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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1905.

THE SOONER THE BETTER.

Some months ago Senator Mitchell States Senate of the charges preferred against him in the United States Court for the District of Oregon; and he accentuated and emphasized this solemn denial with fierce deliance of his accus-

This seemed to The Oregonian to put "A very grave responsibility constitutional privilege to dispose of his rests upon Mr. Heney, the prosecutor, labor as he pleases. and upon his official superiors, his accused. It is a grave matter, the gestion of possible injury to health. gravest ever presented in the State of Probably the decision will be quo tional Government."

comething is to happen. If the proselouder outcry against them than ever has been against these whom they ready."

This and more was written by The prosecution had ground for its proceed- gin of the statute is due. ings. There have been additional particulars, which yet remain to be sifted and cleared; and the prosecution declares itself ready to proceed. Such things must be formal; the preliminary and introductory proceedings must be orderly and regular; the course usual in the courts must be pursued. Hence the arraignment and the call on the defendants for their preliminary pleas.

It is to be regretted that the defendants, one and all, evince no disposition to meet the charges openly, but interpose technical objections and pleas in abatement, allegations of prejudice and motions to quash. These things are within their legal rights; but, as they wish, naturally, to stand before the country as men incapable of the offenses with which they are charged, it would seem that the clear and open way would be to challenge directly the truth giving the public a definition of the indictments presented by their accusers, join the issue at once, and call straightway for the testimony. Technical objections in such matters are nothing. This is to be a trial not merely before the jury of twelve, but before the whole bar of public opinion. The whole people want to see the evidence and to hear the testimony. They have a right to it; nor can they see why objection should be made to prompt

Months ago The Oregonian, doubting the sufficiency of the evidence, asked, "Where are the proofs and what are the proofs? The time is coming when it will behoove men high in authority show the necessary proofs or stand condemned." The representatives of the Government say they are ready. It is a disappointment to the country to find the defendants saying they are not. It was accepted from their earlier proseize the very first opportunity to learn

and full production of it.

them. As the accusation can't be true. the production of weak and farcical tesimony would overwhelm the accusers and bring just triumph to those who trict? Such a question cannot be andeserve vindication. Certainly the sooner the better. And the country never will be satisfied till these things are probed to the bottom of them.

THE LAW AND HOURS OF LABOR On April 17 the Supreme Court of the

United States delivered an opinion which will surely cause comment, not in this Nation only, but throughout the civilized world. It is much to be regretted that the court was so substantially divided. Five Judges against four is not a satisfactory majority to establish without question the law of the land. But, as in so many previous decisions, the majority has laid down the rule to which all must bow, statute of New York prohibited both employer and employed from exceeding sixty hours as a week's labor in a bakery, and established a fine of \$50 on the master for breach of that regulation. One named Lockner was accordingly fined \$50 for permitting an excess over sixty hours' labor in a week. Recourse to the Court of Appeals of the State of New York resulted in the law being sustained, Judge Parker delivering the opinion. The point being raised that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution was in conflict with the state law, appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States has ended in the decision now in question. The familiar words of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution are:

No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or im-munities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of liberty or property, without due process

Justice Peckham, in delivering the majority opinion, was careful to lay the foundation that the private business in question was not dangerous in any degree to the morals or in any substantial degree to the health of the employe, and that the employer and employed were both sul generis-that is, that they could freely contract, the one to receive, the other to supply, such hours of labor in the bakery as they might agree. In these words, limitation of the powers of the state in paternal relations to its citizens is indicated. The court holds, then, that the State of New York passed these bounds in the law in question, for the sale by a free citizen of his labor for so long as he pleases, and at such price as he sees fit to accept, is both a privilege which is his constitutional right, and property of which he cannot be arbitrarily deprived.

