## THE MORNING OREGONIAN, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 14, 1903.

# The Oregonian

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## PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JAN, 14, 1965.

#### "CHARM US, ORATOR!"

Mr. Patrick Henry Olson-which name, by the way, is a name of strange commixture-writes to The Oregonian from 1915 South D street, Tacoma, thus:

The Oregonian is easily the best paper edit The Oregonian is easily the best paper edi-torially in America, but for some occult rea-son the Thunderer of the Cascadas finds it necessary to paralogize whenever it deals with the subject of Socialism. Why in the name of oil that is fair should The Oregonian forever bark back to that old man of straw, "the isdividual cannot have private property un-der Socialism." when the very central thought will purpose of Bocialism is to inaugurate a system that will enable each individual to own and retain his property. He can have all he can produce by his own efforts, revel in property, chick, suffocate, inundate himin property, choke, suffocate, inundate him-self with property if he will, but not with other people's property.

Warming up with his subject, our Socialist of Tacoma adds:

in your criticism of the letter of Mr. C. W. are you say that Socialism would mean Saundere you any that Socialism would mean "cutting men of higher purpose to a mo-notonous level." If you mean by higher pur-pust that greedy desire to gather to one's self the fruit of other people's hard labor or that appetite for position or power that enables one person to lord it over another, then you. Socialism would out in the bod the appra-lices of that sort of "higher purpose." But if you mean by "higher purpose." But if you mean by "higher purpose." But if before the Russian Hampdens, only to hands. and pure intention that has been the live of the truly great in all ages, the de tre to lift the race blift the race and do good for the sake w laid in his path by Sociali

in statements like these lie the foun iations of Socialism. It is sentimental declamation, at immense distance from the principles of human nature, of human action, and of the practical facts of life.

It is impossible that the individua under Socialism should have private property to any extent, or of any permanent value. He would have the clothes on his back, but they would soon be threadbare; he would have the bed he sleeps on, but it would soon worn out; he might for time keep the house he lives in, but he would have no means of keeping it in repair. As for travel, for new furni-

to carry the weak and indolent. But soon as you insist on the principl of merit and work that principle into the plan-the principle of granting to each one the whole and full profit of his individual work, and measure this profit according to intelligence, indus-try and actual desert-you have scated to the winds the spirit of this social democracy, and socialism will have no further charm for anybody. Thus the leading promise of social democracy is practically and theoretically unten-able; it is a delusive balt for an exfanaticism craving for an equality that Nature has forbidden and hich never can exist. It is right for men to use and to have the fruits of their superior capacity when they have it-and the whole progress of mankind depends upon this right, and upon maintenance of it, even though-

Envy, laughing soher fact to Cries to weaknet as to strongest, "Ye are equals, equal-born!

Equal born? Oh yes, if yonder bill be lovel with the flat. Charm us, orator, till the lion look no

than the cat!

THE REED AND THE OAK.

Shillyshallying continues to The order of the day in Russia, and the Czar appears to be blown about by every wind of reform or of reaction. After the grim Von Plehve came the liberal Sviatopolk-Mirsky, and now this champion of the tolling millions of Rusly put on. sia has been compelled to resign, to be succeeded in all probability by De Witte, the organizer, the financier, the

man to whom system is more than ouls and a stable budget more than a happy peasantry. Changes such as these reveal the in-

herent weakness of the Czar. His impuises appear to be good, but they are abandoned or forgotten before they reach the point of execution. He proposes international disarmament and encourages the Russian war party. He appoints Sviatopolk-Mirsky and countenances the meeting of the Zemstvoists, only to rebuke them for presumption in taking advantage of his concession. As to Sviatopolk-Mirsky, he ap pears but a broken reed. He meant

broke

well, but evidently lacks the force of Florida character to press through his reforms, opposed by the bureaucrats and Pobeoutoff Russia's Old Man of the Sea Texas The Czar leant upon his Minister, but Total. like the oak in the old ballad, Sviatopolk-Mirsky first bowed and then he

Unstable as water, the Czar, in circumstances such as these, turns to a strong man, reluctantly, perhaps, but inevitably. De Witte is the strong man. He has risen from the ranks by sheer capacity and force of character. Inclining towards ifberalism, or a be-liever in the established plan, he will at least bring order, and may be depended upon to adopt what measures he conceives to be best for the whole empire. If he succeeds Sviatopolk-Mirsky, even the Liberals should pleased, for De Witte will not be the

