# THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1905.

The death from nervous prostration

of C. K. Beckwith, president of the late

Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin,

Chadwick drama that was played be-

fore an astonished public several

months ago. The banker, so strangely

misled by the adventuress into a griev

ous waste of the bank's money to the

fatal impairment of its credit, fell III

An army divided against itself can-

not long stand against the single-mind-

ed efforts of the Jananese, and the res-

off disaster for a year, is significant of

the condition of affairs in the Russian

army. There probably never was a

between the officers on each side, but

when the two highest officers disagree

so bitterly as Kuropatkin and Grippen

berg have done, affairs are in a perilous

way. While Kuropatkin has done

nothing of especial brilliance during

the campaign, he has yet carried out

his announced plan of retiring on Muk-

den for Harbin, and has avoided disas-

ter in doing so. His withdrawal from

Manchuria will undoubtedly weaken

the confidence of the troops, and may

well be the signal for the collapse of

of neglect. Otherwise the heterogene-

ital fight, and through their Chamber

of Commerce indorsed Tacoma Then

back, because the Olympia merchants

threatened to trade somewhere else-in

==

English colliery-owners.

of naval construction is now swinging

the 10,000-ton battleships have gone out

of vogue. These new vessels are to be

would be established in Texas for the

growing and manufacture of silk was

given in yesterday's dispatches. In an-

other column appeared the news that

enough to stimulate thought.

they had been given seats for

realize to the full the horrors of war.

The new Portland ball team will con

tain few familiar faces. Therefore it

There is no truth in the rumor that

the Czar has offered Swinburne the po-

lack of a Carnegie

Flying Dutchman."

may be a good ball team.

sition of court poet.

be required to accommodate them.

-

empire

Portland, perhaps. But Seattle does

Russia's Eastern campaign

streets.

humanity.

chapter in the sensational

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1905

### SOMETHING ABOUT PROHIBITION.

Mr. Wallace McCamant, with whom The Oregonian does not agree in all things, though it does agree with him in many, on Sunday night, in an address at the People's Forum, said that he had always been an advocate of personal liberty, and therefore last year he had voted against so-called local option. "Should the right," he asked, of thousands to exercise their own volition be infringed in order that a score may be protected from an influence which leads them. into wrong-doing' Should the whole community be placed in a straight-jacket in order that the state may throw its protecting arm around the weakling?

Right here The Oregonian joins hands with Mr. McCamant. Here is an ex-, pression of best good sense. Mr. Mc-Camant's associations are largely with those who take the opposite viewand trim all men to the standard of the weakest; who would agree with the fox who had lost his tall, that the tall was a wholly unnecessary appendage, any-W8Y.

The fundamental truth is that no one proper use of anything in this world abuses it. Still less has any one the

about \$1 per car per diem for the 12,000 to 14,000 cars which the Armour Company alone operated, and that the cars earned, therefore, \$12,000 to \$14,000 every day in the year. "They could sell their products at net cost, could they not?" he inquired, "and yet make a profit on their business from the receipts of their "Certainly," was the reply. "I CATS?" have carried out your calculation, and find that if they only run these cars on an average of 100 days in the year the Armour Company would clear \$7,200,-000 by the operation." These are some of the abuses that

ought to be removed, so as to make it possible for all persons engaged in trade to get transportation on equal terms.

-POULTNEY BIGELOW ON THE PHILIP-

PINES. A dispatch from Boston, printed yeaterday, stated that Mr. Poultney Bigelow, just returned from the Philippines. says "the Filipinos are a thousand years behind the age, and it is a mis-

take to treat them like white men." This statement will undoubtedly produce deep distress in the bosoms of the 'antis" at Boston. Poultney Bigelow is a traveler, correspondent and author, of character and fame. He has been a lecturer on modern history at Yale, Princeton and Collumbla, has visited almost every part of the globe, and written much on coonial administration; his books on the

history of modern Europe, especially his great work on "The German Strug-gle for Liberty," have had great vogue. His sympathies run naturally with the critics of the policy we find necessary in the Philippines. These critics have transcendental ideas of the capacity of every proble for self-government; so they insist we should quit the islands, and leave the Filipinos to "govern

themselves." The reason why we can't leave the Fillpinos to govern themselves is that they do not possess any self-governing capacity. Observers like Secretary Taft and Poultney Bigelow doubt whether they ever will, and certainly do not think they ever will attain the selfgoverning capacity of Americans. We cannot put the control in their hands and be responsible to the world for their acts, which would quickly embroil us with other powers; we cannot abanion them to the tender mercies of the hawks of Germany, France, England, Japan and Russia, that are hovering about the Orient. We can do, then, thing else than we are doing now. The Filipinos are ignorant of the first principles of self-government, and even the Christian Filipinos must be guided and restrained. Not ten per cent of the

people speak Spanish, and the remaining ninety per cent or more are densely ignorant, superstitious and subject to imposition of all sorts. They know nothing of human history or of the experience of mankind, wrought out through ages in the larger world.

