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## TWO NEW STATES.

Oklahoma and New Mexico are to be states if the House at Washington shall concur in the action of the Senate passing the statehood bill. The stars on the flag will then number forty-seven and the territories of Arizona and Alaska will alone remain out of the Union. In due time they will, no doubt, come in, and then we may find Hawaii, Porto Rico and perhaps the Philippines knocking at our doors for recog nition as sovereign states. The discussion of the statehood bill in the Senate was notable for its absence of political color, but it is a significant fact that the elimination of Arizona from the bill was accomplished by union of a minority of Republicans with almost the entire body of Democrats. It is easy to see how the Democratic party hopes ultimately to gain an advantage by this policy. New Mexico is heavily Republi-Arlzona is doubtful, but has been for many years inclined to be Demoeratic. Two years ago the Democratic delegate to Congress in Arlzona was elected by a plurality of 477. In 1904 the the small margin of 872. New Mexico average plurality in a total vote of less than 50,000 has been from 5000 to 10,000 for the Republicans. If Arizona can later be made a state, the Democrats may gain two United States Senators. Coupled with New Mexico there is no present prospect of Democratic success In Oklahoma the Democrats likewise may have strong hopes of ultimate control. Its tendency is Democratic. vote of about 100,000 the Republican candidate for delegate was successful in 1904 by 1586 and in 1902 by 394. To be sure, the possible political affiliations of Indian Territory are to be determined, but to the Democratic mind there would seem to be no reason to apprehend any disadvantage in securing the sympathy and co-operation of the Choctaws and the Chickasaws and the other civilized ab-

The area of New Mexico is 122 460 square miles, making one of the large etates of the Union, and its population at the last census 195,210. Its population is half American and half Mexican. It is a territory of great resources, but it is nevertheless a fact that it has increased in population slower than any other region of the United States. Ever since the treaty of 1848 the people of New Mexico have been within the pale of the American Union, and one-half of them are today as much foreigners as when they came into this country. They speak the Spanish language; they teach it in the public schools; they use it in their Legislative Assemblies. Their laws are published both languages, and they are obliged to have interpreters in their courts, not to interpret statements of witnesses, but arguments of lawyers, charges of the court, and all directions and information for the grand and petit jurors, a thing unheard of in any other portion of this country. But, now that New Mexico is to be a state, and not a mere ward of the Nation, it may be expected that the American population of New Mexico will take stronger hold and instruct the rising generation in the English language and American ways, although they may never become as perfectly assimilated as the German or Scandinavian people who have come in such vast numbers to our Northern

The surprising condition is impos upon the people in the State of Oklahoma that the sale of liquors shall be prohibited within their boundaries for the period of twenty-one years. It was oversight, for maintenance and operaprimarily proposed that the prohibition should apply only to Indian Territory, and was designed for the protection of the five civilized tribes of Indians-Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks and Seminoles-and all scattered rempants of other tribes who are placed on reservations. The membership of the five civilized tribes is about 80,000, although the total population of the territory has been advanced by the influx of white people to more than 400,-The lands of the Indians have it has been heretofore provided by law then be full citizens of the United

such as they were, will be extinguished. At that time, then, they will stand in precisely the same relation to the state as any other citizen. The number of Indians in Oklahoma Territory is just about the same as in Indian Territory. It has, indeed, been said that there are more full-blood Indians in Oklahoma than in Indian Territory. The reason, then, for extending the prohibition clause to the entire proposed new state is obvious, although it is not so obvious why the vast white population in Oklahoma, comprising eight-tenths of the whole, should be placed under this unique restriction. It would appear to be taken for granted in Oklahoma Territory, judging from the enthusiasm with which the enactment of the statehood bill was received, that the prohibi tion clause is not to be regarded seri-

ously., There is a strong probability that the amendment may be stricken out by the House. If it is not, the constitution of the new state must contain a prohibition clause, and Oklahoma will then handle its liquor problem in the same queer way as Iowa, North Dakota and Muine, where the whisky jug may be said to be a permanent fixture in every household-that is to say, in every household where the head of the family has any desire to imbibe-and the "jag wagon" is familiar to all travelers on the public roads.

