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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. II, 1995

SOCIALIEM AGAIN.

Mr. C. W. Saunders, Portland, ad-dresses the following letter to The Ore-

Ten't it a fact, and doesn't it show a bad Int' it a fact, and doesn't it show a had condition of things, especially hard on these so situated, that thiumands and hundreds of thousands of men and women are dependent upon some one for work, wherehy they can earn the wage they live on? And isn't it a fact that every capitalist industry, as now yrun, is but the mult of their grinding into doi-lars and cents for those for whom they must meetings much? They are do from work has The a but the mill of their grading into dot-lars and cents for those for whom they must perforce work? They are not given work be-cause they are men and women of need, but us. And, after serving they are as ruthless by thrown aside as any machine or part of medianism of ugfeeling material. Are they not as beiphenely bound, bonded and sold to medianism of their employer as ever slave to mater? Is it, can it be right, that any such that an anoweness. Now Socializen would do away with this by should be an any with this by should be available for every one to work and wasted to, through all having an equal while a access to and use of the means and bols of industry, through their public owners hip: a necessary sequence of production hav-ing become communal in numbers and hu-tered. Let the verifd's people own the world. The purpose here is rather ob-

The purpose here is rather obbut in its results it would mean a change in the entire struc-ture of society; the virtual abo lition of private property, complete Sestruction of initiative on the part of the individual man. It would set the state over every man as his master; and, under the plea of deliverance of man from "enslavement" to an em. to share in our growing commerce, if under conditions where the worker has at least some quantity of choice, his portion would be actual and complete englavement to the state

the world's people own the They own it now, but not all ere of our waterfails and cataracts are world." in the same proportions. It is the na- to be made available, if the solitary ture of property to be unequal. Under places of our dry plains are by water the notion of equality of property no to be made to bloom, if our population conception of progress is possible. The is to grow by the addition of the en-

would work. But it remains with many that the catfish, like the carp, is ina fascinating dream, which they ob-trude upon the world to its annoyance; but since it runs so violent against the principies of human nature and of re-sponsible human action, it never will found. The carp, being less aggressive in its pursuit of its own family, does nake progress, except, among those who are willing to exchange in-dividual hope and activity and purpose and ambition for a state of serviture not exactly described by any of the ordinary terms seridom, helotry, promage or common slavery, but a con-dition which would be a commixture of them and worse than them all. But perhaps The Oregonian is deal-

ing too seriously with a matter that really is chimerical; for no people is going into the socialistic state. and last of all would the people of the United States.

PORTLAND'S COMMERCIAL BODIES.

Not so with the awful carp. work is systematic, and/he During the current week two gatherngs of considerable importance to the from flower to flower, or, to be more socurate, from wapato to wapato. City of Portland will take place. The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commakes a clean sweep. Root, stalk and bulb are all devoured, and when the nerce will be held this evening, and the annual banquet of the Board of

shape.

carp eatisfy their appetite in a pond there is nothing left for ducks to feed Trade on Friday evening. Though differing slightly in the classes of our on. The worst of it is, with these pests dilgens who are enrolled in these two there is no method for exterminating bodies, yet their aims have much in them. Unlike the coyote, the wolf or common. Their growth and prosperity, some of our land pests, we cannot ellmand above all the unselfish interest of their members and officers in all that inate them by paying a bounty. Per-haps all that remains to be done is to oncerns the solid development of the offer a reward for the crank city-these things concern us all. Albrought them into the country, and, ways a city is judged by its representahaving found him ,make an example such as will serve to prevent any other tive bodies. It is indeed important at this juncture that the Chamber of crank from ever again attempting to Commerce, Board of Trade and Comintroduce such nuisances into the penceful fish life of the Columbia River. nercial Club should stand on behalf of

the City of Portland for whatever in ares to the real greatness of our city HIGH SCHOOL "FRATS" AND SOBORI-

creasing in numbers until trout and malmon are being crowded out of cer-

tain haunts where they were formerly

not materially reduce the supply of other fish, but, throughout the length and breadth of the Columbia Basin,

