

The Oregonian

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times suspect that if the Hindoo has gone to one extreme his countrymen have gone to the other. Life can be better understood now thoroughly enjoyed by those who never allow himself to be driven to the extreme.

NO TREATIES WITH EUROPE.

Eight treaties negotiated by President Roosevelt with European powers have been upset by the action of the United States Senate. The Senate appeared to think that its prerogative had been invaded by the President when he sought to make general treaties with foreign nations that all future disputes should be submitted for arbitration to the Hague tribunal.

The treaties which President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay have negotiated provided that all disagreements between this country and the foreign powers, except as to questions affecting the National honor, or any other vital issue, should be submitted to arbitration. It is obvious that the problems likely to arise under this treaty would consist mainly of pecuniary matters of the like.

In each individual case the high contracting parties before appealing to the permanent court of arbitration had concluded a special agreement defining clearly the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of the arbitrator, and the periods to be fixed for the arbitration.

It is evident that the President sought thus to avoid the clear provision of the Federal Constitution that all "treaties" should be submitted to the Senate, where their ratification depended upon a two-thirds vote.

HOMICIDES IN OREGON.

Fiorello's evasion of the police after his coldblooded murder of a woman calls attention anew to a condition of affairs that is wise creditable to Oregon. For many years the rate of homicide in this state has been high.

In United States during 1903—Number of homicides 5678 Homicides for each million of population, 112

It has always been observed that the typical Oriental is almost indifferent to the flight of time, and therefore to this day is not much interested in its dates and measurements. The English have observed that the introduction of railroads in India did not stir the natives to much unworldly activity.

course, the responsibility rests upon the individual citizen. It must be admitted that the "stool pigeon" methods of many American police departments do not tend to general efficiency.

Among the most interesting of the movements in world-politics are those tending to the reconstruction of ancient nationalities. The last generation saw the absorption in wide-reaching empires of those which were found unable to stand against the pressure of powerful and overbearing neighbors.

Japan is the first country in the world to recognize that the greatest enemy in war is not the army of the invader, but a foe more dangerous and treacherous—preventive disease, found lurking in every camp.

Those enterprising aeronauts who successfully crossed the English Channel in a balloon are ready to guarantee a passenger service. It is not likely, however, that the various cross-channel lines of steamers will be put out of business for some time to come.

Abraham Lincoln many years ago, in a case for an Illinois railroad that made him great reputation as a lawyer, advanced the doctrine that the right to cross a stream was not subordinate to the right to navigate it.

With the approach of the Lewis and Clark Fair there have been organized in Portland societies of former residents of various states—such as Illinois and Nebraska—which have undertaken to interest and instruct the people in their old homes as to the beauties and attractiveness of the Exposition.

In a recent address before the National Geographic Society, Dr. Louis Livingstone Seaman, who made a study of the war in Manchuria, set forth in detail many surprising facts concerning the health of the Japanese soldiers, a subject referred to a few days ago in these columns.

Reference was made recently to the plans for exchanging American and European college instructors. In the religious world the same idea seems to prevail more strongly, and is being put into practice to some degree.

Modernity and medievalism are curiously mingled in the report from Mexico City that a huge new building is to be built of steel and masonry. The structure is being planned on the most improved methods of construction, and is to give 18,000 persons an opportunity to witness in comfort the slaughter of horses and bulls.

Microscopic blood tests are made in all fever cases, and bacteriological experts, fully equipped, form part of the staff of every divisional headquarters.

If the testimony of those conversant with the war can be accepted, supplemented by the loss from preventable disease in the first six months of the terrible conflict was but a fraction of 1 per cent. This, too, in a country notoriously unsanitary.

Naturally one asks, Were these results anticipated? As an answer, the statement of a distinguished Japanese officer, when discussing with Dr. Seaman the subject of Russia's overwhelming numbers, is pertinent.

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NOTE AND COMMENT.

The London Globe gives the following account of an Irish police court: "Are you an Irishman?" "No, but my mother was."

Judging from the price paid by the New York Times for Disraeli's unfinished novel, every famous man should do his best to get a good turn by leaving a fragment or two of some literary work.