### SPOLIATION OF FOREST WEALTH. Standing by the freshly-cut stump of an Oregon fir in the Cascade Range, a diameter of five feet was exposed to an

observer. Counting the rings in the stump, 167 were plain. The heart of the tree and the layers just under the bark probably accounted for forty So it had taken Dame Nature 200 years to grow and mature that splendid tree. It was surrounded by its brethren of the forest, many larger, some smaller, than itself. The majorthere has followed contraction of proity of the larger trees had needed 300 years to attain their growth. Measurng their distance apart, these woodland giants stood nearly as thickly together as apple trees in an orchard. But to be moderate, let us put the number at thirty to the acre. The special

fifty

ublic domain, and will be expension and will be expension with the existing of This is utterly and essentially wrong The timber lands are the property the Nation in trust for future as well as for the present generation. Widely different from the agricultural lands open homestead claim, the value com in what is on, not in, the lands. Hundreds of years have gone to the growth of the forest. Once gone, this crop cannot be replaced within the sight of this generation. Surely we now here are entitled to the use of so much, and so much only, of the standing forest as can be turned to legitimate use. Towns must be built, homes made, railroads set at work, mills and factories developed. All this is our right and privilege.

But this means, according to the figures of 1904, a consumption of one billion feet a year out of an estimated total of growing timber of 225 billion feet in Oregon alone. If the Nation could be brought to see the logic of the case, the timber reserve w be very sparingly and cautiously dealt out in such proportions as could be properly consumed by the Nation's ds. The possibility of such reckless handling has been seen in Oregon, and should be promptly and forever stopped. It is easy to shut the door after the steed is stolen. And far too much is the old proverb applicable. Yet there are some stables and some steeds left, and locks should be prompt-

OUR SOUTHERN RICE CROP In a recent report by the Department of Agriculture the rice crop of the country for the year 1904 is given, in

figures that follow: States. Area. (rough rice) Acres. Bushels. 1,800 58,820 North Carolina South Carolina corgia

11,44 5,714,100 211,315 Louisiana Texas Other stairs 376,500 234,200 7,206 Total United States ... 642,006 21.096,038 The farm value of rough rice is given this statement, towit:

446.07 557.77 154,440 99,617 67,388 North Carolina 39,284 7,430,640 5,847,306 \$13,891 023

The rice product of the Carolinas, once the chief seat of the industry in the Unitel States, is now relative small. The decrease in the South Atantic States during some years past has been relatively as great as the increase in the Gulf States. Of this change the department says it is the result of the combined impulsion of several economic forces, some of which it enumerates, among them: "The recent low prices of rice, on the one hand, and the high prices of cotton, corn and tobacco, on the other, have diverted the formerly important area sown to upand rice almost entirely to the culture of more profitable products. The pemeans of dangling constitutional prizes cultar inadaptability of the irrigated rice lands of these states to the use of, heavy, up-to-date agricultural machinsnatch them away from outstretched ery has prevented reduction in the cost of production, and, in this era of low

prices, has rendered successful competition with the ricegrowers of Southwest Louisiana and of Texas impossible. Meteorological conditions, also, are in the long run less favorable than in the Southwest, and individual losses from unusually high tides, overflows and equinoctial storms have, in the siready depressed condition of the industry, doubtless influenced the decline. Indifference and careless cultivation have, in many instances, resulted from con-tinued lack of profit, and, as usual,

The department intimates that con tinued decadence of this crop may be expected in the South Atlantic States and further increase of it in the Guif States. It is one of the crops of the South that creates an interest in that section in behalf of protective tariff. as sugar is another.

THE JUVENILE COURT.

ion in manual and industrial training instead of placing them in purely puni-tive institutions. It is believed, and inexperiment has proven, that a large majority of juvenile delinquents us treated can be saved to selves and the state, who would other ise be lost to themselves and becom a burden upon and a menace to society. Colorado is not at present giving us many things of a political or judicial ature that are worthy of emulation but she has, both in law and in prac ice, a system of dealing with juveni delinquents that is not only full of promise for her own future, but is worthy of emulation by other states, including our own.

The passing of another pioneer is recorded in the death of Mrs. Mary E. Gibson, of Clackamas County. Her husband died many years ago. Mrs. Gibson settled on a donation land claim near Needy in 1852. There she resided continuously until her death, which occurred on January 12, and from thence her body will be borne to the old Rock Creek graveyard to its last rest. Mrs. Gibson's life and its activities belong to the pioneer era, of which it was a part. Of unflagging industry, a careful omist, a thrifty housewife, hospitable, kind and diligent in neighborly acts and offices, she will be missed from the niche in the community which she so long filled. She was a sister of the late B, C. Duniway, of this city, and the last of a pioneer family who came to

the beautiful wilderness "where flows the Oregon" more than fifty years ago.