Secretary Taft says that "it is absolutely necessary, in order that the peo ple of the islands shall be taught the rudiments of self-government, that a firm, stable government under American guidance and control, in which the Filipino people shall have a voice, should be established, and that nothing but such a government can educate the people into a knowledge of what with those who would cut and prune self-government is." This work is under way, but progress is slow; and infinite patience is required. The demand that arises from time to time, in Congress and elsewhere, that the Fillpinos he given their independence and allowed to exercise their right of selfis under obligation to abstain from the government, is irrational and therefore impracticable. In every problem of because some weaking or some fool government the condition and the cir- a man whose brain was not normal, cumstances of a people must be conbut so constituted that the disagreeindeed that any It is strange eidered. one should suppose that the people of the Philippine Islands could establish and maintain a government upon the model of our own.

speech on British naval preparations ator Elkins said he had estimated it at of an acre, or of a mile, of land, hanging part on edge over the canyon The Secretary of State for War a few days ago made a public speech in which where the big stumps, six feet acros he commended the Russian revoluon the average, stand as thick as apple trees in an orchard? Who will pay for tionaries in thinly-veiled language Even the Premier, at the time of the the powder to blow them out, or will feed the fires to consume them? Presi-North Sea outrage, made public statements that he was entirely unable to dent Roosevelt has wise ideas about re back up with facts. Such blunderings foresting the logged-off lands. He made and lack of tact are apparently becom this very clear the other day. There are immense areas available for this ing so common that they cease to atprocess now, without stripping the tract much attention. Salisbury's refmountains, glades and canyons of the erence to Spain as a dying nation of standing trees that have been for cen Chamberlain's remark about those who sup with the devil needing a long spoon turies maturing. No, the Nation has wasted its heritage, and opened its -the devil in the case being Russiatreasures to be stolen under the guise would now arouse no indignant protests.

closes a

of law, long enough. Let us save the fragments that remain. The interests of the Nation very far outweigh th possible chances that any individual may have from the continuance of the

timber and stone act. Let it be re-

# pealed.

IMPROVING ON LEGEND. Woman is considered to be as curiously inquisitive today as ever she was, but there are indications that this is a

under the terrible mental strain to mistaken view. Bluebeard's young wife which he was subjected by the discloswas so consumed by curiosity that she ure of Mrs. Chadwick's methods, and peeped into the secret chamber, and, was not able to rally. A weak man having there beheld the bones of her rather than a dishonest one, lacking in predecessors in hubby's affections, was judgment rather than in principle, his about to be dispatched by that enraged downfall was pitiful. Having paid the disciplinarian when rescue came. Sinc penalty for his transgression, whatever that time Bluebeard has been regarded it was, to the uttermost, the tongue of as the monster of monsters in his own censure will be relatively dumb when line, although not more than six o his acts are called in question by the seven wives had been tumbled into the Federal Court, before which he was to room of death. How different with the have been arraigned on five indictments wives of Johann Hoch, who is presently for violation of the National banking to be welcomed to Chicago by a depu laws. tation of fifteen survivors of the sister

hood. Of all the thirty-seven women new discoveries may have brought this number to forty by the time this is read-of all these not one appears to have possessed curiosity enough to unlock the Bluebeard chamber of Hoch's past career. All were married to the

man without inquiry into his antecedents or thought of those that had gone through the ceremony before with this suitor by wholesale. Hoch was evidently accustomed to

easy conquests. The landlady of the New York house in which he was captured said that Hoch had not been twenty minutes under her roof before he offered to peel some potatoes for her and within twenty-four hours he had proposed marriage. It is reasonable to believe that Hoch must have been "given the marble heart" by a number of women, but two-score easy victories had made him believe in quick wooing

and had doubtless led him to accept occasional rebuffs with philosophic calm, certain that good fish remained in the sea. The man's career shows clearly how many women do regard marriage as a holiday matter, one requiring no deliberation, and its bonds something to be shuffled off easily.