wherever water has overflowed from o

led away from the Columbia River, this

nuisance has grown, thrived and raised

large families. Before the mysterious crank who introduced them got his

deadly work in on us, these streams and sloughs made fine breading grounds

for millions of wild fowl. Ducks, gerne,

brant and swan, pausing in their flight

leaving the beds of these waters in fine

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flits not

and state. The Chamber of Commerce TIES. and the Board of Trade seem to be the A movement which has assumed only modern representatives "of the grave proportions in connection with guilds and companies with which the alstoric greatness of the cities of the the High Schools of many cities, and Old World is forever associated. If one even invading the grammar schools of the free-school system, is presented asks whence the funds come for those under the above head in a late numold endowments, to erect the stately halls and furnish them, to amass those ber of the Saturday Evening Post by Professor E. G. Cooley, Superintendent pictures which adorn them, to support of the Chicago Schools. It is-sad to schools and classes and care for say-a timely topic in this city at presthe aged and sick members of the so-ciety, the reply is that the guild or ent, the fad with which it deals, with many of its more frivolous features, at company made it a continuing duty to select their best men to office, to maneast, having invaded our High School age affairs so that the prosperity of the to its detriment.

At the present time, in the view of individual merchants and traders of the guild was reflected in its growth Professor Copley, few problems confront the public school authorities that and influence. But it was not less that the sense of čivic pride was so strong are more vexatious and significant of evil than that presented by this movein these men of trade and commerce ment. A thing of sudden growth, so of the past that they stood ready to put time, name, energy and fortune into the affairs of their guild and of the city far as the common schools are concerned it has already gained the imwhich was its home and their own. In our days the goldsmiths and fishmongpetus and the insidious power of propulsion that characterizes the fully de ers, merchant tailors, cordwainers veloped fad, whether in fashionable soslety or in the world of school children vintners and the rest have the common Only a few years ago the Greek-letter meeting grounds of the Chamber fraternity was regarded as purely a Commerce and Board of Trade. Let collegiate institution, and was not thought of in connection with High them, then, stand in the future as in the past, animated by these same con-School life. Within the last two years tinuing motives, tending to growth, stability, improvement. This year, above all past years, when the eyes however, as stated by Professor Cooley. "frats" and sororities have multiplied like microbes in the public school sysof the world are turned to the Pacific tem of Chicago, for example, until their influence upon scholarship and disci-Northwest and to the Exposition which will draw men of all nations and lanpline has forced the problem of their guages to our city, it behooves these

existence upon the educational author-ities as a burning question which must great commercial bodies to set their very best men in the front. For what be faced squarely, It is not too much to say, and Pro In the first place, no man holding so representative a position can allow fersor Cooley mays it boldly, that when a feature of school life becomes so anything but the public good to inspire so nearly universal, his action. If the claims of the city are bound to prove itself a powerful influ to be pressed towards better transporence for good or evil. Touching the common schools of this country, with more and better ships are to be invited their millions of pupils, this develop our river channels, estuarles and harment should be subjected to a keet and searching scrutiny. Are secret so bors need improvement, if our dormant resources in mines and minerals are to cieties, fraternities and sororities to become fastened upon our public schools he opened out, if our railroad communi-Are they, so far as evidence has shown cations are to be developed, if the pow

helpful or detrimental to the purpose the schools? Investigation, as far as it has procreded, has shown that they are detri-mental, first, to the equal opportunity

"should clearly understand that aðās the High School 'frat' means an early and liberal education in mobilishness, in loading, in mischief and in the ma-nigulation of achool polities."

Well may the American people, who with surpassing generosity maintain these achoois; who with loyal earnest maintain ness believe in them as a safeguard of American liberty, and the cradle of re-sponsible American citizenship, ex-claim:, "From this desecration of our educational ideals may our school au thorities deliver us!"

Representative Smith, of Josephine. is another Democrat who wants to know how much the Republicans get from the Far North or South, rested over these rich beds of wapato and for their campaign funds, and where they come from. He has introduced a bill at Salem with that interesting purwild rice, ate their fill and passed on, pose in view. Nobody knows (except the campaign officers) just how much

the two National committees received last year; but independent newspapers which claimed to know and had in measure the confidence of both com mittees said there was no great difference in the sums total. This is prob ably the truth. A better law-at one more likely to be observed-than the measure proposed by Mr. Smith would be to require candidates to submit for public inspection an inventory of their expenses. Everybody would like to learn, for example, how much it cost for even so good a man as Representative Smith, a Democrat, to in the strong Republican elected County of Josephine.