The State of Oklahoma will have an area of 68,830 square miles. The total population at this time is nearly 1,000,-000, making it the greatest territory point of population yet admitted to the Union. The Indians have attained a degree of civilization higher than any other Indians in the United States They are law-abiding, intelligent, sober, moral, and have complete respect for the family relation. They have not exercised the right of suffrage, except in their tribal establishments. If they are to be American citizens, it is strange the Government proposes to regard them merely as Indians and has fastened upon them a piece of sumptuary legislation that the United States has heretofore applied only to Indian reservations and the denizens and hangers-on thereof.

A MAD WORLD, MY MASTERS: When old Dr. Samuel Johnson looked

at the vats and barrels, the mash tubs and drags of Thrale's Brewery, he exclaimed: "The potentiality of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice." to face with yesterday's dispatches what stronger words could he have used? The power of the English language is exhausted and the mind refuses to translate the figures into any kind of concrete facts. Seventy-odd thousand miles of railroad are to be in one control, the huge continent of North America gridironed with the steel roads mastered, owned or controlled by one small group of men, and in that group one dominating power. Not an interest of the farm, the mine, the works or the factory but lies at their mercy-up to a point. And the events of the past few weeks have shown that such a point has been reached. The hotheads among the American people were cry ing for Government ownership. A little thought suggested by these amazing figures should, it is submitted, lay that specter for many a long year to come.

The bonds outstanding of the roads in the combination of the Vanderbill and Harriman interests, with a mileage of 40,849, represented \$30,166 per mile, The stocks of the same roads in the same combination represent, in addition, \$25,802 per mile, or stock and bonds together, \$55,968 per mile. The total capital for the amalgamation of the Gould-Pacific, the Rockefeller group Republican candidate was successful by proper, and the Santa Fe, with the first-named lines (making an aggregate may, therefore, he given up as hopeless of 72,740 miles), reaches the astounding sum of \$3,895,220,000. But in th dispatches the distribution between stock and bonds is not given for these additions. But the total capital of the additions is shown at \$1,608,950,000, or \$50,405 per mile Now, no one suggests confiscation by

> the Government of the capital of the railroads, but the purchase of them. On what reasonable and practicable principle could such a value be ascertained without taking into account the ruling market prices of the paper evidences of ownership? While it is true that the control of vast quantities of this capi tal is held by the groups of moneyed owners, yet an enormous amount is owned by the small capitalists and in vestors of savings all over the world These people have resorted to the oper markets and have bought the bonds and stock in good faith, and have a just and vested right in the same. would it be possible to confine the transaction to any group of railroads all or none would have to be taken over. It might be possible to admit the purchase of the bonds of the railroads by the Nalton, on the principle that the bonds might represent actual cash investments. But the stocks? To load the purchase with the aggregate volume of water would be a proposition no politician would dare to father. Yet without it, gross injustice would be

wrought. It was conceivable that this grea people, writhing under a sense of being owned, driven and harried by these corporations, could contemplate any means to get free, however startling and illogical. They had, moreover, the conviction that it was not a natural dilemma, but one created by laws and institutions of man's devising, from which they suffered. In the crisis of the struggle came the remembrance that the power that created could con trol. And the knot was cut. What the Nation demanded was-not the ownership, but the use, the legitimate use, of the roads. The right to that the Nation, remembering the past, owning the present, but powerless over the future. could not divest itself of, for it was an

Expert and just men could be found who could determine the principles on which reasonable prices could be set for transportation by railroad, be it for a hundred miles or a thousand. Due allowances could be made for liberal interest on construction cost, for terminal rights, for expenses of repair and tion, and the thousand items familiar to the trained man. Such prices would be willingly paid. If legislation were required to formulate the principles and practice of settling differences between the shipper or passenger and the carrier, legislation should be had. But on

the clear basis of regulation as against either confiscation or ownership. If anything could have been devised to give form to the people's apprehensions, force to the people's will, it surely would be the unveiling of the longbeen allotted to them in severalty, and drawn plans for binding the railroads of America into one tremendous chain that their tribal relations of every kind of control. Opposition to the legislation shall cease on March 4, 1905. They will for regulating freight rates, for abolishing rebates and secret discrimina-

is now futile as well. Let us see, then, what is the conclusion of the whole

matter. To let things slide as they are would be a monstrous injustice to the people and would go from bad to worse. For the Nation to buy the railroads would be unrighteous either to the Nation or to the present owners of the securities of the rallroads. To restrain and regulate the railroads is both practicable right and timely. Remember the watchword of Meg Merrieles, "The hour and the Man is come."