Besides an indefinite number of charges of bigamy, Hoch is also alleged to have embezzled money belonging to thirty-three different women, to have been a perjurer, a forger, to have practiced medicine illegally, and lastly he is thought to have murdered eight women. If but a part of these charges are true, Hoch is so much greater a criminal than the legendary Bluebeard that his name is likely to pass into the currency of language as fild that of Burke. Lombroso would find in Hoch a congenial study. In a recent trial Lombroso came to the defense of a friend, a man named Olivo, living at Bergamo, accused of wife-murder. The prisoner did not deny that he had killed his wife, but pleaded that she was a woman of very disagreeable character. Lombroso gave a precis of his book on "Degener acy," and said that the defendant was

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A case of good-bye and not au revolr with General Grippenberg.

Love of excitement led a New Yorker to come a burglar. His moderation is evident when one remembers that he might have satisfied his cravings by becoming a politician.

About this time valentines begin to appear in the store windows.

Hoch, the much-married man arrested in New York, laughed at the story that he had proposed to his landlady, "Would a man ask a widow," he said, "when there are so many unmarried girls? That's a pretty poor argument. "Vidders", are always popular; girls only sometimes.

American preachers are "reviving" London, which will need no assistance in relapsing.

Two wonders in one, as the Charleston News and Courler says: First, the discovery of a \$5,000,000 diamond in Africa, and, second, that so far no actress says she lost it.

Warehouse inspector Halloway, of Chicago, claimed \$4 in his accounts for in specting a grain elevator which stands in the State of Indiana, and the Chicago papers see in this a proof of the city's greatness. Even city officials, they say are unable to tell where Chicago ends, Indiana is probably inside the city limits just as the Nome district is part of Seattle

Canon McAlpine, whose speech to the Galway peasants, declaring that people would be fools to starve "so long as fat sheep were grazing on the hillside or sleek kine were browsing on the plain, was cabled to this country, has recently had the pleasure of seeing his words hear ignation of Kuropatkin, who has staved fruit. A few nights after his speech a thief stole all the Canon's turkeys, and left a note thanking him for the hint.

war without jealousies and bickerings Jamestown is now struggling along the thorny path from which Oregon so lately emerged into the plain of assured success.

> General Grippenberg Went to the front Now he's gone to the rear-My! what a stunt!

For young men with a high rating, the

most effective valentine is a marked copy of Bradstreet's.

The Marquam Gulch cougar should remember how Sheriff Word dealt with the tiger.

"How to Make Money" has suspended publication. Perhaps the editor is about Persistent rumors charging unnecessary severity in the government of the to practice instead of preach.

wards of the Boys' and Girls' Aid So-Manchuria's "red-beards," or Chunchu clety on the East Side have been set brigands, have made their appearance in at rest by the findings of the legislative a London music-hall. A troupe from the committee appointed for that purpose. Liaoyang district is giving exhibitions. It is necessary to hold an even, steady Among their attractions we note a and strict hand over the charges of the Chinese girl who does a coon shouting society brought in from sad conditions turn. A Chinese singing coon songs of the made-in-England variety should be well ous household could not be managed at worth hearing. all. Considerate people know this and

give slight credence to tales of sever-A New York girl rejected a lover so ity that busybodies from time to time often that he became desperate and, meetcirculate in the neighborhood or on the ing her in the street with another man, It is right and proper, howknocked her down with a heavy cane he ever, to look into such charges, since carried. The man was arrested, but when in many older institutions than this appeared in court the girl said she similar charges have been substantihadn't known that Jack loved her so ated by disclosures that have shocked much, and they were married. It is to be

hoped that Jack's love will not cool after marriage, and that he will not be shy The Seattle people, with their usual about expressing it with the poker or nthusiasm, jumped into the State Capwhatever club comes handlest

An East Side physician sends the folthey had another meeting and took it

dor, in response to an invitation from the lowing clipping from a local paper: President, accompanied Mr. Spring Rice, Portland's Chinatown is said to be gradually decreasing in population. At pres-ent there are estimated to be 5000 male Chi-ness who resided here. There are only be-tween 100 and 150 Chinese women. Vigilant the first Secretary of the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, to the White House last night for an informal chat, the Diplonot intend to keep its hands off. A prominent real estate dealer says he Customs-House officials more than counteract the effects of immigrat

# STATEHOOD DEBATE ENDS.

Dries Up. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.-The long drawn-out general debate on the bill creating two states out of the Territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory and New Mexico and Arizona was concluded today speech by Beveridge, which conwith a with a speece by isveridge, which con-sumed the greater part of the day's ses-sion. He reviewed the principal argu-ments in opposition to the bill, giving special attention to the proposition to unite Arizona and New Mexico. He spoke for almost three hours, and closed amid a ardial burst of applause from the gal-eries. Previous to Beveridge's speech. ierles. Foraker spoke in support of his amend-ment to eliminate Arizona and New Mexico from the proposition.

