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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1905.

THE DESPOT'S PLEA.

The Russian aristocrat and oligarch, wincing and cringing under the criticism of the world, begs and blubbers and enters pleas in avoidance. The people of Russia are not fit for liberty. and any demonstration they make h that direction therefore must be put down with massacre. The despot indeed regrets that he has to do it, but he does it for the people's good; and such is the benignity of his motives that he feels he doesn't deserve the fierce execrations heaped upon him by mankind for his benevolently bloody work. The oligarchy has to "save the government." A constitution would mean an-Dukes and Grand Dukes, archy. Counts, nobles and favorites wallowing in wealth wrung from the people would be "out of a job." The revolution, if not crushed, would upset things in Russia as it upset things in France. Hence a barbarian soldiery, baving no sympathy with the people, is brought from distant provinces to hold the people while the removal of dirt will be inex-

down by intimidation and massacre. What is needed by Russia, however is just the revolution so much dreaded by oligarchs. There would be violence, of course. The imperial palaces might be sacked and the bastiles destroyed. The fury of the people probably would ortional to the energy and cruelty of the resistance to their demands. But if the imperialists, aristocrats, oligarchs, oppressors and plunderers of the people had to flee for their lives, or even if some of them did not succeed in making good their escape, the world probably cost a great many human would admit that it was an impressive thing to behold the hand of justice working once more on so great a scale, for removal of ancient wrongs. And if though the dredging would have to be the legislative power in declaring such the assassination of liberty by the much deeper for the sea-level canal.

gin, however it came, ought to be tapeople who use the water. There is Oregon, Washington and Idaho can do It. The stream has a course of more than 400 miles through Idaho; it forms the Government reclamation works the boundary between Idaho and Oreconstructed, even if the private system gon for 200 miles, and the boundary beshould as a consequence be abandoned. tween Idaho and Washington for near-This choice does not arise from a desire ly 100; then it enters Washington, and, to see private enterprise discouraged or after a course of about 160 miles in that to deprive any person or corporation of state, enters the Columbia some twenty vested rights. It is merely a desire to miles north of the Oregon line. secure the greatest good for the great-We should be glad to see the Legisest number-a purpose which it is always wise to follow.

latures of the three states agree to give this majestic river a decent name. Lewis River would do, but Shoshonee, ple of Klamath County have any intenit seems to The Oregonian, would be tion to wrong the Klamath Canal Company. If the Government should go better. The sound of the name is im-

pressive, and the analogy to Tennessee would be striking. If the Legislatures will act, the press of the country, the newspapers and the mapmakers and or property rights injured or destroyed. the public schools will soon effect the transformation.

BOOSEVELT TO DIG IT.

ment of the Interior to withdraw its reclamation officials from the Klamath In order to-get at work actively at district and leave the field entirely to Panama, it is necessary, it seems, to private enterprise. For reasons already abolish the Canal Commission. Among given, neither the people of that porthe seven members of the Commission. tion of the state nor the reclamation all able men, there is too much deliberofficials favor the abandonment plan, ation. The Commission is like a council but insist that the smaller concern of war, that never fights. Each one thinks too precisely on the event. The suggestion of one member sicklies and wastes to nought the suggestion of another. And so their whole deliberations ose the name of action.

Now, therefore, the whole power is to be placed by law in the hands of the Fresident. He is expected to select a man who will take hold of the work and put it through. Such confidence in the energy, intelligence, integrity and judgment of one man is an extraordinary phenonenon. But to this extent has the personality of Theodore Roosevelt impressed itself on the country. If Congress shall charge him with this duty-and doubtless it will-the work will be done.

And this will be the surest way to avoid "graft." In the letting and performance of contracts so vast there would be, under ordinary circumstances, endless opportunity for work of this kind. But here is a man of

of war, besides being "dangerous, dif-

the most troublesome part of the entire

whose tireless vigilance and resolute purpose all "grafters" are afraid. The tendency of opinion seems to be more and more towards a sea-level cn-

should give way. Since the bodies of water from which the irrigation canals are to secure their supply are navigable, and also interstate streams, it is improbable that the Klamath Canal Company has any rights which could stand in the way of

the Government's plan of lowering the waters of Klamath Lake and River. Certainly the company could not object to the Government entering the field with a rival irrigation system, serving much larger territory and owned by the people whom it serves. If private interests are all that obstruct the prosecution of this great work, there should be no delay whatever, but the Government should go ahead with its plans,

Neither the Government nor the peo-

ahead with its project, as it seems ready to do, it will be willing to pay

the reasonable value of any property

The canal company is not willing to

give up its system on such terms, and

is endeavoring to induce the Depart-

paying whatever is justly due for in-juries done, and charging up this sum as a part of the total cost of constructing the system.