WONDERFUL HEALTH RECORD. To the sanitation of her armles Japan is paying the same intelligent attention that she is paying to their organization and equipment for the field. The record of her hospital service is without a parallel in war. Most skillful and thorough measures are employed for prevention of disease; and casualties are so treated that the percentage of deaths from these causes is so low as to attract the attention of the medical directors in military service everywhere

In General Oku's army, operating in the front against the Russian General Kuropatkin, the casualties from May to December 19 were as follows: Killed, officers 210, men 4917; wounded, officers 743, men 20,337; missing, officers 4, men 402. Sixteen per cent of the wounded died, 19 per cent recovered in the field, and 65 per cent were sent to Japan. Eighty-five per cent of the wounds were inflicted by rifle shots, 8 per cent by artillery and 7 per cent by the bayonet. The largest per cent of recoveries was in the cases of chest wounds. Most of the recoveries were due to the small caliber of the rifle bullets.

So much for the fighting. But what is startling is the fact that the deaths from disease were only 40, in this army, during the whole period. Of slight allments, of course, there were many; but of 24,642 cases treated, 18,578 recovered and 5600 were sent back to Japan. It is believed these figures are unequaled in the history of warfare. There were only 193 cases of typhold in the armyso rigorous were the means of prevention of this usual scourge of camps And most of these recovered.

This report, given in detail, apparently is a true one. And, if true, it shows that the Japanese have done in this line what no other nation hitherto has been able to accomplish. Diseases of the camp usually carry off far more than battle; but Japan apparently is reversing this rule. Her losses in battle and the successes she has won show how splendid her fighting has been; and her hospital record shows how remarkable and how successful have been her efforts for the preservation of the health of her soldiers. Here also are reasons that show why Russia has missed the objects of her endeavor. She hasn't taken care of her soldiers. Here, indeed, is where she has always been weak. She never knew how, and never cared to learn.

AMERICAN BOOKS.

Considering the recent origin of the American book trade, the fact that there is for 1904 an excess of returns from American books sold abroad over the amount paid for books brought in from foreign countries is a remarkable result. The figures are large. For 1904 books bought abroad cost us \$3,447,125, while the foreigners paid for American books no less than \$3,887,058. Our Canadian neighbors were our best customers, buying \$1,630,612 worth, against sales to us of only \$83,000. Great Britain came next, buying from us \$856,233, but she sold to us books to the value of \$1.896.042. So, in the book trade, as in so many others, the balance was in favor of the United States so good. And it is a matter of just pride that the products of American brains and skill should in books themselves weigh so high in the world's markets. For this is America against the world. The old prestige of England in literature, science and art of the centuries past is responsible for the large purchases we made. The products of the English-speaking race on both sides of the ocean for this day and generation seem to be weighed in about even scales.

It would be a curious inquiry how far the American fiction writers outweighed in dollars and cents the products of the mother country's tales, and why the Canadians' blil for American literature was so heavy. If they bough as much in the old country as from us, American writers and booksellers owe them a debt of thanks for their appreciation. Then there is the science of Germany, Is there a back-flow acros the Atlantic to Leipzig, and Dresden and Berlin, outwelghing our purchases from those book-producing centers? And Paris, too; can it be that the mo nopoly of the story-writers, scientists and historians of France in their lines is departing? It cannot be that Amer ica bought and read less in 1904 than in 1902, for the schoolmaster is abroad Rather, what is good enough for us i good enough to demand a growing space on the book shelves of Europe.

DISCRIMINATION IN GRAFT.

For the first time in many sessions n serious attempt has been made to foist a compulsory river pilotage bill on the State of Oregon. The maritime com merce of the state has been handled so satisfactorily without this added burden to shipping that it is hardly possi ble that it can ever again be revived. Over in Washington, where compulsors pilotage has never yet secured a foot old, the same old bill was again before the Legislature, and it met the same fate that has overwhelmed it in the past. But, while the State of Washington refuses to give official permissio for a set of pliots and pliot commission ers to extract a livelihood from the maritime commerce of Puget Sound without rendering any service of value therefor, the record for consistency in

such matters is not entirely clear. The objection to a compulsory pilotage system comes almost entirely from the men who employ the pilots and pay the bills. This is eminently proper, for in a measure none others are interested. but a similar policy should be pursued regarding other attempts to legalize graft. The State Grain Commissio with its numerous political family, directly and indirectly draws many thousands from the producers of the state and yet the demand for the existence of this commission is no greater than that for a compulsory pilotage law. There was never crying demand for the passage of this grain-inspection law, except from the politicians, who saw in the measure an opportunity for making a few more positions to be traded off for