Det us understand exactly what has occurred at Salem. The Portland ma-

chine put up Mr. Mills as its candidate for Speaker and elected him. The Portland machine combined with the state machine to elect Mr. Kuykendall as President of the Senate. Violent opposition to this latter project arose, and it all but falled. Great effort has been made to have it appear that while the Portland "ring" was behind Kuykendall, the Mills candidacy stood on its own bottom. Not true. Mr Mills was brought out by the machine, his campaign was conducted by the machine, and his success is distinctly a machine triumph. Mr. Kuykendal ppears to have projected his own candidacy, but the machine fell in. These things are set down, not in malice or in the spirit of complaint, but solely in the interest of truth.

Consul-General Steinhart, of Havana in his annual report on Cuban trade, finds cause for believing that the reciprocity treaty will eventually result in great benefit to both Cuba and the United States. Trade between the two countries continues to increase steadily, and Americans are beginning to show increased interest in the island as a Winter resort. Cuban exports to the United States for eleven months of 1904 were valued at \$72,581,832, as compared with \$57,228,291 for the twelve months of 1903. Imports into Cuba from this country for the corresponding periods were \$28,895,763 in 1904 and \$23, 504,417 in 1903. Fifteen hundred miles of railroad are in use, and Consul-Gen eral Steinhart reports that the repub-lic is advancing steadily in matters of sanitation and peace preservation.

A residence of twenty-seven years in Alaska has convinced Governor John G. Brady that but for rum and a bellet in witchcraft the Far Northwest const

of America would teem with a native population even as does the Empire of Japan. The Esquimaux stock is, he says, probably the purest type of the Turanian race in existence, and the food supply of Alaska is sufficient to maintain a large population, yet all told there are not more than 35,000 natives in all that vast region. Truly, between the gentle and exalted teachings of Buddha and the devilish system of witchcraft there is a margin sufficient-ly wide to absorb the possibilities of a

teeming empire.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It was a cruel compositor who turned the play of "The Bauble Shop" into "The Barber Shop."

Attorney-General Moody holds that cat the are goods in the original package, but presumably has different Tiewa concerning sausages. American jokes are too much for Los

don papers. The New York Evening Sun flads the St. James' Gapette solemnly publishing the following product of the American Jokemaker as an interesting item of news: "An Irish schoolmaster visit to New York a week or two age was discovered by a policeman in a sewer At the police court he explained that he thought it was the entrance to the new underground rallway.

One of the letters written by Bishop falbot was marked, "Send this back to me." But letters of the kind that are wanted back again seldom come until they are not wanted.

A Plea for "Natives."

Great Britain has established a vast game preserve in Central Africa, where such gentle beasts as the rhinoceros and the lion are free from the murderous hunter. All over the world there is disposition to prevent the extinction of any species of animals, except, curiously enough, the one that affords civilised hunters the best run for their money. We refer, of course, to the species com-

monly described, as oystors are, by the term "natives." There is no close season for natives, nor is there sanctuary them in any part of the world. They are potted in the Orient, Tibet, all over Africa, in the islands of the Pacific, in fact, wherever they are found, and there is no limit to the bag that may be made by any power. Such reckless destruction of game cannot be justified on any grounds, and if some restrictive measures are not adopted a few generations will witness the extermination of natives in every continent. In such event a great number of gunners will have little sport left them, and the coming peace conference might fittingly take steps to prevent such a disaster. The great powers might fix upon the maximum number of natives which might be destroyed in any one year, and thus preserve an exciting sport for posterity.

With pleasure we observe that Jadam Bede shows no intention of effacing himself from the jocular paragraphs. Whe Adams, of Pennsylvania, spoke in favor of his bill for establishing a whippingpost for wife-beaters, the Minnesota hu morist inquired if Adams had reported the bill because he was a bachelor and therefore immune. The question appears to 19 Democrats. disclose a weakness in the bill. Why should married men be favored with a whipping-post when bachelors can't have If that lan't class legislation, what one? 187

Running to a fire in far less tiring to nost boys than walking to Sunday school.

It bests all fury how a woman can maintain her equilibrium on an icy pavement, when a man is standing on his head every few min-utes.-New York Press.

Woman probably knows how foelish she looks upside down.

The Time for Speeches.

At a recent banquet in London the after-dinner speeches were "taken as read," printed copies being passed around the table. Is it possible that mankind is at last being aroused against the after-dinner speech, that arch-disturber of digestion. It has always been a source of wonder to us before-dinner speeches were not the rdie. Besides sharpening the appetite by the interval, the speakers would be less likely to ramble on for a dreary number of minutes, and they would have to get some new jokes, for not to attempt to go faster results in defeat of

THIRTY NEW GOVERNORS

Changes Occur in January in Many States-Three Demo-erats Succeed Republicans, One Republican a Democrat.