PLAIN WORDS ABOUT THE RAILROADS. From Maine to California, from the Lakes to the Gulf, the relations of the rallroads to the people are being debated. The problem is how to be fair nal. This idea is gaining on the mind

to the railroads and to keep them from and judgment of Congress. A canal, being unfair to the people. The railcut to sea level, will require longer roads must prosper or they cannot help time for construction and will cost more the people to prosper. Very true and money; but when completed it will be very trite. But the people allege injury complete. An article in the North by the railroads in two directions, first American Review upon "The Panama by private rebates and secret favors Canal From a Contractor's Standand discriminations to large shippers. point," by George W, Crichfield, makes and second by unfair and unreasonable a strong plea for a sea-level canal. He open rates. Are these injuries in the urges that a sea-level canal is much to same class and to be cured by the same be preferred to a canal with locks, and treatment? Surely not, The essence that in order to have a sea-level canal of the first-the secret rebate, the se it is only necessary to dig dirt. The cret favors and regulations, the secret amount of earth to be dug out is of discrimination-lies in the fact of secourse, enormous. But the undertaking crecy, the underhandedness, in other is colossal under any circumstances. words, the furtivity of the bargains. The building of locks will be expensive

The essence of the second, the alleged oppression of the openly charged rates pensive by comparison, because of the and regulations common to - all who cheaper tools and the cheaper labor rehave dealings with the railroad, lies in quired. The lock system, he points out, the nature of the contract between the would be especially vulnerable in time mmon carrier and any shipper. If the contract is just, evenly apficult and costly." . He believes that plied and reasonable in its terms, no question arises. If it is unfair and unwork will be the dredging for a disreasonable between the carrier and the tance of twenty-nine miles through mashipper, then either party should have a right to take it into a court of jus-

larial swamps on the Atlantic side. This work will be costly in more senses tice and have it reformed and the damthan one; for with the best sanitary ages ascertained and paid. Now in the precautions known to science it will secrecy, the underhandedness, the furtivity, of the rebate or the discrimina lives. This part of the work will have to ion privately arranged between the be done in any event, whether the canal individual shipper and the carrier. lie be built with locks or at sea level, al- the elements of fraud which will justify

to the interests of the public. In all

such cases the presumption should be

in favor of the common carrier, if he

duly publishes the rates, and business

able penalties the secret rebate, the un-

which would cut out the rich, would cut booed, outlawed, proscribed, cast out. every reason, therefore, why the water- off also the means of comfortable livusers and the people of Klamath ing of the multitudes who in one way County generally should prefer to see and another serve them.

> When Governor Mead, of Washington, was in Portland the other day he was interviewed. Among other interesting things he said that "the rallroads are working in harmony for the creation of a railroad commission." Now we find that the able and astute representatives of all the roads are at Olympia telling the legislators why there should not be a commis However, the conflict between the Gov ernor's statement and the real attitude of the railroads is more apparent than real. The railroads know that the Legislature proposes to create a commission. Their opposition is now more or less perfunctory, or at least formal. Any commission the Washington Legislature creates won't have horns,

> Some Washington legislators want to remove the state capital to Tacoma The chief complaints against Olympia are that it is out of the way, and that its hotel and other living accommodations are meager, and promise to be no better. But it is hard to move a state capital. In the former contest, fourteen years ago, Olympia received without great effort nearly as many votes as all competitors, and in a subsequent

election had a clear majority. Since then the state has built a Capitol, and done much for Olympia. The trouble seems to be that Olympia, having a "cinch" on the capital, has done little for the state.

The Eugene Register thinks there ought not to be four normal schools in Oregon, but it complains of The Oregonian's remarks about the merely local nature of our various state schools. "Some of the brainlest and ablest men in the whole country today are graduates of the State University." remarks the Register. To be sure. So also, some of the brainlest and ablest men in the country today are graduates of no university. But The Oregonian a hat that cost more than \$1.65. thinks, nevertheless, that the state

which is paying \$1000 and more per graduate is entitled to be assured of a ligh average product.

Press reports disclose that there is in Congress for freight-rate regulation a a Davey-Williams bill. Our esteemed contemporaries the New York American and the San Francisco Examiner also mention with gratifying prominence the Hearst bill, which they commend. It may be hoped that the zealous advocacy of the Hearst bill by these papers has attracted the notice of Congressmen in general and Representative Hearst in particular.