political rewards. No one who pays the inspection fees demanded by this commission receives the slightest benefit from the service. States, and their tribal governments, Itlons, was growing perilous. It surely for the grades established by the Com-

mission are ignored by all large dealers, who will not accept grain without grading it themselves. So with the men who employ pilots on Puget Sound. They can secure plenty of navigators who can take their vessels in and out of Puget Sound without being compelled to pay an exorbitant rate for their services; but the state refuses to sanction this graft from the shipping trade, although it sanctions it in the grain trade. If one is wrong the other must be, for neither of these two branches of graft is here in response to a demand from any but the politicians who fatten on the usufruct. Every good law should have for its purpose the righting of a wrong or the prevention of one, or it should be so constructed as to afford the greatest good to the greatest number. None of these merits is possessed by the numerous "commissions" which the politicians are continually endeavoring to bring into existence in both Oregon and

Washington. Whether it is a railroad commission olitical machine, a grain commission graft or a compulsory pilotage law, the principle involved is the same. All ome into existence, not through any real demand for their creation, but because they are needed by the placehunters who must be taken care of. If the men who foot the bills had a deciding voice, there would be no compulsory pllotage, no grain inspection service and no railroad commission in the State of Washington, or of Oregon, and all three of these political havens for statesmen out of a tob could be spared without in the slightest degree disturbing the commercial equilibrium of the state.

Nothing could be more unreasonable than the action of the French government in adopting severe measures with that much-abused ruler, the Sultan of Turkey. The Sultan, it appears, recently placed an order in Germany for an entirely new equipment of artillery at a cost of a few millions of dollars. Despite the evident need for good guns. France persists in regarding such toys as a luxury in Turkey, and not a necessity, and goes so far as to demand that the Sultan pay his debts to French investors before rearming his forces. The members of the French government making such a preposterous demand would be fit Abbots of Unreason, Guns are necessary to preserve na tional honor; the settlement of debts is

not. An illuminated circular has reached The Oregonian from Scattle, advertising the merits and soundness of a leading banking institution there and setting forth in large type the "exchanges of the Seattle Clearing-House for the year 1904." They are given in detail. and the aggregate is \$441,182,514.91. This is almost exactly double the Bradstreet figures which are \$222,217,309, of which about \$50,000,000 is fictitious, inasmuch as the balances under the peculiar Seattle system are included in the computation. The Oregonian is informed that this particular circular has been ssued in one form or another by each of the Seattle banks. Seattle is fine enough city without resorting to such methods to make it appear finer.

France, which was the first country to "boom" the automobile, has continued to increase her manufactures until the motor-car industry has become one of the most important. Six years ago the total annual output of the French factories was valued at \$1,602,000, whereas for 1904 the manufacture of 22,000 cars represented a value of \$34,-000,000. To such a manufacturing country as Great Britain, France exported in the year automobiles valued at neary \$4,000,000, and the French dealers consider that their supremacy in highgrade cars will not be threatened by America for years to come.

President Morales, of Santo Domingo, has had a varied career. He was formerly a clerk in a German-American store at Sanchez, then an unfrocked priest, then a revolutionary, and is now aptly described as a "president in unstable equilibrium." The signing of the protocol with the United States was a wise move for Morales, since he has thus forestailed any enterprising citizen who may aspire to the presidency by the same route.

An institution for the care, treatment and training of the feeble-minded of the state is a requirement of simple humanity. It is also, in a wider sense, an economic measure. The sum asked for this purpose is \$15,000, only \$500 in excess of that asked for the purchase of a Gubernatorial mansion. For the latter there is not the slightest need; for the former the need is acute and even pitiful,

Senator Miller's bill to consolidate the four Normal Schools ought to have passed. But it was beaten by friends and partisans of the present schools They stood in. They always will stand in, it appears, when they depend for political life upon their success in getting appropriations for their own edu cational or other schemes.

The Senate will probably not expel Thomas C. Platt, at the request of the parcels post advocates. But all the same the petition makes highly interesting reading for the country and unpleasant reading for Platt.