HIRTT states inaugurate new Governors during the present month of January. They were, with the exat the last general election on November The Governor of Wyoming, Bryant B. oks, Republican, who was elected on same date, took his sent in Novemor. The full list of new state execu-ves who take their positions during the resent months is as follows:

Arkanas-Jeff Davis, Dem. Colorado-Alva Adams, Dem Aramas-Aiva Adams, Dem.
 Connacticut-Henry Roberts, Rep.
 Delawärs-Prestob Lee, Rep.
 Florida-Napoléon H. Broward, Dem.
 Idahoo-Fratik R. Guosting, Rep.
 Illinois-Ginries S. Densen, Rep.
 Indiana-J. Frank Banly, Rep.
 Kanaša-Ediward W. Hoob. Rep.
 Mains-William Cubb, Rep.
 Mains-Frid M. Warner, Rep.
 Minhesota-J. A. Johnsöh, Dem.
 Minesota-J. A. Johnsöh, Dem.
 Montana-Joseph K. Toole, Dem.
 New Hampkire-John McLatoe, Rep.
 New Jerzey-Edward C. Studies, Rep.
 New Jerzey-Edward C. Studies, Rep.
 New Jerzey-Edward C. Studies, Rep.
 North Chrolins-Robert B. Glenn, D.

Richard Yates, Republican, Illahoj; Richard Yates, Republican, Illahojs; W. J. Balley, Republican, Kansas; Heber M. Wells, Republican, Utah, and Henry Mc-Bride, Republican, Washington, were all defeated for renomination. In one in-stance only, Rhode Island, has a Repub-Ican Governor succeeded a Democrat. On the contrary, three Democrats-Adams, in Colorado: Douglas, in Massachusetts, and Johnson, in Minnesota-have succeeded Re-publicans. In the United States today there are 28 Republican Governors and

Perhaps the most remarkable victory won by any nominee for Governor was achieved in Minnesota by John A. John-son, who was the Democratic candidate against Mr. Dunn, Republican. Roose-veit carried the state by the great plural-lity of 161.654 out of a total yote of less ity of 161,454, out of a total vote of less than 300,000, receiving four votes to Par-ker's one. Yet in face of these tremen-dous odds, Mr. Johnson carried the state by more than \$0,000. Mr. Johnson was born 6 years ago in the city of St. Peter, Minn, where he still resides. His parents had come to Minnesota from Sweden. His schooling ended when he was 12 years old, because it became need

old, because it became necessary for him to assist his mother. Two years later THE PECULIAR GRAND HURY

Hoquiam Washingtonian.

New York Evening Post. A few more breaks of the grand jury now The reports that there have been extensive frauds in the Government Land Offices of Oregon and Idaho will surprise no one who sitting at Portland, in indicting such men as Mayor Williams, will bring the grand bas even a casual acquaintance with the commerce and politics of the Pacific North-west. The astonishing thing is that opera-tions in which prominent politicians and. jury system into contempt. The Mayor is one of the ablest and cleanest men in the State of Oregon. Just because he would not attempt the impossible demand of overin all probability, large corpo volved should be investigated sealous reformers, he was brought into this orations are in-Reforms can be made just as rapidly as the moral sentiment of justice. Putting in the probe has demand ed more energy and courage than most Eastern men suppose; and praise for fearleanness should be heartily accorded ho Secretary Hitchcock and President Roose-volt. In removing a United States District Attorney and pressing for an indictmen Attorney and pressing for an indictment against Senator Mitchell and Representative Hermann, they have encountered the bitter hostility and dargd the wrath of strong social, political and financial interests. For in that part of the country the land question. as it is sometimes called, is one phase of the eternal atruggle between the corporations and the people. But vulgar bribery is not the only method of swindling Uncle Sam. The more im-portant companies, with hundreds of employes, have intimate connections banks and mercantile houses of all kinds. They are socially and politically an enormous power. In any campaign they can make It clear to a candidate for either branch of Congress that he will allemate them and their friends unless he guarantees men of the right sort in the Land Offices. The appointces, who can always have the sa-thusiastic indersement of the leading men of their region, bankers, lawyers, and even elergymen, understand in advance that they are not to run amuch. The big lumber operators are pillars of state, and as such can do no wrong. To question them or doubt their good faith is to interfere with the di-vine order of the universe. The United States District Attorneys are early taught the important lesson that they must net ruin local industries and plungs the community into wos. There is, in fact, a facit understanding among high and low that a pairtot will lot sleeping dogs its.