There was attempt to get up a scare about a purpose to "promulgate" a constitution, without submitting it to a popular vote. The Oregonian said that 'ne constitution under our system' ver was so proclaimed. It was answered that Virginia has a "promulgated" constitution. But that constltution was not established "under our system." It was established under the system that prevalls in our Southern States, adopted for the purpose of cutting out the negro vote.

The New York Dramatic Managers' Association is to be held accountable to provide steaks, vegetables, fruit and under the criminal statute for conspir- dessert daily or be locked up. On the acy to keep out of all its twenty-seven | 15-cent allowance the woman had lived on theaters James B. Metcalfe, editor of a oatmeal, potatoes, bread, tea, and twice weekly paper. The managers say they a week a little of some cheap meat. It is can keep out whom they choose; the a testimonial to the benefits of the simple journalist says he can go when he life that she looked thoroughly healthy pleases if he pays his way. Judging after a year of such fare, and if a few from reports as to the dramatic situa-tion in New York, the managers have

NOTE AND COMMENT

"Evil communications corrupt good manners." but nothing like the way threatened communications corrupt good Generals

Will the g. h. see his shadow today? Dr. Irvine has forgiven Bishop Talbot

he says, and will take no further proceedings in either the civil or the ecclesiastical courts, thereby avoiding scandal to the church. Apparently Dr. Irvine looked after he leaped.

How They Built a Home.

Nit by O. S. Marsden in Success. They did without food. They dressed in gunny sacks, They euchred the gas meter. They won prizes at progressive hearts. They short-changed the pedlars. They killed all book agents. They spanked the kids with a shingle and saved their slippers. They didn't pay the contractor

Again the "decisive battle of the campalgn is imminent" in Manchuria,

Another postoffice safe has been 'blown," this time in Vancouver, It's a wonder no postmaster thinks of making his safe secure by sticking a stamp over the lock.

A picture of a Russian Grand Duke shows a fine collection of medals with a face attached

Andrew Lang discusses at length the grave question, "Was Joan of Arc a Blonde?" He seems inclined to believe

the heroine was dark instead of fair. gles. Twenty-nine women were married by Hoch, according to the latest discoveries of the Chicago police. What a list of precedents the man must have been able cite, when he had a dispute with Twenty-eight or Twenty-nine. "Each of my other 27 wives used to get up and light the fire, my dear," or, "Of the 28 wives I had before you, only one wanted

Although May Irwin refused to grace Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's entertainment, newspaper reports indicate that the affair was nevertheless "pulled off." A number

of chorus girls from the Casino took part in the performance, and for them Mrs. Hepburn bill, an Esch-Walker blil and Fish had provided champagne and cigarettes, the traditional fare of the chorus girl. But the girls shouted for ice cream and cake, it appears, much to the distress of the Fish retainers. However, this was apparently the only hitch in the performance, so that it is safe to say an elegant time was had by all present.

the two kingdoms' commercial shipping interests abroad. The shipping interests abroad. The Min-ister of War has oversight of the com-A monument has been erected on the mon army, provision for the support of which is made by the Austrian and spot where the German Emperor killed his fifty thousandth pheasant. Peace Hungarian Legislatures acting separhath her victories. ately. pares the joint budget, apportioning the

Raliroad companies are kicking because expenses of the joint administration, 'Uncie Tom'' companies fit up private raises the quotas which the two Parcars to carry a large number of stowaliaments grant him, expends the joint funds and administers the ways. Players accustomed to double in debt. The common customs revenues brass, we suppose, find no trouble about doubling in berths.

In a Harlem police court it has been dislosed that a man gave his wife 15 cents a day for ner food, and on that allowance she and her 2-year-old haby lived for 12 months. Then the baby began to require more food, so the woman complained to the court, and her husband was ordered

SHORT STUDIES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS -AUSTRIA-HUNGARY-