Russian students are constantly mixing up in strikes and revolutionary monstrations. It would be better to let them follow the example of Ameri can students and play football. Senator Kearns says he voted "yes

on one statehood amendment, and some Senators say he voted "yes" and more say he voted "nay." The Senator needs a guardian. A Federal office-holder in Idaho has

That relieves the strain. The President has at last taken his eye off Greene and Gaynor forfelted \$40,000 ball and skipped to Canada; now, after stormy time there, they must return

been removed "for irregularities in of-

They won't even get their money back. President Roosevelt appears to have taken a personal hand in settling the Tacoma Postmastership. Another outrage on our local statesmen

Oregon Apples Sell Well.

Youth's Companion. Oregon apples sell in the Boston market for 80 and 75 cents a dozen—a higher price for 60 and 75 cents a dozen—a nigner price than is asked for good oranges in the same market. The reason is that they are carefully selected and carefully saying: "I am not prepared to say at packed. The fact and the reason are commended "to whom it may concern." I ignore the call to duty when it comes."

A man saw a given the figure 5. He thought "she can cut the figure 2." They are commended "to whom it may concern." I ignore the call to duty when it comes."

NOTE AND COMMENT. Roses are blowing in some parts of the

state. Safes are blowing all over it. Now for the "under-the-bed man" to be ome the "over-the-road man."

According to a Cingalese book 57 kinds of mosquitoes were known in the sixth century. No wonder Cingalese is full of

Arm yourselves, says Chief Hunt, and 'll protect you.

Senator Depew deplores the fact that the art of conversation is dead. As he is one of the assassins, he might spare us these crocodile's tears. The ordinary man is mildly interested

in a Portlander's invention of a "seeing

phone," but heartily wishes that some im-

provement could be made in the way of a hearing phone. At last the Chinese New Year has been put to bed, and downtown residents may now sleep undisturbed, except, of course, when that metropolitan appliance, the

box 200. Senator Dolliver holds that there can be no general civilization without rain. 'I have observed." said be, during the debate on the admission of New Mexico, "that mud and civilization go together."

It must be a source of rejoicing to all union men that Samuel Gompers came unscathed through a trying ordeal at the National Tailors' Convention, which is now in session at Bloomington. A suspicious tailor among the delegates declared that he believed Gompers had actually come into the convention wearing clothes that lacked the union label. The accused man protested his innocence and demanded an investigation. Examination showed the tailors that the union label was indeed tacked into each of Gompers' garments, and the distinguished leader was thus triumphantly vindicated. If this form of inquisition is to spread there will be embarrassing moments in store for ome supporters of the cause, for we preame that even the most intimate articles of apparel must bear the hallmark, and that it will be essential to don nothing but union suits of underclothes.

The Rockefeller lines are cast in pleasant places.

All the Sick Man of Europe wants is a chance to try the rest cure.

Statistics are delightful things and make splendid playthings for adults of an imaginative turn of mind. Robert Hunter, who is famous as a great player with ocial statistics, recently astonished the world by telling of the 70,000 children in New York who daily enter school without breakfast. The Salvation Army, with its characteristic enterprise in benevolence of a practical kind, promptly established feeding stations to give free breakfasts to the hungry thousands. In all New York there were just 200 children who took advantage of the opportunity offered. Probably the number will be increased as the charity becomes better known, but the discrepancy between hard facts and tenuous statistics is large enough to attract attention.

Don't Sparkle.

There lives a young angel named Kitty, Who hasn't a friend in the city, For every one hates her, And roundly berates her. Which shows it won't pay to be witty.

According to a recent decision in Chicago a person whose hat and overcoat are stolen while he is cating in a restaurant cannot recover from the proprietors unless the property was delivered directly into the care of an employe. Quite right too. Americans shouldn't waste their time taking off their hats and coats in restaurant. Pile up to the lunch coun ter, where you can wear both and save

A random bullet that went through rindow struck a New York woman fairly, but was deflected by a steel in her corset and merely inflicted a scratch. We offer this hint, free of charge, to the

Alfred Austin, he of the laurel wreaths has written a sonnet "on the proposal to erect a statue to Shakespeare in London. He concludes:

Raise pedestals to perishable stuff; Gods for themselves are monument If that isn't making a strong play for an Austin statue, what is it?

An exchange notes that on February 2 1805, the Sheriffs of Middlessex, England, were committed to Newgate prison for illegal and corrupt conduct in elections. But wrongful elections were held long before 1300. It's 10 to 1 that when Adam and Eve voted on the election of a boss Eve tampered with Adam's ballot, and declared herself unanimously elected to the position which her daughters have

In honor of General Stoessel's arrival Odessa will be decorated with banners bearing the motto: "Welcome to home and court-martial."