Foraker spoke in favor of striking out that portion of the bill relating to Ari-zona and New Mexico. His opposition to the bill was based upon the consolidation of Arizona and New Mexico into one state. While he did not indorse all the details of the provision for the union of Okiahoma and Indian Territory, he was willing to accept it. Referring to the character of the people of Arizona and New Mexico, Foraker said that peasibly ome are not as good as they should be,

but he contended that they are not alone as a community in that respect. Beveridge advocated the passage of the bill as reported by the committee on territories, which provides for the creation rangements contemplate the of two states out of the four remaining of packages up to 4% pounds territories. Beveridge based his advocacy of the hill upon the theory that Congress has absolute control of the creation of new states, and, in elaborating, he said were paramount to the wishes of the peo-ple of the territories. He declared that the Constitution gave Congress power to

laimed by some of the opponents of the

I know that not one out of a hundred

"No doubt," replied Alger, "the Senator

Beveridge closed with an appeal on he

half of his committee for the passage o

FLURRY AMONG THE DIPLOMATS

Social Call of Old Friend on Presi-

dent the Innocent Cause.

sian Ambassador. The Ambassador re-

ceived the most positive and categorical

assurances that this Government was not

exchanging any ideas with any govern

ment regarding the ending of the war,

and that the conference at the White

House was without political significance

Sir Mortimer Durand called after Count

Cassini and saw Secretary Hay for the

first time in several days. It can be stated very positively that,

however wide the range of conversatio

last night, and it naturally did include the

visit was entirely without political pur

pose or result. Mr. Spring Rice is an old

friend of the President, having been at

tached to the Embassy here when Mr. Roosevelt was Civil Service Commission-

er, and no diplomat in Washington enjoys

closer relations with the President an

President and the Secretary would both like to see Mr. Rice come to Washington

as first Secretary, as would the Ambassa-dor, but it is feared that, in view of his

recent transfer to St. Petersburg, it will

be impossible. He served with Sir Morti-

mer in Persla and is a warm friend of

the Ambassador. Mr. Spring Rice expects to sail for home some time this week.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL READY

It Contains Provisions for Much

Work, Partly at Local Expense.

harbor bill has been practically complet-ed. Under the head of new legislation

there is a provision which strengthens the

authority of the Engineering Department

in preventing the dumping of refuse and

channels. Provision for more than 109

A feature of the bill is the insertion

at the harbor of Nome, Alaska, at a

Minor Business of the Senate.

Philippine Railroad Bill Is Law.

other material in harbors and navigable

surveys is contained in the bill.

ost of \$500,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 .- The river and

Secretary Hay than Sir Mortimer.

situation in Russia, the object of

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 .- Because Sir

present bill should become a law.

sand ever read it or knew anything

MII.

here for?

about It.

the bill.

A

arrangement settled and that the French impose any condition in such legislation, and quoted many precedents to show that arrangement only awaits the adjustment of details which are not considered seri-The advantages secured are such the tendency was toward large areas and extensive population in forming new states, which, he said, must be the case in that probably some modification will be made in the charges for carrying foreign mails on the American railroads order to do justice to sister states. He

# GENERAL BUSINESS OF HOUSE ated by a mountain range, as had been

Canal Bill to Be Rushed.

Beveridge contended that the creation WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 .- There was of Arizona Territory had not involved any spirited debate on a bill to ratify an ontract to maintain the boundary thus greement with the Indians on the established, and his argument on this point caused an interruption by Alger, who said that people who settled in Arioshone or Wind River Reservation. in Wyoming. Opposition came princh paily from Fitzgerald (Dem., N. Y.) and McMoran (Dem., Mich.), and was based zona had gone there on a practical con-tract with the National Government. upon an alleged special preference to "If." he said, "the United States is not be granted to some one to select \$40 acres of valuable mineral and oil lands coing to keep its agreement, what are we of said reservation. Mondell (Rep., Beveridge replied that there was no Wyo.), Lacey (Rep., Ia.) and Hitch-cock (Rep., Neb.) supported the meas-

more reason why a perpetual pledge should have been given to the people of ure, the former becoming engaged in a heated colloquy with McMoran, who Arizona than to those of any other territory. He said that the principal reason for the original creation of the Territory charged that it was proposed to rob the Indians. of Arizona in 1863 was to supply offices to

defeated Congressmen. Beveridge asked Alger how many of the Arizona people and pass the bill, but the bill failed for receive the necessary two-thirds vote had ever read the so-called pledge of per petual autonomy to that territory, and Alger replied by asking how many of the and was lost.