he had become the sole support of the family-his mowher and her five children. For in years he was a clerk. At the age of 30 he bought a half-interest in a news-paper at St. Peter, and in the following year hw was elected to the State Sensie. years no was elected to the State Sensic, where he made a fine record. For many years after leaving school he sought dill-gently to complete his education, and with excellent results. He has a wide knowledge of history and literature and is a man of broad views. In the recent is a man of broad views. In the recent unwisely sought to defeat him by distrib-uting circulars asserting that for a time uting circulars asserting that for a time his father had been a pauper and his mother had taken in washing. Mr. John-son is a foreible, earnest and coavinging speaker, and a man of very attractive personality. His addresses in all parts of the state were a most striking feature of the Minnesota campaign. . . .

Another extremely interesting campaign was waged by Joseph W. Folk, Democrat, in Missouri. Of his campaign the Review of Reviews says:

Montana-Joseph W. Foik. Dem.
Montana-Joseph K. Toole, Dem.
Nebraska-J. H. Mickey, Rep.
New Hampaire-John McLane, Rep.
New Jork-Frank W. Higgins, Rep.
North Carolina-Coher B. Gienn. Dem.
North Carolina-D. C. Hayward, Dem.
South Dakota-Samuel H. Eirod, Rep.
Boole Siand. George P. Citer, Rep.
Boole Siand. George P. Citer, Rep.
Boole Siand. George P. Citer, Rep.
Washington-Abert B. Mend, Rep.
Wienman-R. M. LaPolette, Rep.
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Wienman-R. M. LaPolette, Rep.
Washington-Abert B. Mend, Rep.
Wiensman-R. M. LaPolette, Rep.
Wien Virginia-W. M. Dawson. Rep.
Wien Virginia-W. M. Dawson. Rep.
Wien Virginia-R. M. LaPolette, Rep.
Washington-Abert A. Mickey Internation for Governer as Jab determined enemy of the ring, he was in the end account of Montana, South Carolina, Floring, Arkanasa and Texas. The two Republican Governors who succeeded therisely were La Follette, of Wisconnia, Africa Method, Key, of Nebraska: and it is to be paradoxed. Key Folk with sender state of the former and the state on the plan maker of the crusting throughout the state on the plan maker onstanting in his supporters, if not fino own party, and then for election of Massouri Deco the certainty that the forpublican fits of Governor backed by Democratic for barries of Amotanas, South Carolina, Floring, Arkanasa and to it is to be a found to the state on the plan maker of the ring, he was in the state on the plan maker of the state on the plan maker of the resolution with him the state on the plan maker of the resolution with him the state on the plan maker of the representation with him the state of the republican state theory on backet and the state of the state of the republican state theory on backet and the state of the sta opportunities for giving the state a reform a ministration. Already the Democrats are in ing him for Presidential honors in 1908

. ... Governor LaFollette, in Wirconsin, Governor LaFollette, in Wicconsin, also overcame great obstacles in attaining the Governor's chair for the third time. He was very vigorously opposed for renom-institon, but triumphed over the so-called Stalwart faction, who finally put up an Independent candidate of their own, but they did not vote for him. They seemed to have gons over practically in a body to the support of Mr. Peck, Democratic candidate. While the Republican defec-tion from LaFollette was considerable, he seems to have obtained support from a tion from Laronette was composit from a large number of Democrats who believed that their own candidate was in the con-trol of railroads. Mr. LaFollette is pe-cularly a reform Governor. He has bat-lied for years for the direct primary system of political nominations, and it is now upon the statute books of Wisconsin. He has always been the deadly foe of the railroad influence in politics. On that acrailroad influence in politics. On that ac-count he has incurred their permanent hostility, but he seems always to win.

THIS WESTERN SITUATION.

object of socialism is to equalize conditions among men; but under such conditions individual property would quickly disappear. What would this mean? Look a little at the facts.

No social organization has been able ever to thrive or make progress with-out individual property. Man is capable of civilization because he can pro-duce wealth. The socialistic state would soon absorb the bulk of individual property, and there would be no of renewing it. If the state is to take possession of the means of production the time would not be distant when one person could have no more than another. Then would ensue a common level of poverty. "Man," says Thiers, "has a first property in his person and his faculties; he has a second, less intimately connected with his being but not less sacred, in the products of his faculties, which includes all that

are called worldly possessions, and which society is in the highest degree interested in guaranteeing to him; for without this guarantee there would be labor, without labor no civilization. not even necessaries; but instead, deslitution, brigandage and barbarism.