When a hornets' nest is broken up ther are just as many hornets as before, but they are more scattered. The Paris House is empty, but where are the Parisians?

The Portland girl whose money was stolen by the man to whom she was to have been married is lucky. The man might have got away with it after mar riage and then she would have had to

pay out more money for a divorce. Guns are to be mounted on automobile by the Russians. What sense is there

in shooting a man before you run over

him?

WEX. J.

Pen Portrait of Swinburne. London Mail.

minds of many of our leading critics that minds of many of our feating critics that the greatest living poet today is Swin-burne. He is the supreme literary figure of our time. There is no European poet to-day whose work is comparable to his; no living man of Jetters whose fame so radi-antly attracts and absorbs the light of unrisen suns. . . I think he is the happiest creature under heaven. It is amusing to sit with him and listen to him. One feels breathless under the cease-less rapture of his contentment. The tall forehead is clear like a Summer sky: the violet eyes overflow with twinkling laughter; the lips, visible under mous-tache and heard of fading gold, bubble over with banter and quick merring. He interrupts for a lest the reading poem; he remembers in the midst of political talk a swim in some mountain-locked lake, or the supper at an inn, after a walk on a moonlit coast . . He is irresistible in his sudden and eager appeals to one's sympathies.

Ready for Another "Call to Duty." When Mr. Bryan was asked in Chiago the other day whether he would

CASE OF GREENE AND GAYNOR. Long Battle for Extradition and

Events That Led to It. By the decision of the Privy Council extradition proceedings in the case of Greene and Gaynor may now proceed in the courts of Montreal. Canada has gained little credit by the affair. Two Americans indicted for conspiracy to defraud their Government have had the protection of American and Canadian courts for at least five years. With their ill-gotten gains they have been able to purchase safety in Canada, and have even had the legal firm of which the Minister of Justice is a member to defend them. On one legal pretext after another they have defeated the ends of justice, all the while living like Princes

in one of the greatest hotels in Canada.

The chronology of the case goes back

to 1888, when Captain Oberlin M. Carter was appointed to take charge of the improvements in the rivers and harbors of Savannah, Ga., for which purpose sev. eral millions of dollars had been appro-priated. This responsible position he held for nine years, when he was appointed Military Attache to the American Emfirebell, bangs out five or six times for bassy in London. His successor at Sa-vannah, Captain Gillette, had not been many months in office when he unearthed unmistakable evidence that Carter had been defrauding the United States Government for years. A secret court of inresult that Carter was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, to dismissal from the Army, and fined \$500. It was proved that Carter for years had conspired with the Atlantic Construction Company the end that only this company Atlantic Construction Company to successfully tender for the work at Savannah. Carter would draw specifications which only the Atlantic people could fill. The apparently public tender became The apparently public therefore a private understanding be tween Carter and John F. Gaynor B. D. Greene, the senior partners in the Atlantic firm. For this service Gaynor and Green, paid Carter well.

> They also made a good thing for them selves, for they were permitted to make exorbitant charges, and also to supply inferior work, for which Carter would vouch as the best. The plunder divided equally among the three. It was shown that these payments were frequent: that when they were to be made. Captain Carter would go to New York, where he would draw a Treasury order for the full amount, plus 175 for his ex-penses to New York; that this check would be handed to Greene, and that within a few days Gaynor his check for one-third of the payment, plus \$75, to Carter, who would deposit to his credit. The dates of the checks thus drawn corresponded exactly with Carter's visits to the Union League Club. of New York, of which he was a member. It was estimated that from January 3, 1893, to January 6, 1897, Carter's share of these Ill-gotten profits amounted to \$722.-