Considerable interest attaches to the Russian cavalry raids upon the railroad in the rear of Oyama's army. More was expected from the Russian cavalry than it has hitherto done in the ar. Yet the success of a raiding party in damaging the railroad at Halcheng, which is eighty-six miles south of Mukden, shows that something of the traditional Cossack dash remains. The attack upon Niuchwang, 160 miles by

rall from Mukden and more than 150 by the route horsemen must have traveled, shows that such a considerable body as 2000 troopers were able to penstrate successfully territory under Jap-anese control. The time of this display of action on the part of the Russian cavalry is significant, as it shows how anxious Kuropatkin is to prevent Oyama's reinforcement by the released Port Arthur army.

#### -

Senator Fulton makes a good point when he declares that the United States Government committed itself to the Cellio Canal project when it invited the State of Oregon to appropriate \$190,000 for right of way. The state has done its share, and more. It showed its great individual interest in cheaper transportation for Upper Columbia products by undertaking to build a portage railroad at Cellio at a cost of \$165,000 and more. Chairman Burton complains that much money has been and is being expended on the Colum bia, and the Celilo Canal can wait, But the Columbia is a great river of the greatest in the world-and it drains a great and productive territory, Chairman Burton knows that, and he knows that it is an entirely proper work for the Government to CETTY OR.

It is unpleasant to discover in the Tacoma Ledger's account of the great red-apple campaign at Olympia obvious signs of dissatisfaction with the methods pursued by Hon. Charles Sweeny. The Ledger takes occasion to sneer at the Sweeny lobby and some of its important members, and to intimate that their absence would be highly appreci-

ated by the Foster management. It is difficult to account for these smoldering signs of hostility between the Fos ter and Sweeny camps, after the recent festivities in that Tacoma banquet. -It is incredible that the apple supply has run short on the one hand, or that the trusty corkscrew has failed in its great

mission on the other. Perhaps it has dawned on somebody that two cannot

torship.

such a port.

catfish.

married man.

-

-

Massachusetts wants fish in her waters.

she will have to put up with carp and

If Byron could revisit Venice he

ould find American traveling men

pushing the sales of electrical appli-

ances of all kinds, and, as Consul Bliss

reports, the River Cellina dammed to

poet as even worse than the dull dis-

Senator Hodson wants to raise the

marriage license from \$2.50 to \$5. The Senator has doubtless observed that

the dog license in Portland is \$3, and

he properly resents the obvious fact

furinsh power. This might strike

onance of the barbarian drum.

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# NOTE AND COMMENT.

The iong-deserted whipping-post has wakened to find itself popula

Employes in the office of the County Treasurer at Seattle must address their boss as "Mr." Gormley. There have been treasurers' offices in which there re missing than mistering.

Or like a snowflake down your co

Russia's loan went like hot cakes. While here's dough there's scope.

Yesterday's true story of the girl who inwittingly swiped a ribbon fro đė partment store by entangling it on a dec

plant she was carrying has rative. might have seen a great diplomatic duci between the two strongest men in Rus-sia. The appointment of Sviatopolk-Mir-sky appeared to foreshadow the Czar's brought forward a similar story, also true. This time it was a very tall girl, who bent over the counter to examine some arintention to institute a series of reforms, but the opposition of the reactionaries and the Czar's vaciliating nature have apparently resulted in a return to the old regime. ticle. When she straightened up her hat caught a vell that was hanging over the ounter, and she had gone several blocks before some one told her of the unusual decoration her hat was flaunting

In New York they are playing "Brook lyn Bridge is falling down.'

A Tillamook editor refers to a Portland trip as going "outside," all the same Alaskans.

Seattle wants Furth to come forth on the chance of coming fifth,

The National Livestock Association is protty live itself-almost as much so as the Colorado Legislature.

A Spokane woman is alleged to have set fire to eight houses in three month Evidently she thought the insurance com panies had money to burn.

mitted to open peace negotiations, he will Dramatic lessons by mail brought trou will depend. He and he alone will have the imperial ear. That he will be able materially to modify the future course of the war, even if he cannot bring it to a sudden end, is very probable. ble to a young girl of Centralia. Advertising, engineering, novel-writing, Span ish, piano-playing, drawing, gymnastics and a thousand other things are taught, or, better, are advertised to be taught by mall, but the stage! Lord knows, there past opinions differ. His numerous ene-mies assert that he ground the people for taxes this they were almost on the verge of a revolution. This may be true, but if are enough actorettes to torture a longsuffering public, without the addition of hosts who have been sicked on by the ill-advised aid of Uncie Sam's rural fre-De Witte wrung the land dry it was not delivery. Is no surveillance exercised to provide himself with riches. Russia's policy of maintaining immense armies and over girls that they can snatch a letter from the mailcarrier, retire behind the harn and there startle the peaceful cow and the egg-producing hen by shrieking, according to mimeographed instructions "Mee chee-old." or "Unbaand meee, Vil-