Andrew Lang says that the worst thing about knowing history is that such knowledge spoils historical novels for one. We should regard that as the best thing about history.

"The Pan-American Bank of Chicago" had such a fine month-Billing name that it is not surprising to learn that its office fittings were borrowed.

This is Valentine's day, or perhaps you have learned from your letters. It is probably true that more sugar-coated truths are passed through the mails today than during the rest of the year, and the same may be said of the unpalatable truths.

Score another for woman. In a pistol duel between husband and wife at Oakland, it was the husband who was shot.

"Ceil is assuming metropolitan airs," says the Ceil correspondent of the Iowa Proclaimer. "We have had two burglaries and a ghost story." Ceil will have to do better than that in the burglary line before she may hope to compare with Portland.

Now that the grand jury is through with its work, honest men can go their ways without persecution.

The suggestion by a St. Petersburg editor that the American syndicate be asked to run the Russian government is absurd. Our syndicates are too busy running the American government.

Romance is dead. Hoch won his wives by courting them in a "practical" manner. No sweet nothings, but talks of the moonlight rambles, but helping in the peeling of the apples.

One of the questions asked the candidates for teachers' certificates was, "What recent laws will increase the salaries of teachers?" Full marks all round on that question, no? Another problem was to "mention three things that must form a large part of the reward of a true teacher. We should judge the first of the three was salary, and the other two don't count.

Paris is to have a school of dueling, where young men will be taught to stand up to paper bullets. By this extreme measure the young men will treat the more innocuous bullets of the real duel with deserved contempt.

Portland is the latest city to claim a Raffles. As we have no Scotland Yard here, this one was detected.

The arbitration treaties might be submitted to arbitration.

Andrew Lang, in discussing the case of Servetus, who was unlucky enough to be roasted alive by Calvin in 1553, says that many authors, if they are aware that this Servetus was a professor by profession, will think that he ought to have been roasted alive by Calvin in 1553, says that many authors, if they are aware that this Servetus was a professor by profession, will think that he ought to have been roasted alive by Calvin in 1553.

Father Gopon is bottled.

With renewed activity in the bomb market, the Cear probably opens his vaults with a long pole.

Young Congressman Hearst appears to speak in scare heads.

WILL MAKE OKLAHOMA SAFE.

Plan of Procedure in House on Statehood Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Republican leaders of the House today took the first step in the consideration of the statehood bill into conference.

In the endeavor of the House to secure the final passage of H. R. 14,749 and the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state by conference between the House and the Senate, the members of the House will support the parliamentary procedure deemed necessary for that purpose by the committee on territories and the committee on rules or any conference committee.

It is deemed necessary to secure only the signatures of the 23 Republican members who voted against the resolution and to express their dissent in the same way. It is stated that this can readily be done.

This activity on the part of those interested in getting the bill through is taken to indicate confidence that the Senate ultimately will yield to the House provisions. In this connection it is understood that the House is willing to accept the amendment offered in the Senate which permits Arizona and New Mexico to vote separately on the question of statehood.

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Jack London surely heard the "Call of the Wild" when he consented to run for the Majority of Oakland.

Says the Argonaut: An Odesa, Mo., man found it necessary a few days ago to lay aside his good clothes and put on a dirty, ragged suit and help clean up the machinery in his place of business.

Then he went home, and as he entered the front gate he met a tramp coming out. The tramp mistook him for one of his kind, and said: "There's no use to go in there, pard, that's the meanest white woman living."

WEX. J. NO LAND LEGISLATION AS YET. President Will Strive for Reforms Next Session. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 12.—From an Oregon standpoint, the most important feature of the report of the Public Land Commission, made public today, is the recommendation that the fee law be repealed.

WILL NOT RATIFY TREATIES. President and Senate Each Stand Their Ground on Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—President Roosevelt will not present the arbitration treaties as amended by the Senate to the countries with which they were negotiated. In reply to numerous inquiries by representatives of the press at the State Department today, Secretary Hay made in substance the following statement:

"The President regards the matter of the general arbitration treaties as concluded by the action of the Senate on Saturday. He recognizes the right of the Senate to reject a treaty either by a direct vote in that sense, or indirectly by changes which are incompatible with its spirit and purpose. He considers that with the Senate amendment, the treaties not only cease to be a step forward in the cause of general arbitration, but are really a step backward, and therefore it is unable to give its assent to any altered form to the countries with which we have been in negotiation."