Unanimous consent was given, mak-ing the bill to provide for the govern-New Mexico people had read it. "Why," responded Beverldge, "I know all that the Senator knows about it, and ment of the Panama Canal Zone, etc., a continuing order of the House to be called up at any time. The bill, among other things, abolishes the Panama. Canal Commission and puts the management of canal affairs in the hands

knows all that I do, and more, but I know that, when I was in Arlfong, I heard a the President The river and harbor appropriation number of men refer to the pledge in a bill was reported.

## way showing perfect familiarity with it." He added that he had become the owner REPLY TO SWAYNE PRESENTED of considerable property in Arizona which he would sell in a minute if the

House Managers Reiterate Charges and Senate Receives Replication.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 .- The House today again had before it the Swayne impeachment case. Palmer (Rep., Pa.) presented the replication of the managers of the House to the answer of The replication reiterates the Judge. that Judge Swayne "is guilty of the high crimes and misdemeanors men-tioned in said articles, and that the Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassa- House of Representatives is ready to

prove the same." Without comment of any kind, the collcation was adopted.

Authority was given the managers to file with the Secretary of the Senate any of the subsequent pleadings they

matic Corps was agog today over the supposed significance of the conference. shall deem necessary. An early caller at the State Department At 2 o'clock the Senate convened a court to receive the replication, which was presented by the House managers, today was Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, who spent some time with Sec-retary Hay. The hesitancy with which were present to meet Mesars. Thurston and Higgins, counsel for the Minister replied to the question as to whether peace proposals were in the air contributed to the suspicions already The ceremony con-Judge Swayne. sumed ten minutes and at its conclusion the court adjourned until Friday. affoat that this movement was contemplating a step toward intervention. Later February 10. in the day came Count Cassini, the Rus-

the

The

for

FOREIGN PARCELS POST.

## Weary Stream of Talk in the Senate Arrangement Is Made With Britain and France.

PARIS, Feb. 6 .- W. S. Shallenberger Second Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States, has completed an ar-rangement with the Postoffice Departments here and in London, which are expected to make a number of Important changes in handling trans-Atlantic mails. Mr. Shallenberger said today:

"The decisions are tentative, but are sufficiently advanced to indicate that there is no doubt of satisfactory conclusion. The arrangements include

First-Sorting the mails on board scenners, so as to be ready for distribution when they arrive at New York. Second Bradjustment of the transcontinental railroad charges for carrying British mails across the United States to and from Australia. Third-Parvels posts netween the United States and England and the United States and France.

The trip of Messars, Shallenberger and Masten followed a conference with First Aspistant Postmaster-General Wynne, at which it was decided to make an effort to settle these long-pending questions. The Americans say they found the officials in London and Paris teady to co-operate, so that little remains to be settled but the details and the ratification of the authorities at Washington.

The system to be adopted on hoard the steamers is the same as in use on American railroad cars. The parcels post arconveyance of packages up to 4½ pounds at the rate of 12 cents per pound under similar con-ditions to the present German-American parcels post. Heretofore the service has en carried on through the express comthe interests of the Nation as a whole pany, and will continue so with packages

over 445 pounds. Mr. Shallenberger considers the English

contended that Arizona and New Mexico were similar in topography and other characteristics, and not naturally separ

Mondell's Pet Bill Killed-Panama

4

Mondell moved to suspend the rules

right to force this false theory of du on others.

Man is a responsible being, or he is nothing. When God made man-we use the common phrase-he set temptation before him. The Maker of man-let us say it with reverence-apparently knew no other way to develop responsibility and character and accountability in man. Strength is produced only through temptation. The weakest fall, What then? The strongest survive, and they are some good to the world. It is through them alone that the world

They who are so weak as to fall the victims of any passion or appetite-the world is well rid of them. This is the way of Nature, and it is inexorable. There is nothing in this world that is not for use-for reasonable use-and they who abuse anything in this world must take the consequences. Source of all greatest abuses and evils is the sexual function. Is it to be prohibited or abolished?