Are the minds of the Nation's yun!"? girls to be thus distracted from the mak ing of biscuits, the sweeping of rooms und the selling of eggs? A hundred times No. The Postmaster-General in his latest annual report recommended the enactment of a law against sending dangerous articles through the mails. When this recommendation is acted upon, let dramatic lessons be named as one of the proscribed dangers.

Far from being grateful for the seeds sent him by a generous Nation, the edtor of the Independence Enterprise says the gift but rubs it into him that he is a country editor. Not often does ingratitude sneer so loudly. Instead of making bright his flower-beds with turnip seed, or planting pumpkin seed to insure a supply of nosegays, the editor repines that he is in the country, where such alchemy is possible. Suppose he had nothing be asphalt pavements in which to plant seeds and even thes didn't get any of them with which to try his luck-how would he like that? Wouldn't it be rubbed into him that he wasn't a country editor and wasn't thought worthy of receiving one little mustard seed?

Although they haven't been saying much about it of late, safe-blowers in this part of the state have been blowing about their business a good deal.

Bristow was just off with the old joint before he was on with the new.

The trouble seems to be that every one wants to protect Oregon game his own way.

# PLEBEIAN RULING PATRICIANS Career of De Witte, Ablest Han in Russin, Who in Expected to Succeed Svintopolk-Miraky as a Minister of the Interior.

effort. He has made the most important De Witte's return to power has been expected ever since Bezobrazoff, the adof Russia's foreign treaties, and is cred-lied with being very friendly toward Bril. ain. Certainly he greatly increased the "exportation of Russian goods to England while in office, and caused large sums of English money to be invested in Russian concerns. De Witte is not a reactionary. He believes in education, and has estab-lished polytechnics and commercial schools throughout the country. sin's foreign treaties, and is who supplanted him, was dismissed in disgrace, but the utter impos sibility of von Pichye and De Witte working together harmoniously caused those who attempted to forecast the situation to look for you Pichye's dismissal. Therefore, as events indicated that the Car might turn to his former Minister of Finance, von Plehve's diamiasal seemed correspondingly imminent. The old reac-tionary hung on, however, until violently torn from office. Had he lived the world "He is by no means an attractive

De Witte's return to power will mean

mau," says an English newspaper blo-grapher. "His manner is cold, his de-portment stiff and awkward, and his speech slow and unpolished. This is specka slow and unpolished. This is perhaps why he is so intensify unpopular among the Russian aristocracy whose manners are those of a French cour-tier. He is also a man of passionato temper, and exigent towards his sub-ordinates to an extraordinary degree. He is quite unable to telerate duilness, medlocrity or lack of intulligence and

mediocrity, or lack of intelliger the result of this is that when ce, and De Wilte's return to power will mean a great deal more than the personal success of a very able man, at least it would mean a great deal more under representa-tive government. In Britain a De Wilto would accept office only on the condition that his policy be adopted. Did exactly the same conditions prevail in Russia, the aimost immediate end of the war with Janan and Russia's exacution of Manfice he gathered round him a band of workers representing the beat intelligence in the country. He is married one of the most fascinating and beautiful women in Russin, a woman who has secured for her distinguished husband many friends, where he him-self, born a plebeian of the lower middie class, would never have made any favorable impression. He commenced his career without money and without friends or miluence. His father, who was of Dutch extraction, held a very umail Japan and Russia's evacuation of Manchuria might be predicted. This latter was De Witte's policy when he was Min-ister of Finance. He was absolutely op-posed to the Czar's course in the Far Bast, and boldly denounced Von Piehve and Bezobrazoff, whose stars, however, small post under the Russian govern-ment. At the Odessa University, where M. De Witte spent some years as a De Witte spent some years as a udent, he had a quite undistinwere in the ascendant. As a rebake for student, he had a quite undistin-glushel career, and gave no special his outspoken criticism of the govern-ment's broken faith in Manchuria. De Witte was dismissed. While it is not likely that on his return he will be persigns of promise."

