific County lawyer will fall into a \$3000 a year judgeship.

Honor Where Honor Is Due. Polk County Observer. The Salem Statesman makes the astonishing statement that Salem is the great center of Oregon, and says that Dunning is disputing the honor. It will be no wonder to the people over on this side of the river to hear that Salem is contending for an honor that it has never won, and the Observer would be inclined to treat the Statesman's extravagant claim as a joke were it not for the fact that it is evidently intended to feed the bills for litigation. We have always admired the nerve of the Salem papers in claiming everything in sight, but this latest boast is nothing short of absurd.

Federal District for Eastern Oregon. Union Republican. The idea of creating a new Federal district in Eastern Oregon is meeting with much favor among lawyers and the people generally who fear the bills for litigation. It is argued that the cost of witnesses, jurors and all people likely to be called into the Federal Court would be lessened by the establishment of an Eastern Oregon district. On the other hand, the likelihood of increased litigation, owing to lessened cost thereof, is pointed out as an inevitable result of the formation of a district in Eastern Oregon. It is a place of holding court near home. Looking at the case as we may, there seems to be much in favor of an Eastern Oregon Federal district.

Is Senator Foster to Blame? Tacoma Ledger. Seattle blames Senator Foster, apparently, for every disappointment Seattle has met with in its efforts to "do" the Federal Government. The Lake Washington canal is not yet built. But why should Senator Foster be blamed? He is responsible for the action of the board of Naval officers reported to Congress that the proposed canal would be of no benefit whatever to the Navy? Was he responsible for the flat refusal of the rivers and harbors committee of the House to make any appropriation for the purpose? Did not Congressman Cushman, also of Tacoma, make his famous speech on the rivers and harbors bill, and the rule that he had in support of his amendment to renege the Lake Washington canal? The trouble with the Lake Washington canal scheme is that no one outside of the State seems to be able to perceive any justification for spending from \$500,000 to \$100,000,000 in connecting Lake Washington with Puget Sound by a ship canal.

Prohibition by a Narrow Margin. Ashland Tidings. Ashland went "dry" again at Tuesday's election, by a margin of only nine votes out of a total of 72 cast on the question of licensing saloons for the coming year. Last year the margin was 27, very small one. This year the margin is still smaller. It is not only somewhat of a disappointment to those who are in a majority on the side it is, but rather that it is so small. It is safe to say that if the administration is not more successful during the coming year in enforcing the local prohibition laws than it has been the past year there will be a greater reaction, and many of those who are still opposed to it will be better next year, will lose faith in this policy of municipal government. No saloons and no liquor traffic would be an ideal condition, but the fact that Ashland's pretensions and claims as a home and educational center. But there are many good people, and just as honest and as temperate operators as those on the local prohibition side of the question, who believe that such a state of affairs as has existed in Ashland during the "dry" regime, with the high and "speak" cases, and the numbers of them, doing business almost openly every day in the year (some of them on most conspicuous corners), that the moral effect of these institutions is more than enough more damaging to the youth, than would be licensed saloons, which would contribute a substantial sum toward re-jecting the deposited city exchequer.

Bits of Northwest News. Good Living for Mr. Taylor. Kalamazoo Bulletin. J. A. J. Taylor reports having had lettuce, radishes and green onions' fresh from his garden in the north part of town the first of the week.

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