### ABOLISH PRIVATE CARS.

One of the greatest of all the evils of railway discrimination arises through use of special cars, by firms and com binations engaged in the meat, fruit, furniture, livestock. liquor and other trades. No railroad ought to be permitted to haul cars other than its own or those of another road. The railroads are not favorable to the refrigerator or other special cars, but haul them be cause if they do not their competitors will. Yet they who own these cars and get this special service have a tremendous advantage over the ordinary and smaller shipper. Statements made before the Interstate Commerce Commission show forth the results of these operations, in a most striking way.

We get some mention of these things telegraph, but the statements are too elaborate to be telegraphed in full. We now have by mail the entire statement delivered a few days ago by E. M. Ferguson, of Duluth, Minn. In this statement the injustice to the ordinary shipper from the use and abuse of the special and private freight-car service presented at some length. It was in making it unlawful for railroads to carry goods in its own cars, or in the cars of some other railroad. The abuse of the private-car system was aggravated, further, he urged, by secret routing and expediting of such cars, against the interests of the ordinary shipper.

Astonishing figures were produced at the hearing as to the profits of the private-car companies or nrms, watch United States-virtually forcing the railroads to haul them, by playing one road against another. In giving details Mr. Ferguson said the Interstate Commission had reported that the rental of the cars paid as mileage by the railroads would alone be sufficient to replace the cars in three years, or a return of 33 1-3 per cent per annum gross. on the cost of construction. Senator Elkins desired him to give his opinion as to what net return was secured from each car for each day that it was in operation. Mr. Ferguson thought it

would amount to about \$6 a day. Sen-

# GOVERNMENT TIMBER LANDS.

While the air is thick with tales, true and exaggerated, of the robberies of the public timber domain, it is in order to repeat that, when the Government uses all its energies to detect and punish such land frauds as are matters of history, its powers are exhausted. The laws which have given color, opportunity and shelter to those who have learned the easy way to handle timber lands stand unrepealed. These fingerposts on the road first to fraud and so on to the Penitentiary still strike the eye in plain light of day. It is useless to say that those who break the terms of the law are responsible, and that it is the breach, not the observance, of the timber-land laws which has dragged

the culprits down. The facts are plain. In the first place, the bait is too enticing. When one can for \$400 get from the public timber worth \$4000 or more it is a terrible inducement to step as close as possible to the ragged edge of conspiracy and perjury. Next, these temptable people all know that the day will soon, and possibly very soon, dawn when the chance will be gone for good. Hence the hurry to get in before the

door is shut. This talk about a chance for the poor man is contemptible. There is no more reason why the poor man should either steal the Nation's heritage, or be presented with a slice of it for one-tenth of its value, than that the rich man or even the bugbear corporation should have similar chances on a large scale. Let us see things as they are. The per cent, whatever it is, of the forests and woodlands yet in the public domain should be at once withdrawn from sale, in large quantities or in small. There is no need for any more timber land being opened to provide for the business needs of the Nation for many years to come. Already timber speculators and purchasers, large and small, own enough, and more than enough, to urged that the only relief possible was feed the market for the next forty years in these states of the Northwest-and in Oregon in particular. Let them have is popularly called "betterment" of the a chance to work off some of their spoils, and meanwhile what is left in the Nation's ownership will increase in worth, and may be handled in a more businesslike way than by selling it for a tenth or fifteenth of its value. The timber and stone act was passed while the Nation was sleeping on its owneroperate their own cars throughout the ship. President Roosevelt has still another chance to prove himself the true guardian that we all believe him to be of the timber lands of the United States. Congress so plainly is following his lead in the fierce fight for the people's rights against the railroads that he should be encouraged to go yel

farther. There used to be talk that the timber should be cleared off and the hardy settior have his chance to get a cheap farm on the soil where the timber grew. This is pititul stuff to us who dwell in sight and knowledge of the forests of the Pacific States. What is the value ingly ill-advised and guite unnecessary

able character of the wife had such a effect on it that he could not help killing her. On this evidence the jury acquitted the man. It is difficult to discover any other line of defense that can be adopted by Hoch, even although a Chicago jury is not likely to regard murder justifiable in the case of a dis agreeable wife.

### A HOLIDAY FOR ALL.

With the basic principles of the proc lamation issued yesterday under the auspices of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, thoughtful, considerate people are in sympathy. It is readily conceded that the farm-or rather what it stands for-is the cornerstone of the Republic, productively speaking; that the factory comes next in importance, and that underlying and overtopping all of the vast productive resources of labor and capital thus combined is the American home.