The arbitration treaties which were amended by the Senate on Saturday were sent to the President today. Each treaty was accompanied by the usual resolution setting forth the action taken by the Senate with that amendment. The vote of 50 to 10 in favor of the adoption of the amendment to the treaties does not give the full strength of the Senate on the question of ratifying upon its proposed treaty-making. There were five pairs recorded, but in each case it was stated by the Senator announcing his pair that he believed if his pair were present he would vote for the amendment. There seemed to be a lack of information as to whether general pairs covered the subject of amendment to treaties, and on that account the number of Senators refrained from voting. Senator Allee, who was recorded as voting for the amendment, was not present. His name was on the roll with that of Senator Alger, who was present and voted for the amendment.

The pairs recorded were Dewey and McEnery, who were recorded as voting for the amendment; and the names of Arkansas and Millard, Pettus and Crane and Simmons and Clapp. Senator Cullum, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, after reading Secretary Hay's statement, said:

"The Senate's position is right absolutely. If anything is done to take the President will have to take the Senate's position. I believe that the Senate will have to take the President's position. I can see nothing in the Senate's course inharmonious with the President's interpretation of his treaty-making power."

MAY ASSERT ITS PREROGATIVE. Movement in Senate to Investigate Protocol With Santo Domingo.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Senator Bacon introduced today a resolution calling for an investigation by the Senate committee on foreign relations of a proposed agreement with Santo Domingo, which would require a little more time but otherwise I can see nothing in the Senate's course inharmonious with the President's interpretation of his treaty-making power."

The resolution directs the committee to ascertain if such an agreement was adopted without being ratified by the Senate, and whether it is competent for the Executive to make agreements of this kind without the ratification of the Senate. The resolution also directs the committee to ascertain if the Santo Domingo Improvement Company, which is incorporated in the Dominican Republic, is in violation of the laws of the United States in its operations in Santo Domingo.

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CANNOT CONSTRUCT A RECESS. Senate Committee Joins Issue With President on Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Senator Spooner has presented a report containing the views of the Senate committee on the Judiciary on the resolution introduced by Senator Tillman asking an opinion on the right of the President to make appointments between the adjournment of one session of Congress and the convening of another, when the two sessions are merged into each other. The report denies that the President has a right to constitute a recess and suggests certain limitations upon the President's power to appoint men to office during a recess of Congress, whose nominations have been sent in and are pending, but not confirmed, at a former session. It was the intention of Mr. Spooner to submit the report to the Judiciary committee today, but because of the absence of Chairman Tillman, it was not done. The report will not be made public until introduced in the Senate.

CAN DO WITHOUT A TREATY. Britain and America Good Enough Friends to Arbitrate Anyhow.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The announcement of President Roosevelt's determination to proceed no further with the arbitration treaties in consequence of the Senate's action in substituting the term "treaty" for "agreement" is received with some degree of surprise, but with no evidence of consternation in the British capital.

"Great Britain is on sufficiently good terms with America to dispense with a treaty and settle any differences which may arise through the ordinary diplomatic machinery of the United States," was the view expressed by a high official to the Associated Press today.

SENATE HAS YIELDED POINT. Delegated Power to Arrange Arbitration in Former Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—As an incident to the issue between the Administration and Senate respecting the relative rights of treaty-making, it has been developed that in giving its approval January 11 last to the "treaty of arbitration of pecuniary claims," commonly known as the "Poincaré" arbitration treaty, the United States Senate has committed itself to the recognition of its power to delegate to the executive the right to make special arbitration arrangements with other nations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Washington postmaster appointed: Chautauqua, King County, Abraham Oster, vice Francis H. Scott, resigned; Derby, King County, F. C. Cowles, vice E. A. Parrish, resigned; West Seattle, King County, J. D. McJannet, vice George Kethan, resigned.

Partial Resumption at Warsaw. WARSZAWA, Feb. 12.—There was a partial resumption of work today in the streets of Warsaw. The officials report that 600 persons were arrested in connection with the strikes, of whom 387 have been released.