The dissenting opinion of Judge Harlan, according to the report, has for its base the suggestion that more than ten hours' steady work each day, from week to week, in a bakery, may endanger the health, impair the usefulness and shorten the lives of the workmen; that therefore these possibilities justify the state in legislating the transaction out of the Constitution of the Nation. But there is no inherent bar against a man's undertaking employments involving danger to life itself, if freely entered on, and provided issued his solemn denial in the United that what dangers exist are known to both parties to the bargain, and are reduced so far as possible by all known safeguards. Examples are at hand on every side. No state has attempted to legislate to the contrary. The possibilitles of injury to the employe are no bar to such contracts-though Justice Senator Mitchell's acousers in serious | Harlan sees in such dangers the right and grave situation. It said so. It of the state to abrogate the citizen's

But the New York statute had, prompters, backers and guides in this doubtless, a different origin. The quesundertaking. The accusation comes tion is not one of protecting an individfrom them. They have proceeded with ual against oppression, of preventing slow deliberation; they have pursued his being compelled to endanger life their purpose for months and still are and health in his daily life. On the conpursuing it; the inquisition at this mo- trary, the essence of the decision of the ment is active in Portland and through- majority of the court lies in the conout Oregon. Through the investigation firmation of freedom of the individual urged by Mr. Heney, under direction of to live his own life, to work for short the Secretary of the Interior, the At- hours or long, as he sees fit; in short, torney-General and the President him- to make the most of the ability that is self, not only Senator Mitchell and in him. In the New York law there is Representatives Hermann and Will- a plain attempt to justify a restriction iamson, but other well-known men, are on open contracting by a hidden sug-

Probably the decision will be quoted Oregon, and in some ways the gravest as a blow to organized labor. Nothing ever presented in the history of our Na- is more unreasonable. If a man chooses to associate himself with others, and to And The Oregonian continued: "What announce that he will not, while a further? Here is a case out of which member of that association, work for more than ten hours a day, he is at cutors, if the Administration at Wash- liberty to do so. He can contract with ington and its representatives in Ore- his employer on that basis, and no one gon, fall to 'make good,' there will be can say him nay. He is within his constitutional rights. When a state undertakes to say to the man. prosecute. It may be supposed they are freedom of contract is taken from you, weighing this well. Most shortsighted anxious though you may be to exercise are they if they have not done so al- it, because a possibility of injury to your health or usefulness is, we think involved." then the state overpasses Oregonian, in sympathy with the de- its powers, and its restrictions on the fendants; for it could not see, with the man's freedom fall, powerful though testimony then before it, that the the influences may be to which the ori-

DEFINITIONS ARE DEADLY.

Facts, as Dr. Holmes has observed. are great foes to fancy, and every one knows the man who enters a conversation with a couple of facts trailing after him like a brace of truculent buildogs, ready to maul any unlucky quarry of imagination. Yet the tatal influence of facts upon conversation is as nothing to the murderous effect of definitions upon political campaigning. A single definition is enough to wreck the career of the most promising and promise-full candidate. For this reason the wise office-seeker, when adjured by some Armado to "define, define, well-educated infant," makes haste to dodge, to hem and haw, to speak of his record, in short, to do anything but be guilty of

What is apparently to be the issue in the forthcoming city election? The question of the "open" or the "closed" town. Some candidates are proclaiming themselves in favor of an open, others in favor of a closed, town. But approach any of these free-spoken men with a "define, define, well-educated infant," and what is the result? An assertion that an open town is an open town, or that a closed town is, well, a classes of candidates would enforce the laws, they say; that is, the laws in general. To specify the particular laws which would be honored in the breach meaning of an open or of a closed town, and is therefore to be avoided by the careful candidate, who would tickle the ears of one party without too harshly offending the ears of the other. The fessions that they would be. The plain the event of his election will he close the city openly, but without their people would suppose the accused would saloons and theaters on Sundays? Yes knowledge, for no one knows how long?

sidered after election. Would the candidate do away with the red light disswered offhand, but the candidate would give the citizens a closed town, Similarly the open-town candidate avolds definitions. Would be allow saloons to remain open day and night? Would gambling be looked upon as a legitimate source of revenue for the city? Would the dancehall be regarded as a place of harmless amusement? None of these questions the candidate can answer offhand; enough that he

favors an open town. Both open-town and closed-town candidates would enforce the laws-but with discretion. As for specifying the laws to be enforced or to be left in innocuous desuctude, that is a different matter. Let the policy of the successful define itself; definitions are trammels, and the trammeled are handicapped.