"His chance came, however," con-tinues the blographer. "soon after leaving the university, when he ob-tained an appointment in the State Rallway Department. Here he at once

showed his ability by doing the work of those above him much better than they could do it themselves. He con-sequently rose by rapid steps until ho became chief of the State Railway Department and afterwards Minister Communications, the work of which office he has since discharged in addi-tion to his duties as Finance Minister. "Two incidents in his railway career stand out with particular clearness. One was when he resolution One was when he received his first bolntment as chief of a small station. In a few months, acting entirely on his own initiative, he had transformed the little station into a model for the whole country. The other was when in 1879 he was summoned to St. Pe-tersburg to the great rallway commis-sion. At this meeting he showed that he had mastered the Jetaily of rallway organization down to the minutest item in a most extraordinary mann nem in a most extraordinary manner, and drew up the famous report whica was the outcome of the meeting." It is this man into whose hands is en-trusted the future of Russin. It is doubtful if another so devoted and so 15 capable could be found in

## AN APPEAL FOR THE HORSE.

Merciful man, be merciful to your horse! This is a trying time for the faithful servitors that face the bitter, ice-laden winds that sweep through the streets and shriek around the corners. Ill fares it with the poor dumb creature whose driver, muffied to the eyes in recognition of the news of the term of the power of the storm, forgets to pro-vide a covering for the steaming back of his horse and neglects the simple precau-tion of knocking the ice and snowballs from time to time from the animal's feet. The human life that goes on within homes must be ministered unto by men engaged in that business, regardless of the fury of the storm. The horse mani-do his part. But see to it that the wood or coal wagon is not so the wood, while the streets are slippery and the wind comes roystering out of the East. Let not the butter's cart be driven so furfocally or the fuel wagon over-laden; is then the fuel wagon over-laden; let those in control spare as much as pos sible the horses that serve the special de-livery business and let the back of each and every horse in service during this bitter, unusual storm be protected from

sarning considerable.

direct contact with the snow, keen winds and ice points by some sort of a cov and ice points by some sort of a cor-ering. Let people who are warmly housed restrain their impatience if the daily supplies do not come in on time, realizing that both man and heast, from the haif frozen milk man urging his strugging horses through the unbriken drifts in the suburbs, to the postmanf sending under his ice-weighted load, and from the parcelsdelivery boy and his panting horse to the benumbed fuel vender and his straini team that bring the belated "hurry hurry or the door, are each and all doing his and their best and are as anxious to ccomplish the day's tasks us is any whom they serve. In sudden stress The New Year's edition of The Oregonia whom they serve stress they also serve who patiently walt.

constantly acquiring more territory is and has been a deadly drain on the country's resources. From 1892 to 1902 De Witte in-creased Russia's revenue from \$500,000,000 to \$1,990,990,000, and reduced the national to \$1,000,000,000, and reduced the hational debt by \$400,000,000. Every year he had a substantial balance on the right side of the ledger, the surplus some years amounting to \$100,000,000. One of the most important of the new sources of revenue discovered was the liquor trade, which he converted into a government monopoly. from 30,000 miles of railway in 1862 to 40,000 in 1962 is another long stride, largely due to De Witte's polley. He has had more to do with the Trans-Siberian Railway than any living man, and he had every-thing to do with Russia's adoption of the gold standard, which cost him four years'

venturer

BITS OF OREGON LIFE

As to the effect of De Witte's rule in the

Occupation for Grandpa Redburg. Oretown Corr. Tillamook Herald. Mr. Porter will soon have the new briel flue on Mr. Redburg's house completed, Grandpa Redburg is watching its build-ing with much apparent pleasure.

Mr. Crow's Educational Activity. Oretown Corr. Tillamook Herald. Mr. Crow, our schoolteacher, is teach-ing the boys to play baseball during re-cess and noon. He is doing good work in our school and the children seem to be

Wanted a Good Judge of Dogs.

Astoria Astorian. Chief Hallock is looking for a compent, sober, industrious man for the posi-ion of dogestcher. The applicant does not have to pass a civil service examination, but must be a good judge of dogs.

# Sympathy for Rev. Mr. Pettyjohn.

Newberg Graphic. Sympathizers with Rev. R. Pettyjohn in his troubles as recorded in last week's Graphic, passed a subscription paper around and raised money to pay his fine and costs. Mr. Pettyjohn hands in a card

articles of luxury and art, they would be out of the question.

Let us make this plain. Strange that there should be any one who cannot see that private or individual property, in any true sense or interpretation of the term, could no longer exist after government had taken to itself all the means of production of property and had assumed charge of the distribution of the proceeds of production equally ong men, on "labor time."