To the man in the street this would ap

pear to be like the beginning of the fifth act. In reality it was the mere tuning up of the orchestra preparatory to the over ture in the prologue. The Gaynor-Green money was just as useful in the Unite States as later on it proved to be I ada, and not for a year and a-half do we hear anything more of this precious pair's connection with the disgraced Carter. In the meantime Gaynor had won notoriety in other lines. He was accused of paying \$16,000 to insure his return as Den cratic state committeeman for One onduga County. He was a protege of David B. Hill, but abandoned his chieftain and was suspected of selling out to Tammany. Four months later he had himself mixed up in a matrimonial squabble. His marriage to a Washington stenographer was innounced, whereupon another woman turned up and claimed him as her husband. Gaynor took a trip to Europe. In December, 1890, he was indicted with others by the Savannah grand jury conspiring to defraud the United States Treasury of more than half a mill-ion dollars. A week later the accused men surrendered, and on the same day Gaynor's first wife got a divorce from him. The proceedings against Gaynor and Greene began almost immediately, and at They didn't want to go back Georgia for trial, and the Georgia offi-cials pined for them. A judicious expen-diture and some clever legal work resulted shortly in a spirited quarrel between the Georgia court and the Federal court in New York, the priseners becoming mere spectators.

So the wrangle continued until 1902, and n the meantime another claimed to be Gaynor's wife, but was bought off. The accused men were wealthy enough to carry every point to the Supreme Court. but finally they were beaten and ordered to appear before a Georgia Jury. They showed up once, and were remanded, but when called on again they had fled, leav-ing their bondsmen to forfelt \$40,000. On May 11, 1902, they turned up at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec. Proceedings for their extradition were at once begun. The Canadian officers, fearing delay, took their prisoners aboard a swift tug and hurried them to Montreal. The lawyers of the pair tried to stop the tug and serve writs of habeas corpus, issued by Judge Andrews, but they were foiled. With the prisoners confined in Montreal there was a repetition of the United States quarrel between courts over again. The Quebec courts wanted the men back there, whereas Extradition Commissioner Lafontaine wished to hear the case against them in Montreal. Finally the Quebec judge, Andrews, scored a point, the pres-ent Minister of Justice's law firm having interested itself in behalf of Gaynor and Greene, and they were returned to Quebac. Here Judge Caron took over the case, and in the meantime permitted the prisoners to live in the Chateau Fronte-

On August 13, 1902, Judge Caron dismissed all charges against the prisoners. a decision which aroused a perfect storm of protest from the press in both Canada and the United States. Donald McMaster representing the United States, then ap-pealed to the English Privy Council, and t is this decision which was rendered yesterday.

Scattle Times

The enemies of Senator Mitchell in Oregon seem to be determined to cast as much humiliation upon him in his old age as it is possible for them to do and are adding indictments to indictments. The public will be dis-posed to sympathize with Senator Mitchell. He has been in public life long time.

He is a man of great wealth and far above the temptation to do wrong for a paultry \$2000. This fact eliminates any motive for him to do as is charged by men who are before the country as thieves and perjurers upon their own

Of course a previous good reputation is no guarantee against wrong doing but it creates a presumption that suggests the withholding of popular judgment until the facts are brough forth from reputable sources. Senato Mitchell is entitled to the general "benefit of the doubt," and, as matters stand at present, there are a good many doubts.

The Senator's denial of guilt made to the Senate was in good taste and he is doing the proper thing in attending to his regular duties as a Senator, embarrassing though the situa tion may be.

A Cold Weather Experience.

Hancock (Md.) Star Jabber A man saw a girl skating. She cut the figure 8. He thought "she and I can cut the figure 2." They are mar-ried now: 8 and 2 are 10; she is 1-he is 0.

WILL OF THE PEOPLE. Congress in Joint Session Counts the

Electoral Vote.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 -- Although the esult of the Presidential election was nown early on the evening of November 8, it was not until today, when the Sen ate and House met in joint session, that Theodore Roosevelt and Charles W. Fairbanks were officially declared to be eleced President and Vice-President, respe ely, for four years, beginning March 4, 1905. This quadrennial function of Congress attracted to the House chamber, where the electoral vote was canvassed, an immense gathering, prominent among the audience being Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Alice Roosevelt: the President's sister. Mrs. Cowles, and Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, wife of the Vice-President-elect.