By arrangement with the Chicago Tribune

N so heterogeneous a people as is permanent, but the fiscal union is renewable at periods of 10 years. It Austria-Hungary. Its population is a as called the ausgleich,

hodge-podge of Germans, Poles, Mag-The most marked peculiarity of the yars, Jews, Roumanians, Czechs, Serfs, dual government is that it has no Leg-Italians, Croats-of every people, in fact, of Eastern Europe. The Germans are more numerous than any other partially, by the "delegations," which people, but they are less than one-third of the whole Austrian popula-tion. It has been necessary, at the delegation has 60 members, 40 of whom Each delegation has 60 members, 40 of whom opening of the Austrian Reichsrath, to administer the oath in as many as eight languages. The Magyars are which they represent. The two deleof any other race, but less than half the same place, one year at the Austhe people of Hungary are Magyars. The Czechs, who predominate in Bohe-mia and Moravia, are the only people but they usually sit separately. They who have a majority in any of the pass upon the annual joint budget, numerous divisions of this discordant superintend the commou administrasuperintend the common administra-tion, and may call the common minisrealm; and Bohemia and Moravia have been practically absorbed into Austria. To the confusion of tongues is added a ters of the dual monarchy to account To the confusion of tongues is added a for abuse of power or failure of duty. confusion worse confounded of politipressible Magyar longing for complete national freedom is incompatible with the German desire to keep Hungary under the Austrian yoke. Bohemie under the Austrian yoke. Bohemia chafes because Austria will not grant her the large share of self-government the per The Emperor is assisted in formance of his duties as chief executive of Austria by a Ministry having seven which she has granted Hungary. The members and presided over by a Minis ter President. A law enacted in 1867 made the Ministers responsible to the Reichsstant turmoil because the capable Magyars almost completely deny them any share in the Hungarlan governrath-in other words, required them to resign when that body condem ment. The peculiarities and complexities of the dual monarchy explain the peculiarities and complexities of its policies-but little attention has been paid to this law in practice. systèm of government, as well as of its incessant and bitter political strug-

The Reichsrath, as the Austrian Parliament is named, consists of two houses, the House of Lords (Herrenhaus) and The constitution which was granted the House of Representatives (Abgeord-netenhaus). The House of Lords was gives but two of the divisions of his dominions a leading share in the na-tional government-Austria and Hunomposed in 1902 of 17 princes of the blood royal, ten archbishops, eight bishops, 68 nobles having hereditary seats and large The minor subdivisions of the estates, and 137 life members, appointed country are all appendages of one or by the Emperor in recognition of special services to science, art, the church, or the other of these major divisions. The principal tie by which Austria and Hungary are held together is their the state. The House of Representatives composed fo 425 members, elected for a on chief executive, who bears the term of six years by five classes of peo title of "Emperor of Austria, King of ple and representing all the 16 provinces of Austria. The consent of the chambers is necessary to treaties affecting the Bohemia, etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary." In constitutional theory, and for the most part in practice, the country's trade, as well as to legislation Emperor-King is the real ruler of the Financial and military measures must originate in the lower house. Parties in countrieshis ministers being merely his advisers the chambers are divided mainly on racial lines, and their efforts are comand agents, and the Legislature merely assenting to the laws of which he is monly directed, not to securing the adop tion of broad and definite policies, but to To help him carry on the common getting control of the legislative ma business of his kingdom the Emperor has three ministers—a Minister of Foreign Affairs, a Minister of War and chinery for this or that race or group of races. There can, of course, be true parliamentary government in a con Minister of Finance. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is the head of the dip

try where such a condition exists. Large powers are reserved in Austria to the lomatic service and also looks after landtags, the legislatures of the various and provin

Besides the joint Ministry of the dual monarchy and the Ministry of Austria, the Emperor-King has still a third Min-Istry, that of Hungary. The Hungarian Ministry hs nine members, at whose head stands the Minister President. Unlike the Austrian / Ministers, the Hungarian Ministers must resign when they cannot command a majority of the king-dom's Parliament. The Magyars have, in fact, shown a far greater capacity for self-government than any other people in Austria-Hungary.

Fear of the great neighboring powers and the personality of the good Emp Francis Joseph, are all that now the miscellaneous and antagonistic races and nationalities of Austria-Hungary to-Francis Joseph is 74 years old gether. and can hardly reign much longer. There will be no occasion for surprise if his death is followed by the disruption of his empire. S. O. D.

ODD BITS OF NORTHWEST LIFE.

Not Always. Walls Walls Union.

Tom Miller's Quiet Tastes.

A blackboard at a churchdoor announces 'Wages of Sin Welcome.'' Maybe so.

Tearly

\$ 5,000

1,000

.\$27,800

Yearly

20,000

20,000

20,000

20,000 10,000

10,000

dnaw Corr. Cottage Grove L Tom Miller says that Cottage Grove is too lively a place for him and that he would rather stay in Saginaw.

are applied to the joint expenses, and Austria and Hungary defray, in the proportion of \$6 and 34 per cent, the expenses which these revenues are in-sufficient to meet. As aggressive Hungary has at present more influence over the joint affairs of the two kingdoms than Austria, it has been wittily said that Hungary reaps 66 per cent of the benefits of the union, while Austria pays 66 per cent of the bills. The polit-

common

HOW THE LUXURIOUS LIVE.