For government, under Socialism, is to take possession of all the sources and instruments and means of production, and is to apportion the output, on principles of equality. Would this lift the race up, or carry it down? Certainly it would bring all life down to one duil monotonous level.

How long will there be any private property if no man can have more than the daily wage? The daily wage, observe, will be small. It cannot be large, because everybody must have it -the inefficient and the efficient alike. How long should we have any efficient people, under such conditions?

Is the matter really worth discus sion? It isn't, but the proposal fascinates a class of minds that never think it out, and they keep up a din about It. But from every direction from which the subject is approached the inquiry comes to this result, towit: When the socialistic state shall have taken possession of the means of production, and taken the proceeds for publicly known, but is very large. distribution, private property will disappear, because there will be no means restoring or renewing It; no man can get more than the pittance of his daily allowance. It would break the spirit of ambition and energy; one's found himself the possessor of a prop-erty which he could neither use nor talents would be of little or no use to sell, except to the owners of the tracts him; he would find himself in the posisurrounding him on all sides. Not like tion of the shorn Samson, "eyeless, in the timber lands of Wisconsin, Michi-Gaza, at the mill with slaves."

Personal, private or individual property will cease to exist when govern ment shall have taken possession and control of all the means through which property, wealth, commodities, gains, may be made, produced or accumulated. The assertion that Socialism would leave to every man his own private property is absurd. The change in the in] state would be total. It would be like plunging man into the sea and expecting him to live and prosper there. it is old truth-this statement

You take my home when you do take the p That doth austain my house; you take my When you do take the means whereby I live

ering up their timbered areas, some-times of a billion feet or more. The Because the discussion is forced it just be met. But the idea is futile dishonest work which has smirched the good name of Oregon is now left to the and fatuous. Socialism would cut out productive competition of labor Government to follow up and to undo as far as the courts permit. Some such and the results would be-nothing. It transactions are shielded by the statwould cut out the element of personal ute of limitations, others by such rules mergy and ambition, making men listand hopeless. It would cut out of law as serve to protect purchasers of the reward of merit, and the hope of the purchaser is not a party to the "the god in the game." theory is attractive to those who fraud. But in the end doubtless many wish to compel the strong and willing

Its content in boards is fore 9642 feet. If the thirty trees in the A feature of the Governor's message acre were of equal size, that acre would vield 289 260 feet. Such figures are typiand one which appeals to humanity and justice and will be indorsed by cal of a good many acres in that region, and of others to the south and north of it in the Cascades and of dithoughtful and humane people generally, is that which treats of and recvers others in the Coast Range through ommends the establishment, in connect the length of Oregon from north to south

gan and of the South, much of the

Oregon timber clothes the mountain

sides, bounded by precipices and over-

hanging the cataract. When the forest

giants are felled, it is a costly work

to construct the roads to bring them to

open river or to the rall. It is far too

costly for the owner of the single claim

to undertake. Such an one may hold

on to his timber in hope of better price

than the syndicate may have offered

him. In the end he sees that he can do

Such has been the programme of hon-

The

est work by these syndicates in gath-

er claims will be returned to

no better, and grudgingly accepts.

tree that is used for illustration

showed six cuts of twelve feet each,

with an average diameter

tion with our state judiciary, of juvenile courts. The term is suggestive at once of sadness and of hope-of sadness Thus can be brought home to the because of the necessity that it im reader the inducement to become the plies, and of hope in that it suggests owner under the existing timber laws of such wealth, for the Government the possibility, under special judicial treatment, of restoring the juvenile deprice is, as every one knows, \$2.50 an acre. The quarter section mentioned, if inquent to civil favor, and, in du of equal yield to the one acre, would time, of advancing him to the status of give over 46,000,000 feet. If one-fourth the useful citizen.

The basis of this hope lies in common of that be taken as an average of heavily timbered tracts, it shows more than bservation and individual experience The delinquent child is, perhaps, nine 11,000,000 feet to the claim, worth, at an times out of ten, the neglected child or ordinary stumpage value of 50 cents per the child subjected in his training, or thousand feet, \$5500. For this claim lack of it, to some form of injustice, the Nation will have been paid \$400. more or less pronounced. But whether But further-the area of timber land in Oregon open for sale to the average from the one cause or the other, or citizen has been enormously contract from whatever cause, the child is entied by the gifts to the railroads and tled to a chance to recover his diswagon roads. It is generally conceded turbed moral equilibrium before he is that each of the wagon-road grants given over to the company and tutelage of lawbreakers of more mature contains 120,000 acres of timber lands, or over. The timbered area of the years, beginning at the regular crimlands included in the land grant of the inal's dock and proceeding step by step Oregon & California Railroad, now in to the state's prison-perhaps to the the hands of the Southern Pacific, gallows. twenty miles wide and covering the