OPEN GATEWAY FOR ALL,

commercial interests of both coasts of the United States are receiving reinforcements in their demand that the Panama Railroad be kept in condition to handle all traffic that will be offered, pending completion of the canal. Several Central and South American ports on the west coast have, through their representatives, asked for abolishment of the present monopoly in order that their business with American ports on the Atlantic coast may be facilitated. Our foreign neighbors, In submitting their request to Secretary Taft, ask for reduction from the present rates, and that "ships of all nations and cargoes of all origins may have the same facilities of transit." In his report to the Government last January, Governor Davis, of the Canal Zone, recommended a reduction of 50 per cent in the present rail charges across the isthmus, and also declared that it was impossible for the United States to discontinue operation of the line as a commercial carrier.

Chairman Shonts, of the new Commission, who seems to have practically unlimited power in construction of the canal and operation of the railroad, does not agree with Governor Davis regarding reduction of rates. He is quoted as holding the opinion that the rates now in force across the isthmus will not be altered, but the road will be operated in such a manner as to make monopoly of the route an impossibility. The road will be double-tracked and placed in physical condition for handling an immense volume of traffic. There would probably have been less complaint about the monopoly maintained by the Pacific Mail on the 1sthmus had that corporation not exercised its arbitrary powers for benefit of its ocean lines. Having the advantage of through bills of lading from Pacific Coast ports to Atlantic Coast ports, it was naturally the only line that could do any business.

This monopoly expires by limitation early in July, and it is for the purpose of increasing their trade with United States that the Central and South American countries are asking that a fair field be extended to all who wish to make use of the road. There is an immense business along the west coast of South America that will be much nearer to New York and other the buyers and sellers of these counroute to and from this country, regardless of what flag their vessels are sallthere would be no immediate reduction in rates may mean that there will be no reduction in the rate that the Panama Railroad charged the Pacific Mail. This rate is understood to have been materially lower than the local rate across the isthmus. The position of Chairman Shonts on the matter, so far as he has expressed his views, does not seem to differ much from that of Governor Davis, who in his report last January sald:

If the railroad on the Isthmus stands ready at any time to receive merchandise from any ipper, no matter whence coming or to what point billed, and to promptly forward it to the consigned vessel awaiting it on the opposite coast, and does this at a reasonable rate, the United States will have accomplished all that the most exacting person could expect of it, and all that a government as owner should undertake to do

If this policy is carried out, there will be noticeable increase in the trade of the United States and South American countries, and there will also be an effective safety valve to prevent any advance in existing overland freight tariffs.

WOMEN AT THE CITY COUNCIL.

The attitude assumed by certain members of the Common Council toward the women who, representing the School of Domestic Science, called at the City Hall, Monday, to urge attention to the unsanitary conditions they had found to exist in the markets of the city was, to say the least, discourteous. There is no reason, even in politics as represented in the city's Council Chambers, why the women of the city should be treated as meddlers when they seek to urge upon the authorities the necessity of a measure that they believe will correct conditions that make our markets a stench in the nostrils of decency and a menace to the public health.