The Minister of Finance pre-

A Story of the Sauad Who "Summer at Newport.

other peoples of Hungary are in o

by Emperor Francis Joseph in

country-or rather of the

gary.

the maker.

Cleveland Moffett in Success. A general impression of the cost and complexity of a quiet Newport establishment may be obtained by glancing over owing specimen payroll:

Czar's legions in Poland, Finland and Hungary were avenged, reminder of fact would be another lesson in the Culebra ridge is so great that the retributive justice, for the good of mankind.

No people so situated as those of Russia will ever get constitutional government without revolution, and there can be no revolution on such a scale without violence. Autocracy will grant nothing; everything must be wrested from it. It is the oldest as it is the commonest plea of tyrants that the people are not fit for freedom; and they point to the violence of revolutions as proof of it. This subject was finely dealt with by Macaulay, in his famous essay on Milton. "The one cure," said he, "for the evils of newly acquired freedom is-freedom." Given a chance, men in a short time begin to reason. They learn their responsibilities. The extreme violence of opinion subsides. Hostile theories correct each other. Mr. Crichfield expresses Men get society and government on a that the laborers best fitted for the working basis. "Many politicians of our time," continues Macaulay, "are the habit of laying it down as a America and South America, and that self-evident proposition that no people they should be under American and, ought to be free till they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy problem shall be given to President of the fool in the old story, who had Roosevelt for solution, he will make a resolved not to go into the water till point of showing the world how effecthe had learned to swim. If men are to walt for liberty till they become wise no flattery to him to say that he is the and good in slavery, they may indeed greatest reservoir of intelligent energy walt forever."

MUCH IN A NAME.

The great southern branch of the Columbia ought not to be called Snake should fight the Government reclama-River. It is not a beautiful name. It tion project in Klamath County is quite is a loathsome name rather, and so to be expected, for self-interest dictates beautiful and so majestic a stream is such a course. Any other concern, entitled to a better one. In past years | backed by almost any other men, would The Oregonian has often spoken of the do the same under the same circumdesirability of giving this noble stream stances. But the fact that this opposia name that the Northwest would not tion has arisen and is likely to be prosebe ashamed of every time it was cuted with vigor is no reason why the spoken. The river belongs to the old Government should abandon its plans Oregon Country, now chiefly to Oregon, or hesitate a moment in its work. From Washington and Idaho-though its | the information at hand the situation main sources are in Montana and Wyo- seems to be this: The Klamath ming, where they are known in differ- Canal Company has undertaken conent places by separate local names.

main stream of Idaho, and in Idaho they don't like the vile name it bears. the lower portions of the Klamath Ba-That they do not shows state pride and sin. The Government's plans are for esthetic progress. So there is a propo- construction of a much more extensive sition to eliminate "Snake" from the river nomenciature of Idaho, with vari- territory reached by the private conous suggestions as to what name cern, and injuring that company's proshould replace it. Surveyor-General ject by lowering the water in Klamath Eagleson, of Idaho, suggests the old Lake, Indian name Sho-sho-nee. We have hyphenated the syllables, to indicate would include 315,000 acres of land and their proper division; and the pronun- therefore contribute to the development ciation would be quite analogous to of the country more than five times as that of "Tennessee." Through all that much as the private system, the people country, in the early time, the Indians of Klamath County are desirous that somewhat striking accent on the last the larger. The private concern pro-syllable. Latterly the name has been poses to charge water-users an initial corrupted by many into Sho-shonewhich is an abomination.

Early records tell us that travelers Government offers to construct the trappers called these Indians works and charge the users the actual "Snakes." from their suplicity and cost, and place the annual rental at treachery. Others say they were so lizards and bugs and all creeping main a private property, while the Govthings. But the name, whatever its ori- ernment system would be owned by the