Society must and will protect itself from the acts of the lawless. It is only alternate miles within that belt, is not asked that in doing this those to whom this duty is delegated look to the fufate of the man who has in good faith ture of the juvenile delinquent while complied with the law, paid his \$400 and obtained his land patent, has in the protecting the community from present vast majority of instances been that he injury at his hands. The suggestion of Governor Cham-

berlain under the head of juvenile courts looks intelligently, humanely and hopefully to this end. That it will be followed by legislation along the line designated as having been found useful

in other states is at least probable. The object is a worthy one. It applies not only to the present good of the juvenile delinquent, but reaches out with a twofold purpose-that of making a man and a citizen out of material that, if allowed to run to waste, so to speak, would result in the loss of the individual both to himself and to the state. The plan is succinctly outlined by the

failed, prove incorrigible, to the Reform

Governor. It is not new, being, in fact, is to "simplify" elections. effect in at least, as he observes thirteen states. Briefly, it provides for the detention of delinquent children awaiting examination, apart from criminals; for the establishment of each bid \$3,204,700 for the armor-plate separate courts, known as juvenile courts, before which they may be contract and the Midvale Company \$3,128,781. tried, and for a system of parols

Fourteen degrees below zero at Kanprobation under the supervision of dissas City, and 12 below at Lincoln, Neb. creet and duly accredited persons; for and Des Moines, In., are causes for reholding parents or guardians, where feasible, responsible for acts contribut newed satisfaction with our ever-mild property fraudulently acquired, when ing to juvenile delinquency, and to and equable climate. nit those who, after all efforts have

Bristow didn't find it a long time be-School, where they will receive instruc- tween jobs.

Mrs. Chadwick appears to have been be elected to one United States Senaequally distinguished as a smuggler.

Instead of shooting the girl who refused in view of Russia's apparent inteno marry him, a Frenchman in Vancou tion to reorganize her navy, the Novoe ver, B. C., put an end to his own life Vremya's exhortation to the governan innuitely preferable method of express ent on the subject of Vladivostok is ing his disappointment. If a man loves timely and pertinent. Port Arthur, it a girl and she will not have him, he should appears, was not properly garrisoned have a clear field for some other fellow. or munitioned at the outbreak of the If he can't live without the girl, lot him var, and the Russian paper fears that follow this Frenchman's example and die Viadivostok which is now of vast imwithout her. portance to Russia, may be in the same unprepared condition. With a secure

Titles are dear to the American heart, base in Far Eastern waters, the and naval circles appear to be much strength of any Russian squadron would be double its strength without stirred up over the question of right to the use of the prefix "Rear-Admiral." Chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department are now presented at the White House as "the Chief of the Bureau of To the streams of Massachusetts the United States Fish Commission is mak-Navigation" or "the Chief of the Bureau ng an effort to restore several varieties of Yards and Docks," a particularly elegant and convenient designation. of fish, long extinct there; among them perch, land-locked salmon, trout, and

Thus the paymasters, surgeons and so forth shad fry. Rocky Mountain trout are loss the glory of being announced as taken for the purpose of restoring that "Rear-Admiral Soandso," and this great species of fish, but it is safe to say the question having been settled, the Nation experiment will be a failure. Trout is able to devote some of its time to will not live in streams polluted by the amusement.

wash of factories and the drainage The Idaho Legislature wants it underfrom a vast human population. If stood that it doesn't play poker, at least not very well.

> "Port Arthur" is a new play being projuced in New York. It should make more than a one-night stand.

> > Sign of Age.

Atchison Globe. If you forget a real pretty girl's name t is another sign that you are growing old.

### Getting Information Out of Pa.

Council Bluffs Nonnasell. My pa, he didn't go downtown, Last evening after tea, But got a book an' settled down As comf y as could be. I'll tell you I was offul glad To have my pa about To answer all the things I had

Is round, instead of square, And why don't fish breathe air? And why the mo on don't hit a star And why the dark is black,

And why does water stay in wells, And why do June bugs hum, And when will Christmas come? And why a bean will grow a bean And not an apple, too?

And why a horse can't learn to m And why a cow can't neigh? And do the fairies live on dew And what makes hair grow gray? And then my pa got up an', gee! The offul words he said. n't done a thing, but he sent me off to hed.

for publication, the gist of which is that he appreciates a 19-cent piece now more than he would a \$100 coffin for his body to molder in. Here's hoping he may have both-each in its alloted time.