To the end that these elements, the influence of which is brought out to a considerable extent in detail, may be publicly acknowledged as supreme, certain, conditions and observances have been formulated in this address, which are more or less relevant to the purpose in view. It is asked, for example, that Washington's birthday, February 22, be observed as "Farm, Home and Factory Day." This is all right as far as it goes, but why, it may be asked, should it not be celebrated or observed in a spirit of patriotism, as heretofore, by all classes of American people, including the vast army of school children? Is there any special reason why the American people should withdraw their thoughts from the real achievements of Washington's life and endeavor and concentrate them as suggested upon conditions affecting the "farm, home and factory"? Does not Washington belong to all the people by virtue of his achievement? Is not this anniversary properly a day for the masses and not a day for the classes? As well ask that the Fourth of July be set apart for the celebration of our industrial growth, and considerations for the improvement of factory conditions. It is well always to observe the fitness of things, and It is especially necessary to do so when essaying what

ordinary conditions of life. The name of Washington is held be fore the people of America as a synonym of patriotism, of courage, of patience, and finally-through the steadfast exercise of these virtues-of achievement. The American home and its betterment cannot demand greater virtues than these, and it may well share with all other institutions of the land, the universal basis of which is liberty, the honor and the pleasure, and, ethically speaking, the profit, which accrues from the annual celebration of Washington's birthday.

British officials of late appear to express themselves without considering the extraneous importance given their utterances by their positions. One of the Civil Lords of the Admiralty has just aroused Germany by an exceed-

proposes to offer to the state a site on of Increase top of a high Seattle hill-a capitol site dent adds that with re-The correspo worth \$100,000. So it would appear that

gard to the President's views on race Seattle, which rarely "passes up a good thing," also wants the capital-probsuicide the Customs-House officials should avoid meddling in politics. ably because Tacoma wants it. It will

Some rather interesting bits of testitake a two-thirds vote to remove the seat of government from Olympia; and mony are contained in a report of the It may yet be found that the old town divorce case of Dr. Herkimer, chief saniis not without friends or influence. tary inspector of Brooklyn. To the ques-"Are you temperate or intemper ate?" Dr. Herkimer replied: "I am pro-

Some curious information concerning foundly temperate." A little later he said Iceland is given in the annual report from the United States Consul at he had gone to an inebriates' home for Copenhagen. The per capita trade of "nervous trouble, stomach trouble and Iceland is declared to be much greater possibly a little alcoholic trouble." than that of any of the commercial merely temperate man might have serious nations, and the standard of living is "alcoholic trouble." but a profoundly tem high. Education is compulsory and perate man could have but little alcoholic there is not an illiterate in the countrouble. To the question, "Did you ever use profane language?" Dr. Herkimer retry. Practically all of the world's eiderdown comes from Iceland, 7000 pounds plied: "That depends upon what you call having been exported last year. Iceprofane. Some people call damn prolandic ponles are another source of revfane. I don't suppose I would be a man enue, being sold in large numbers to unless I sometimes said damn-sometimes with an adjective, but I am not in th habit of using profanity." That expresses Japan is convinced that enormous the views of a number of people on the

battleships will be the type of future use of expletives. warships, and is preparing to have built With an ever watchful eye for the hapvessels of 18,500 tons. The pendulum

piness of all classes, the Kansas City World remarks that if dice shaking in in the direction of the monster ships cigar stores is to be prohibited there will that were the fashion in the '80s, after be a dull and listless time for the girl behind the counter.

armed with 10-inch guns as their sec-Paragraphs on the crisis in Russia have ondary batteries, and will have to be seen legion, but undoubtedly the worst of of such great beam that new docks will the bunch is perpetrated by a Kansas City paper, which says: "The Russian throne comes nearer to being on the bomb News that a large colony of Japanese than any other in the world."

WEX. J.