dealings criminal, and to be dealt And though the amount of earth and by the Government, State or National rock to be removed in cutting down -on that basis. Furthermore, that foundation having been laid, no man. work would literally require removal of official of a corporation or individual, mountains, yet this writer urges that can escape the consequences of his by a combination of modern excavataction in being the hand to arrange ing machinery with efficient but comand carry out a corrupt bargain such paratively low-priced labor, the big as is now in question by pleading inditch could probably be dug from sea structions from a superior in office. to sea, without locks, almost as cheaply The responsibility runs through the enas we could construct the canal on a tire set of persons involved. It follows higher level, with the necessary locks, also that Government officers are the After all, the labor question is the proper officials to follow up and carry one of paramount importance, and it is to the bitter end any process for ferretthis that has given the Canal Commising out and having punished all such sion most serious pause. The climatic offenses. Take up now the other class conditions on the isthinus are so unof cases. The correction of unfair and usual that it becomes a matter of the unreasonable rates, which are yet unifirst importance that the laborers seform in their application, and are the lected for the work shall be of a class basis of contract between the shipper best adapted to endure these conditions and the carrier, is, as above stated a with the least loss of life, and with the civil matter, in which there is a legitileast loss of time through sickness, mate plaintiff and a defendant whose the opinion rights can be ascertained and adjudicated in a civil court of justice. On canal work would be the native peons this theory the Government officers of the lowlands of Mexico, Central may properly intervene if National in terests are brought in question, even in support of a private plaintiff if he German superintendence. If this whole be unable to push his claim to a final decision, and they should intervene and take the case up if collusion between the shipper, plaintiff, and the common ually he will be able to solve it; for it is carrier, defendant, might cause injury

that has appeared in our time.

WHAT KLAMATH COUNTY WANTS.

is carried out on that basis, for the That the Klamath Canal Company contract for carrying is an express one if the published rates are accepted as reasonable; or, otherwise, an implied contract to carry on just and reasonable rates. Then remain the questions of how the facts surrounding the shipment which is brought into the court are to be officially found out and stated. how the law should be applied to those facts, before what tribunal trial should be had, with what rights of appeal, and how the decision should be made effective. The suggestions on these heads make up, as Rudyard Kipling says, another struction of an irrigation system by story. The main point in the first stage This river is especially the great means of which 60,000 acres of arid land is to determine whether acts comwould be reclaimed, this land lying in plained of make a criminal or a civil offense. There should be no confusion here. On this decision a whole structure of remedial law can rightly be system, surrounding and including the based. It should not be an impossible task to define and proscribe under suit-

published favors, the furtive and corrupt discrimination. Recause the Government's system -----Is all the money spent by the luxurious rich wasted? Note the story, from "Success," printed today. It is a story of luxurious living, not exaggerated; for not a few have incomes that encalled themselves "Shoshones"-with a the smaller project should give way to able them to live in this way, and some at even greater expense. The point to be observed, however, is that the sum of \$10 per acre for water rights money wholly goes to employes, tradesand \$1 per acre per year rental. The people in all lines, for dress, equipage and traveling expenses-through which multitudes obtain livelfhood. So the rich, who spend money, are benefactors cost of maintenance. In other words, of those who must work for their livcalled because they fed on snakes and the company system would always re- ing. Luxurious living, therefore, for such as can afford it, is not waste. Ap-

heretofore had no trouble about keeping people out of their theaters. .

The fish bill proposed by the joint ommittees of the Oregon and Wash- ing a performance of "Faust." The basso ington Legislatures for protection of Columbia River salmon will protect the salmon by allowing them twenty-five or thirty days more in which to be caught. The title of the bill might properly be "A bill for an act to amend an act entitled an act to protect the tin can industry."

Mr. Niedringhaus refuses to withdraw, and will hold out to the end, even though a permanent deadlock should result. Having won a victory for the first time in thirty years, the Missouri Republicans do not know what to do with it.

There is no doubt that the Russian Baltic fleet saw that torpedo-boat, There is similar unimpeachable testimony about a historic phantom ship. It was always seen after the tenth cocktail.

The "Little Father" talks pleasantly to "my children" about the duties of obedience. They already know the penalties of disobedience. ____

The net registered tonnage of the steamship Keemun, given on this page yesterday as 2527, should have been

Swinburne to the Czar. London-Algernon Charles Swinburne outributes to the Pail Mall Gazette a

onnet, entitled "Czar! Louis XVL! Adsit Omen." It reads as follows: Peace on his lying lips, and on his hands Blood, smilled and cowered the tyrant, seeing

afar His bondalayes perish and acclaim their Cznr. Now, sheltered scarce by murder's loyal

ands-Clothed on with slaughter, naked else he stand He flies and stands not, now the blood red

That marks the face of midnight. As a scar

Tyranny trembles on the brow it brands. And sbudders toward the pit where death-less death. Leaves no life more for liars and slayers Leaves no Fly, coward, and cower while there is time

to By Cherish awhile thy terror-shortened breath. Not as thy grandstre died, if Justice give Judgment, but slain by judgment thou shalt

die.