The relation of master and slave-if government is to be the master-is strangely attractive to a class of minds. The individual who can't rely on the private employer for work or wages-unless he can do the work his employer needs, in which case he is sure to be much wanted-imagines that if govrnment were his master he would assured of his livelihood anyhow, and he thinks it would be obtained with the least possible amount of effort, care or He will be relieved, he thinks, of "slavery," if he can once be encolled in the service of a paternal government; and he thinks no further. It foes not occur to him that the system would cut off all men of higher purpose from hope and ambition, and effect a complete transformation of society, by degradation of it to a low, common. otonous level. Yet nothing is more certain than these results would folnumber is not small who wish to be slaves of the state, who would abandon independence, hope and ambition, merely for promise of opporthrough government, of the means to "keep base life afoot " Ordior slavery, such as the nary servitude es formerly were subjected to in our Southern States, was a beatitude compared with this condition. But the socialist doesn't think it out. In his passion for equality he wants to make onditions in which superior ambition and superior ability will have no chance to rise to their actual worth. Government is to take possession of lands and machinery and all means and instruments of production; it is to direct is bor and distribute the proceeds. The idea is to make the able and willing work for support of the inefficient and worthless which, were it possible, ald wreck civilized society; for when

ergetic and successful folks from other states, it is by the public action ofthese public bodies of our state that the state must find its voice.

objects, then, should they strive?

tation methods and opportunities,

These associations of our busines men are to be congratulated on whatever success has so far attended them. The number of their members should be increased. The public should be ever kept informed as to their aims. They should be made to feel that it is for them to suggest and to open up the paths of public improvement, confident that the citizens will follow their leadership when plainly inspired by their care for the good of the city and state with which their own fortunes are indissolubly bound.

DIRE WORK OF TWO CRANKS.

Somewhere in this world, or the next, are two individuals whose names should be held up to scorn by Oregonians until the end of time. These individuals were cranks, and, as an individual could not be a crank without a hobby, they had hobbies. With one of them the hobby was German carp, and with the other it was catfish. Just what peculiar perverted strain in a man's nature caused him to think of introducing into the undefiled waters of Oregon-where the royal chinook and the famous trout waxed fat and great-the mushy, flabby, tasteless, dirty carp will always be a mystery. Some of the carp's friends, in pallia tion of the offense, used to tell us that the worthless destroyer of the wapato and other marine plants was a food fish in some parts of the world. Perhaps it was this argument that won our consent to introduction of the fish in the first place. If it was, we were weak and failed to reason carefully. Had we done so we would have re-membered that there are localities on earth where the dwellers eat rats, outs and dogs, and even one another. Hence it was not a proper deduction from analogy, that we should eat carp betions and for a very brief period when no other fish is on the market, we might use him for a food fish. He can be made partly palatable, which is more than can be said in favor of the carp; but, as an agency of destruction of ever be, the catfish is a pretty close second to the carp. The catfish is a prowler along the river bottom and scoops up the spawn of tront and salmon, and hangs around and preys on the young fish. And in his preda-tory habits he is amply protected. Small or large, he is exempt from the attacks of other fish which would not hesitate to gobble up any other fish of similar size, and if ever a tender trout attempts to take in a catfish, it is the trout, and not the catfish, that dies, desce which, were it possible. Swreck civilised society: for when condition was reached nobody food fish, it is not to be wondered would fain check it." "Parents," he

that the public schools are pledged to offer our pupils for preparation for the duties and responsibilities that come with maturity; second, in their bearing upon scholarship; and, third, in the in culcation of a spirit of snobbishness that is of all things to be shunned in

the education of American youth. Upon the first point proof is present ed in the fact that in one Chicago High School having 1330 pupils there are twenty-five elective positions filled by students from their ranks. The fraternity members number 180 as against 1200 pupils not members of any secret order. Twenty of these twenty-five po sitions were, at the time the investi-gation was made, held by fraternity

and sorority members, disclosing the political power of the "frat ring." The conclusion is that if High Schools are to be operated for the training of poittical bosses the "frat" is a good thing but not otherwise.