PARTICULARS ARE NOT WANTED Illinois Investigators Shut Off Comer-

Japan had passed a retroactive law prohibiting foreigners from mining in the ford, and He Cries "Whitewash." These items are different SPRINGFIELD, III., Feb. 6 .- Represen tative Frank D. Comerford, author of the charges of corruption that precipitated If Booth Tarkington, or any of the the legislative investigation now in progother American authors who have ress, gave his fellow solous today a still greater shock. He attempted to read what he called a bill of particulars, retaken to politics, were to be imprisoned, what a commotion would be caused among the readers of the "best sellers." In Russia, however, Gorky's arrest does not appear to have created After half an hour's deliberations much stir, probably on account of the the committee announced that a full in-vestigation would be made of everything touched upon in the bill. A heated wrangle ensued. Mr. Comerford inti-A curious incldent occurred in Paris last week in connection with the North

# To Testify in Land-Fraud Cases.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash ngton, Feb. 6 .- Harry C. Robertson, sec to Senator Mitchell, left for Portretary and last night, having been subbearing on the case of Hermann than that of Senator Mitchell.

### No Result at Jefferson City.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. The sixteenth ballot for United States WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.-The President today signed the bill authorizing rall-Senator taken today was without re sult. The ballot resulted: Niedring-haus, 50: Cockrell, 55: Kerens, 11: Pet-tijohn, 2: Finkelberg, 1; Senator Gardway construction in the Philippines, and of St. Louis, 1. There were 28 the authority to guarantee bonds to the extent of 4 per cent of \$30,000,000. palrs.

### Good Service is Recognized.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 .-- Secretary Morton today directed a letter to Paymaster General Harris, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, informing him that, although his statutory retirement will occur on March 10 next, it is the department's wish that he remain at the head of the bureau for at least a year after that date, in recognition of his excellent administration.

MAY DISPLACE ITS PRESIDENT

## Portland Mining Company Divided on Burns' Policy In Labor War.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Feb. 6 .- The annual stockholders' meeting of the Portland Mining Company was held in this city today to determine what persons were holders of stock and entitled to vote. President Burns appointed a committee. was instructed to report during the afternoon.

President Burns intimated that, unless he secured some support from the Strat-ton interests, he probably would be deposed as president. He attributed the opposition to his re-election to the position taken by him in the recent miners' strike in Colorado. Among those opposing blm are Frank G. Peck, his brother-in-law, and Thomas F. Burns, his brother. When President Burns called the meet-

ing to order this afternoon, a number of proxies were reported by the committee, which stated that its work was still incomplete. A full report will be made to-

morrow morning. In his annual report, President Burns rongly criticized Governor Peabody and General Bell, of the Colorado militia, de claring that they have interfered with th rights of labor, and finds fault with the board of directors of the Portland Com-pany for not sustaining him in a suit for lamages brought by him against Peaoody and Bell for closing the mine. This suit was later dismissed by the board over Burns' protest.

# HE DEFINES THE CLOSED SHOP

### Tailors' Union Secretary Says Non union Men Are Not Barred.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 6 .- The first National convention of the Journeymen Tailors' Union in 12 years opened here today. John B. Lennon, general secretary, in discussing the open shop, said: "A union shop is not, under union rules and practices, a closed shop to nonunion lats. We do not object to giving em ployment to those who are not men After, however, the nonunionist has been employed, if an agreement exists with our union as to prices and conditions of labor, we insist that the nonunion man or woman shall cast their lot with our or ganization in the maintenance of wager and other conditions of labor."

Lennon recommended a federation of the tallors with the Garment-Workers of America. During the year there was a net gain of 89 locals, with a present total Strike membership of 15,000 members. or lockout benefits have been paid to 37 locals, the total amount of benefit expended being \$54,842.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, spoke to the delegates at the afternoon session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 .- When the Senate convened today Stone present-ed a memorial from the Missouri Legislature for the enactment into law the President's recommendations the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Spooner presented a memorial from the Wisconsin Legislature praying for a revision of the tariff laws.

attempt to whitewash. Sea inquiry. The Minister of Public Instruction usually sends complimen-

on the Siberian Railroad will make him

mated that there was bad faith and an

tary tickets to the state theaters to dis tinguished visitors in Paris. The commissioners were amused to find that The in the land fraud cases. It is understood that his testimony will have more direct General Grippenberg has left the front for St. Petersburg. A round-trip

A bill was passed adding to the State of Arkansas a small strip of land in Fort Smith, now in Indian Territory.

of a number of projects for which ap-propriations are made conditional upon the expense of the improvement being shared by the state or municipality bene fited. These include: Tacoma harbor fited. far more sweeping. The com-Washington, \$40,000 cash and an author zation of \$200,000 upon the maintenance of the improvement after completion.

inforcing his attack and giving charges in detail far more sweeping. The com-mittee declined to hear the document The bill carries authorization for a ranchise to the Nome Improvement franchise to the Nome Improvement Company to dredge and construct jettles