President pro tem. Frye, of the Senate,
presided and delivered the announcement of the result of the count, which showed that Roosevelt and Fairbanks received 336 electoral votes, and Parker and Davis 140 The whole proceeding consumed exactly 50 minutes, thereby cetablishing a new record in counting the electoral vote At 1 o'clock Doorkeeper Lyons, of the House, announced the arrival of the President pro tem, and the Senate of the United States, President pro tem, Frye at once mounted the rostrum to the right of Speaker Cannon. At the same time the inlaid mahogany box containing toral votes was deposited on the table and opened the Senators in the meantime taking seats on the right side of the chamber. While they were being seated the members of the House stood

The tellers of the two houses, Burrows (Mich.) and Bailey (Texas), of the Senate, and Gaines (W. Va.) and Russell Texas), of the House, took their places at the Speaker's desk, and the certificates were read by each teller in turn The states were called in alphabetical rder. The first mention of President Roosevelt's name came when the vote of

California was announced. It was the signal for applicuse from the Republican aide, At the suggestion of Senator Cockrell (Mo.), to save time, the reading of the subsequent certificates in turn was dispensed with and the vote was simply announced. Intense interest was shown by the occupants of the galleries, which were densely packed. At every mention of the names of the candidates their respective admirers applauded. When the total vote was read Senator

Burrows announced that of the total elec-toral vote of 47%, of which a majority was 229 Theodore Roczevett, for President, and Charles W. Fairbanks, for Vice-Frestdent, had each received 338, and that Judge Alton B. Parker, for President, and Henry Gassaway Davis, for Vice-President, had each received 140 votes. Senator Frye recapitulated the vote and then nade the following announce

This announcement of the state of the ote by the President of the Senate shall be deemed a sufficient deciaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President of the United States, each for the term beginning March 4, 1905, and shall bb-entered, together with a list of the otes on the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives."

He then dissolved the convention.

TO ENFORCE CAR-COUPLER LAW

Attorney-General Instructs All District Attorneys to Act.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- Attorney-General Moody has issued a letter of instruction to all United States attorneys, requiring a strict enforcement of the safety appliance laws enacted for the promotion of the safety of the traveling public, as well as for the protection of employes,

He calls attention to the rulings of the United States Supreme Court that loco-motives are comprised within the term ty car," as used in the act; that the forbids the use of cars which can-'any car. not be coupled together automatically by Impact, and that the set applies to cars used in interstate commerce, whether empty or loaded. The Attorney-Gener-

"It does not appear that any question can now arise as to the proper interpretation of the law, since this decision appaarently settles every dis-

puted pe "The Government is determined upon strict enforcement of these statutes which were enacted for the of the safety of the traveling public in general, as well as for the tion of railway employes. The any case of violation which is brought to your attention by the Interstate Commerce Commission or its inspectors, or by other parties, must be promptly and carefully investigated and suit for the statutory penalty be instituted and carnestly pressed, if in your judgment the facts justify that

TARIFF REVISION IS DROPPED

But Growing Deficit May Force Congress to Change Dingley Law.

course.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash ington, Feb. 7.-All tariff revision talk has been abandoned. Nobody seems to think that there is any possibility of any thing being done in the way of tariff legislation, even if a special session is called in October. The bottom has fallen out of the tariff revision movement since the House leaders made it plain that they would not pass a tariff bill, even if they were called in extra session. the stand-patters have their victory complete, as matters stand now, day day the assertion is made that the deficit is growing, and that some method of Increasing the revenues must be found. Some say cut down the appropriations, but that does not seem feasible because the appropriations are absolutely neces-sary for carrying on Government work and also to maintain the Government in

its regular course of business.

Whether the stand-patters will hold up any tariff revision which would increase revenues, should there be a seater deficit when Congress meets in special or regular session next Fall, remains to be seen Possibly these men will hear from their constituents that it would be better to change the tariff schedules in some par-ticulars, and not to be so insistent that the Dingley law is the only measure that is perfect and that those who would change it are "recreant Republicans."

Grand Army Officers Visit President. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-General W. W. Blackmar, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; John E. Gilman, Adjutant-General of the same organization, and William Olin, secretary for the State of Massachusetts, were presented to the President today by Senator Lodge. They are here in the interest of pension legislation pending before Congress, and solicited the influence of the President in favor of it.

Kingsbury for Surveyor-General. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The President today sent to the Senate the following

To be Surveyor-General of Washington-Edward P. Kingsbury. Postmaster at Kendall, Mont.-John Jackson, Jr.

Montana Land to Be Irrigated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-The Interior Department has temporarily withdrawn from all forms of disposal 239,400 acres of land in the Bozeman, Mont., land district on account of the Madison River project of irrigation

French Gruiser Strikes a Rock.

PARIS, Feb. 8 .- The minister of ma rine has received a dispatch announce ing that the armored cruiser Sully, of the French squadron in Far Eastern waters, has touched a rock in Allong Bay, but no one was injured. The extent of the damage to the warship is not yet known.