On the second point, the fifteen pricipals and 375 teachers of the High Schools of Chicago, without a dissenting voice, characterize the influence of the fraternities and sororities as "harmful to scholarship and disciplin -un-American and undemocratic, The indictment in the third countthe inculcation of the spirit of snob bishness-is thus supported by a promi-nent lawyer of Chicago, himself a product of its public schools, who holds representative opinions upon the sub-Secti

In some of these fraternities the dues fees are beyond the means of the children of poorer parents who are stinting them selves to give their children a high school serves to give their chainers a high school course. In others, the socialies in their in-nate arrogance set themselves up as the elsec of the school class or institution and has out other sectiny pupils on account of their race, their creed or their social or financial standing.

There can scarcely be a doubt of th correctness of these estimates in regard to the influence of the "frat movement" in our High Schools. That it has in-vaded the High School in this city, with cause somebody else did. Then there at least an aping of the snobbishness, was the catfish. Under certain condi- the bossism and the frivelity that characterize its influence in the schools of larger cities, is a matter of common knowledge. It may as well be said in the beginning that here as elsewher "the general influence upon the echoo is harmful. Time and effort are given something more valuable than he will to these organizations that should be given to school work; boys sit up late, smoking and chatting and have little enthusiasm for study next day; cliques are formed, and any question of discipline or scholarship, small in itself, is resented by the whole club."

"How is this matter to be dealt with?" asks Professor Cooley in concluding his strong arraignment of the "frat movement" in our common schools. This question he answers "Mainly briefly and pointedly, saying: by arousing parents to a sensible,

Port Arthur was blockaded toroughly than was generally believed during the siege, or General Stoesse would have had more accurate information concerning the movements of ceed the moribund after-dinner bore. Kuropatkin. It is hardly possible that

the Russian government would have deliberately deceived Stoessel on the subject of relief, and the closeness of the blockade must therefore have forced him to rely on Chinese spies, whose reports that Kuropatkin was on his way down the Liaotung Peninsula were believed by the garrison.

Everybody must sympathise with the Army officer in the Philippines who was in such doubt as to his conjugal affairs that he could only answer War Department's question, "Married or single?" with an interrogation mark. The only state of doubt comparable with this would be uncertainty as to whether one was dead or alive.

Thomas Cader Powell has been apnotated United States Marshal at Nome. It would seem that the Oregon delegation still has influence. And there are those in Oregon who will be able to reconcile themselves to the pain of parting with Mr. Powell,

Business before pleasure. Now that Congress appears to have settled the business of where the inaugural ball shall be held, the Nation's legislators may amuse themselves with matters of statehood and merchant marine subsi dies.

"Compensation of Defeat" was the title of an address delivered before the Jacksonian banqueters, Perhaps Kuropatkin is optimistic enough to make speeches on the same subject.

A Republican Legislature in Montana is tamely balloting for a United States Senator. Things never get interesting at Helena until Bonanza Clark is a candidate.

King County at Olympia is at great pains to inform everybody that it is King County. That's what's the matter with King County.

Speaker Mills hoped to shorten the Legislative school from forty to thirty days. The optimist we have always with us.

Nasal Inaccuracy.

Cleveland Leader. A Scobrhman and an Américan were one day conversing in a railway carriage, and in the course of the conversation the subject turned upon the relative truth-ruiness of the two nations. "Do you know, sir," said the American, "that a lie has never passed my lips?" "What's that's wid the astoniched Scotumen his he has never passes my ups: whit's that? said the satonished Scottangan, his face expressing the greatest surprise and bewiderment, which gave place to a look of relief and understanding as he added: "Oh! I understand now, sir; you speak ich your nose.

even Depew would dare to hand out chestnuts to a lot of hungry and therefore hypercritical men. Let us hope that the before-dinner speech will suc-

It is a relief in these days when the germ is a terror in the land to come across something reminiscent of the days when man and all the other animais used to ent germs alive and thrive mightly upon them. The Atchison Globe says that "a North Second-street pig which is scrubbed every day by its owner is morose and suilen, and refuses

> to get fat because of its sanitary sur roundings." The Atchison pig takes a very proper stand. Let me have dirt and plenty of it, it says, or I'll stay thin as a lath. The time is ripe for a revolt against the rule of the scrubbing-brush and carbolic acid, antiseptics and disinfectants. Man, like the big, cannot flourish in soapsuds.