THE OREGONIAN.

Ashland Tribune

which consists principally of an exploitation of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, is, in itself, an achievement of which the entire state may well be proud. The same material, published by any other paper on the Coast, would not have the same effect, because no other Coast paper ranks as high throughout the length and

readth of this country. Mechanically, the edition is perfect, all the cuts being clear and distinct, while the deecriptive matter is not mawkish with hackneved expressions.

Great is Oregon! Great is The Orego And great will be the success of the Lewis and Clark Fair, because that which made Or gon what it is and gave the state its splendid newspaper, still lives and dominates the people who are behind the Exposition movement.

The Intelligence in a Hand. Helen Keller in the Century.

in all my experiences and the white I am conscious of a hand. Whatever touches me, whatever thrills me, is as a hand that touches me in the dark, and that touch is my reality. You might as well say that a sight which makes you glad or a blow which brings the stinging tears to your eyes is unreal as to say that those impressions are unreal which I have accumulated by means of touch. The delicate tremble of a butterfly's wings in my hand, the soft petals of vio-

all these, and a thousand resultant com-binations which take shape in my mind, which take shape in my mind, constitute my world.

There are two things that can't be left alone-a baby and a gasoline stove.

#### The White Cockade

My love was born in Aberdeen. The bonniest lad that e'er was see But now be makes our hearts fu' sad-He's ta'en the field wi' his white cockade.

Ob, he's a ranting, roving hisdel Oh, he's a brick and a bonny lad! Betide what will, my heart is glud To see my lad wi his white cockade. Oh, leeze me on the philabeg. The hairy hough and gartered leg! But aye the sight that glads my e's Is the white cockade aboon the bree.

Fill sell my rock, Fill sell my reei, My rippling kame and spinning wheel. To buy my lad a tartan plaid. A braidsword, dirk and a white cockade.

Fil sell my rokelay and my tow. My gude grey mare and hawkit cow; That every loyal Buchan ind May taby the field with the phile sockage.

**OBJECT TO THE "FRATS."** 

Nearly All Important Preparatory Schools Against Them.

Chicago Chronicie, Jan 10. President Harper's committee of prin-ipals of affiliated preparatory schools has spoken in the matter of high-school fraternities. The School Review, pub-lished at the University of Chicago, yes-terday contained an exhaustive report of this committee, of which W. D. Owen, principal of the University High School, was an influential member

The committee has found that but two secondary schools of importance in the country favor high school fraternities. These are Lewis Institute, of Chicago. and Colgate Academy, of Hamilton, X. Dean Owen, of the committee, is of the opinion that the high school organ-ization is the most dangerous element in the social life of the academy today.

The becau has on the academy tonay. He believes that every private school in the country should abolish them at once and that the public schools should carry the matter to the courts in order to test the rule against them.

Professor Owen has no fear of the outcome of the fight in the private schools. The students there can be given their choice of attending the school under cer-tain conditions, and if they do not care to accept the conditions they need not attend, he says. The University High School principal has no fear of this rule n the

the attendance. Our school can accommodate but 609. and we have to turn away many appli-cants every term," he said. "We could lose all of ous fraternity pupils and then easily all their places." The objections that the committee has

found to the fraternities are as follows They injure the school by dividing it They cause a decline in the interest and

a the preparation of school work.

Unlike college fraternities, they are un-secessary, as the students are at home and are too young to choose any life out-ide of the home.

They cause jealousy, especially among the girls.

Their standards are different from these set up by the school officials and they often can offer strong opposition to the policy of the authorities,

These objections were amplified with intere objections were ampined with statements of individual cases where "molobishness," "school anarchy" and "disinterestedness in school work" are shown to have developed. The report has been accepted by Presi-

dent Harper and it is understood that he a pleased with it.

Thank Goodness.

Atchison Globe. None of us hear as much silly talk as hartender.

The political machine thinks it would be good to pass the amendment to the Australian ballot law over the Governor's veto. From its standpoint the political machine is right. Its object It shows very accurate calculation of cost and profits, to say the least, when the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies

the

is cheaper to be a dog than en tryin' to find ou

And why the piggies' tails are curied,

And what's the roar I hear in shells And why the grass is always green, Instead of sometimes blue?

And so I asked him why the world

And jest how many birds And will the wind com

WEX. J.

bets curling in the cool folds of their leaves or lifting sweetly out of the mead-ow grass, the clear, firm outline of face and limb, the smooth arch of a horse's neck and the velvety touch of his nose-

And a Bull Pup.

# Atchison Globe