The Ethical Influence of a Good Senator.

Kansas City Star.

in view of the great success of Senator William Joel Stone's oration on "Purity," the Capital Lyceum and Debating Society announces the following interesting entertainment in its Winter course:

tainment in its Winter course: "The Horrors of Lynching," Senator Ben-jamin F. Tillman, of South Carolina. "Protecting the American Forests," Sen-ator Mitchell, of Oregon. "The Inviolate Ballot," Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana. "Should Most of the Votes Be Counted?" Senator Memey, of Mississippi. "Postoffices, the Root of All Evil," Senator Districh, of Nebraska. The series will conclude with a wint of

not to be any neglect or any defects in his daily life. The conqueror of him-self in time of peace must be a man if and Senator Burton, of Kansas, will be opponents. The question will be, "Re-solved, That Purity Is Less Monstrous plication of the socialistic principle, Than National Shame. sun-flag."

probably experience a wonderful cure.

Two French operatic singers engaged in a spirited fight on the stage recently durwo nurses ousekeeper ive maids was jealous of the tenor, and the greeneyed dingbat led him to smite the tenor good one over the cocoanut with a property sword. Other members of the cond butler company suspended the opera and piled in to prevent bloodshed, greatly to the disappointment of the audience, we do

Total not doubt. It is but a few days since Nearly \$25,000 a year for help alone, and I am not speaking now of the richest Eames slapped the face of a German singer in the Metropolitan Opera-House, families, whose payroll would be much larger. Some famous chef, for instance, like "Joseph," whom the Vanderbilts thanking God she wasn't a Dutchwoman or words to that effect. These incidents brought over, would receive \$10,000 a year. suggest a simple method of making grand And we know what a steam yacht costs opera popular with the masses. Let the And a stud farm! So summing up the year for one of our multi-millionaires, we singers be encouraged in their jealousies and when they scrap, let there be no inmay set down the main items, thus:

terference by the rest of the company. Then nearly every performance will be Running expenses of house in New port and New York, with wages and mainrise to, may 25 people, with food, wines, etc., but no special entertainliversified by a hair-and-toenail scrap and thousands of the plain people with no ear for anything beyond "Only a Bird in mes of entertaining, brilliant s, dinners, fetes, flowers, eic.... a Gilded Cage" will flock to "Parsifal," toulin, or whatever vehicle is chosen for the exhibition of the fighters. And lovers of music would also find it entertaining to hear, for instance, "Carmen" being sung while two builfighters in the corner tried

balls, dinners, fetes, flowers, etc. Steam yacht Expenses of stable and stud farms, with wages of, say, 30 mm. Stable and stud farms, with wages of say, 20 mm. Expenses of two other places, say at Palm Heach and in the Adirondarks. Clothes for husband and wife, daugh-ters and younger children. Pocket money for husband wife, daugh-ters and younger children. Automobiles If man could any longer be surprised by anything woman may do, he would Traveling expenses, with private cars, think it strange to note that yesterday's

special muttes on steamers, at hotels, etc. cold wind made the Portland kirl wrap furs around her neck until she was half-Three hundred thousand dollars a year without counting gifts and charities, doc-tors and trained nurses, new horses and

automobiles, new furniture and jewelry, pet dogs with fur-trimmed coats, talking dolls in lace dresses at \$100 each, and numberless other things, not to omit rlous follies, possibly gambling with thousands of dollars risked by the women at "bridge" and tens of thousands by the men at faro, roulette and baccarat.

Panama.

Home of the Dove-Plant, or Holy

Breathe sweetness where he wrough

is somewhat different from the life of an ordinary man in society. It is impossible for him to enjoy liberty and wealth such as so many of his fellow men seem to enjoy. . . I refer to this point more especially because of a simple fact-namely, that the soldier who would per-form his duties with credit on a battie-field must, of necessity, have trained him-with the credit on a battie-field must, of necessity, have trained him-

form his duties with credit on a hattle-field must, of necessity, have trained him-self to perform all that is expected of him in the days of peace. There ought Search out thy wealth, proud Panama: Bearch out thy weaks, prous ranam, Thy gold, thy pearls of silver sheen. Thy fruitful palms, thy thickets green Load thou the ships that ride between; Attire these as becomes a queen: The great ones greet these, Panama! he would aspire to the honor, with any The right, of being a fighting man under the Piow of the white and pea

Let all men over the core

Fortunate Propinguity of Hobes.