These women and others of equally honest intent visited a number of places in the city, from which food goes direct to our tables, and found there a state of filth and rottenness that was appalling to them as housewives and alarming to them as intelligent santarians. They have their own views as to how these conditions may be corrected. These views may or may not be sound, but the women have a perfect right to present them to the proper committee of the City Council, and this committee is only doing its duty when it listens attentively and courteously

to what they have to say, Now, if the conditions that prevail in the markets of this city and in the closed town, as the case may be. Both slaughter - houses and commissionhouses that supply them are not the business of the women of the city, they are nobody's business. If intelligent women cannot, after visiting these would be another way of defining the markets, present their findings to the men in whose hands remedial measures are supposed to lie without being treated as meddlesome children, something is wrong. Do these guardians of the city's interests chafe at the exposcandidate favors a closed town, say. In | ure of conditions that have existed in or no would answer this question, but- Or are they, in view of the near apwhat the accusers have to say against such action involves so many other proach of the first Monday in June,

matters that it would have to be con- powerfully restrained from expressing an opinion upon a matter so simple and yet so vital as this?

> Governor Mickey, of Nebraska, has vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature of that state, the object of which was to make the practice of Christian Science healing unlawful. He finds it difficult to avoid the conclusion that the bill was not conceived in a spirit of professional intolerance, and feels justified in the conclusion that there was more at issue in its inception than a consuming zeal for the public health. Governor Mickey shows & fair understanding of the ruling element in professional zeal in this estimate. The fight which osteopathy, homeopathy and other systems of medicine and healing, now well recognized schools in therapeutics, have had to make for legal existence, is in evidence in this contention.

> A slaughter-house and packing plant in South Portland was aired in the Police Court yesterday. According to the testimony of many veracious witnesses, it needed an airing. What with rotting offal from slaughtered beasts, a fertilizing plant in operation, a sausage factory in full blast and indifferent attention to cleanliness in all parts of the premises, the stench that arises is, according to testimony, "something People fortunate enough to live beyond the wind of this vileness will be more than willing to take the testimony of those less fortunate in regard to the matter without seeking to verify it by personal observation. We have a meat inspector, but it seems that he does not always make inspection his business.

There is quietly at work in this coun try a more effective agency for the elimination of drunkenness than all of the temperance societies that can be organized. The increased competition which labor is forced to meet has resulted in the tippier being placed at such a decided disadvantage that he can no longer secure employment on even terms with the man who does not indulge in spirituous liquors. Last Saturday 4000 employes of the Union Railway Company, at St. Louis, were notified that instant dismissal would be the penalty if any of them were found frequenting saloons or racetracks. The almighty dollar is, of course, the underying cause of this reform, but its effectiveness is beyond question.

Attorney Joseph B. Lindsley, of Spokane, seems to be a man of many parts. and if there are any more reasons why he should not have been appointed United States District Attorney, they should be forwarded at once. The latest reason given for his turn-down was being the only line that could issue the alleged fact that as a lawyer he handles a great many divorce cases. The previous charge was that he was a corporation lawyer. He was also acused of being a young man and a supporter of Sam Piles for United States Senator. If such charges continue to accumulate, suspicions will be aroused that some one "doth protest too much."

The moral tone of Seattle is superior to that of Portland, according to the testimony of Rev. Mr. Chapman. This is not the only point on which Seattle scores. Recently compiled statistics Atlantic ports than it is to European show that the moral city on Puget ports, which are now handling it. If Sound has one divorce to every four marriages, a distinction which is only tries are permitted to take the short approximately shared by three other cities in the United States-Los Angeles, Kansas City and San Francisco. ing under, they will abandon the long Murder and suicide statistics are not trip route around the Horn or through available, but, from the newspaper acthe Straits of Magellan to Europe. The | counts that are sent out of Seattle, that | iouncement of Chairman Shorts that | city would be in line at least for prominent mention.

The railroads do not rely much on guesswork. They have to know what they are doing, as nearly as can be known in advance; so the elaborate preparations they are making for a great Lewis and Clark Fair traffic may be said to be based on certain knowledge. It was at first intended that special Fair tickets from the East and West should be sold only on specified days; now it is arranged that they may be sold every day during the Fair period. This means simply that the rallroads find in sight a great travel, and they are making their plans accordingly.