Portland is recognized at last as "stovepipe-hat town." We are avenged for the slight offered by Miss Rives, who said there wasn't a hero to be found in the city, that is to say, a popular noyel hero. Here is how William Eiroy Curtis boosts Portland in the Chicago Record-Herald, and it is ex-

ceedingly gratifying to find that even Seattle so far takes after us that "scarcely an evening passes (in Seattle) without the appearance of several gentlemen, either strangers or townmen with low-cut vests, white ties and swal-low-tail coats." Hitherto we had been under the impression that in Portland or Seattle a man in evening dress would be taken for part of a minstrel show.

The slik hat and dress sult of civilization has reached the Pacific Coast at both Portland

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the very ends desired Bellingham Revielle.

The indictment against Mayor George H. Williams has been dismissed by the county grand jury at Portland, and the District Attorney has recommended, in view of the lack of foundation for the case, that the Mayor be completely exonerated. In the face of this showing, it must make the mem-bers of the grand jury feel somewhat small to have indicted the Mayor in the first place. It is just such instances as this that have caused the elimination of the grand jury system, as far as the states are concerned, in Minnesota, Michigan and other states, the former quite recently. The danger in the grand jury system lies in this damage that results to men's reputations through ground-less indictments that are sometimes returned. The fact that they are subsequently quashed or never brought to trial, or that they often fail when a trial is had, in many cases fails to leave the reputation as it was before the reflection was cast upon it. It may be that there will be a general movement for the elimination of the system, but it is countral if it will be successful. It was adopted in the first place both as a means of bringing to trial influential men whom an individual might be slow to charge with a

crime, but who, through a grand jury in-dictment, might be brought to justice, and of protecting men who might otherwise be un-justly accused. With all its faults, the sys-tem has been of service in donvicting many guilty man whom it would otherwise have been hard to reach. It will probably stand in most places.

What the Hand Symbolizes. Helen Keller in Century.

Look where we will, we find the hand in time and history, working, building, inventing, bringing civilization out of barbarism. The hand sym bolines power and the excellence of work. The mechanic's hand, that min-

ister of elemental forces, the hand that bews, saws, cuts, builds, is useful in news, saws, cuts, builds, is useful in the world equally with the delicate hand that paints a wild flowse or molds a Grecian urn; or the hand of a states-man that writes a law. The ers can-not say to the hand. T have no need of thes." Blessed be the hand! Thrice blessed the hands that work!

"Tears, Idle Tears."

Tennson. Tears, idle tears. I known not what they mean Tears, from the depth of some fivine despair Rise in the heart, and gather to the eyes, in looking on the happy Autumm-fields, and thinking of the days that are no more.

Fresh as the first hears glittering on a sail, That brings our friends up from the unds world, Sad as the last which reddens over one

That sinks with all we love below the verge So md, so fresh, the days that are no more.

Ah, sad and atrange as in dark Summer dawns The earliest pipe of balf-awakened birds Yo dying ears, when unio dying eyes The casement slowly grows a glimmering square: So and, so strange, the days that are no more

Dear as remembered kines after death, And sweet as those by hopeless fancy feigne On lips that are for others: deep as inco. Deep as first love, and wild with all rearret; O Death in Lafe, the days that are no more

Into this Garden of Eden, a paradise of corruption, the strenuous Prelident has ride-by broken with the flaming sword of justice. Oregon, Washington and Idako are almost as much shocked as New York would be were men of the unquestioned standing of Senator Chauncey M. Depew and the of-ficers of the New York Central indicted for granting rebates to favored shippers.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Bank President-We're ruined! The cash ier has absconded with \$100,000. Director-Don't get excited. He has left a note offer-ing to take us into partnership.--Puck.

"Just one kiss before I go." he planded. "And will you be satisfied with one" sig maked. "I should say not." he replied. "Then get buay." she said.-Chicago News.

Mrs. Benham-The paper says that a man has left \$20,000 to establish a school of conk-ery. Benham-How true it is that the will that men do lives after them.-New Tork Her-ald.

"Is this true about fills gettin' swindled in a hores trade" "Well, he says so." "He's a dars fool not to keep it quiet, then. How does he expect to work off the hors?"--Puck.

Puck. Brule-So Helen is married at last! Did her father make any demonstration? Eva-1 should say so. You obuid hear him whooping and dancing for a block-Chicago Naws.

News. ,Star-Why should I marry you? Theat-rical Manager-Well-er-I discovered you, you know. Star-But who ever heard of a new star taking the name of its discovere? Judge

-Judge. Briggs-I see that while young Fiddletack was cloping with Miss Redbud her father overtook them. Griggs-Didn't he use his au-tomobile? Briggs-Oh, yes. But the old man could walk faster.-Collier's Weekly.