Saginaw Corr. Cottage Grove Leader. a Miller went to the Grove Saturday on horseback and on the road home got his horse in a ditch and had to hire a couple of hobos to get the horse out.

Czar Should Employ Experts. Morro Corr. Wasco News.

We would advise the Emperor of Rus sit to employ a delegation of Oregon poli-ticians from Salem to draft a form of government that would meet the wishes of his people.

Great Money In Onions.

Amity Advance. J. W. Gaunt, a farmer residing about four miles from North Yamhill, is report-ed to have sold 37,000 pounds of onlong last wook at an average price of \$2.10 per hundred. The onions were grown on less than two acres of ground and the yield is said to have been less than half the usual crop. Just think of the opportunities where less than two acres of land will 50,000 produce 1557 worth of onlons, and only a half crop at that! 40,000

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Clara-Did he propose to you before or after he kiesed you? Mand-I can't tell. During the excitement I forgot all the details-Life.

"Did you ever try any of our whicky, Judge" asked the dealer. "No," replied the Judge "but I tried a man today who had."-Tonker Stafenman,

Peggy-Tom says he loves me so much that he could die for me. Aunt Jane-Tom would do anything to escape work .- New

Would do anything to escape work-new Tork Press. Tommy-I can so count up to five on my fingers, can't I, ma? Ma-Yes, Tommy, but don't braz. I maw a little boy no older than you today who could count up to fifty. Tom-my-Gee while Where did he get all them fingers?-Philadelphis Press.

"How is your daughter progressing in the study of languages?" "Beautifuily," answered Mrs. Cumroz. "Has the a good foreign ac-cent?" "Yes, her Eacher says that she speaks German with a French accent and French with a German accent."-Washington Star.

"I suppose," said the plain person, "you are often deceived by apparentify description objects of charity whom you quietly help." "Yes, indeed." replied the great philanthropist, "it's just like throwing money away. The viry people you think will advertise you most never say a word about it."-Catholic Staniard and Times.

"Really, now," said the diner to the waiter "right down in your heart don't you believ this tipping system is all wrong ?" "Indeed I do," replied the waiter with feeling; "that fellow at the next table to mine has made \$2 today, and I've only made 20 cents." Yonkers Statesman

"Yes," said the city editor, with a note of regret in his voice, "I was surry to discharge Spacer. He was the best fire reporter we had. The trouble came last week. He wrote an obituary of Van Sandt Sapleigh and ended up by saying The loss was fully cov-ered by insurance." -- Fuck.

'Did you hear how McDipp was hazed last night?" asked the first freebman; "the sophe put him through a terrible ordeal." "What did they do to him?" saked the mecond fresh-man. "They burst into his room," said the first freebman. "and took all his cigaretter away from him."-Cleveland Leader.

Tom-I saw Slickely the other day, and he towas looking exceedingly prospecus. Dick-If you see him again tell him I'm out of town, Tom-What for? Dick-He once confided to me that the only time he car pretended to be a swell dresser was when se was broke and aut barrowing money .- Detroit Free Press.

ing to the shell holes and rugged rent of rocks on the hillsides of Port Arthur, with their lunch baskets empty and then canteens dry, who know the meaning that men live not on bread alone, in a way very few Christians have understood-men who draw their nourishment and men who draw their nourishment and strength from the world of the spirits-to command these men, their respect and their worship, you need of necessity be something greater than a mere human. General Nogi seems very happily suited for this high mission, more sacred, it may be, than that of a pope or a pricet. As a matter of fact, the men under General Nogi not only worship, him him him the sweetness where he wrought in

love him. The General is one of the very rare shrines in these civilized days in which dweil the ancient spirit and tradi-tions of the samural. Once upon a time be said: "A soldler, is a soldier, after all, and after a man becomes a soldier he must be perfectly willing to lead a life that is somewhat different from the life of an ordinary man in society. It is immossible out-peal his holy temple-clocks.

The series will conclude with a joint de-hate in which Senator Stone, of Missouri,

smothered, while she wore stockings about as heavy as a cobweb. WEX. J. General Nogi's Speech. Japanese Officer in Leslie's Monthly, To command the men who are bent on ccomplishing the impossible, men cling-

to kick each other into submission.

love him. The General is one of the very His oceans call across the land:

may be than that of a pope or a pricet. As a matter of fact, the men under General Nogl not only worship him but