It is reported that an attempt will be made to demand the referendum upon the act of the last Legislature which piaces a six year limit on the time within which proceedings for collection of delinquent taxes shall be com menced. The effort would be productive of more good if it had been directed against those officials whose duty it was to see that the taxes were collected at the proper time. Six years is a proceedings for collection of delinquent taxes, and the public officers who do not begin within this time are derelict in their duty.

A peevish mugwump newspaper of New England asks: "How much longer can the Filipinos be denied the right of trial by jury?" Are they denied it? No; because they never had it, never wanted it, and don't know what it is, Because New Englanders wear woolen underclothes in Winter, New Englanders are not to infer that the Filipinos are suffering for them, or even would wear them if offered free.

May wheat in Chicago gained a cent a bushel yesterday, while the more distant options remained practically stationary. The statistical position of the cereal in this country is not increasing in strength, and each day it becomes more than ever apparent that the manipulators of the May deal are staggering under a heavier load than any speculator has attempted to carry since the Leiter fallure.

The prison guard who reported failure of a fellow-guard to answer a signal, in accordance with prison rules, deserves commendation. It is a false sense of honor that leads one trusted employe to conceal the delinquencies of his co-worker when such delinquencies vitally affect the interests which both are employed to protect.

The general agents of the Equitable Life Assurance Society are making it their business to inform Vice-Presider Jimmy Hyde where he stands, and that is-alone. The general agents have a greater interest in the proper settlement of this harmful squabble than any others except the policy-holders,

Jupiter Pluvius seems also to have taken due cognizance of the opening of the baseball scason.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A correspondent forwards the followng lines. He may possibly know what

hey mean; we don't:

When the day has come and gone, And your work is done; When the clouds before the dawn Shut you from the sun; Don't take to drink to drown your wees

Or anything like that, But listen to the purring of The homeless Tommy cat. If the wife is cool and cross And the hables squall; If your sweetheart's love is dross. You have no love at all-Don't alt down and get the blues,

Don't go on a bat; Don't tell your friends the tiresome news

The homeless Tommy cat. If the price of coal is high And your wages low;
If the snow is in the sky
And the blizzards blow;
Don't go take a dome of depa Or pawn your Sunday hat; Don't you lose your grip on hope Or abything like that, But listen to the purring of The homeless Tommy cat

Or anything like that,

But listen to the purring of

Togo won't fire until he is ready, Gridley.

We understand that Henry James will not accept a position as ad-writer for a local firm.

The farther the President gets away

change says: Sator argpo tenet opera rotas. This may be regarded as the crowning piece

In the first place, it reads both ways the in the second, each word is reciprocal.

In the third, the first letters of the words taken consecutively apell the first word, the second letters the second word and so on to the and.

Finally, the same holds good from right to left, as from left to right

Little Sermons From Everyday Life.

Some people think churchgoing a slow amusement. Much depends upon the church to which one goes. In an Indiana church a few days ago a quiet argument over some point of procedure was going on, when a young lady slapped the preacher's face. This appears to have been a breach of church etiquette, for the preacher's wife clinched with the young lady and was successfully punching her head, when the young lady's gentleman friend went to his inamorata's assistance. This brought the gentleman preacher into the fray with a knife, which he inserted into the gentleman friend's back so far that the gentleman friend may croak as the result.

Moral: Somethin' doin' all the time with the right people.

We have reached a new stage on the line of the world's advanced thought. It was high time. The old cosmical order was becoming stale. The new idea is supplied by a professor who draws a salary from the American Health Association of New York. He tells us that:
We shall, by means of polaric nutrition, destroy all parasitic life in the soil, the plant world, animals and men, for the redemption of our nervous, diseased people. The grocery store that doesn't keep polaric nutrition will be on the black list in Portland that the soil of the boards of trade in both cities.

**Mass meetings were after bigger game. About this time the residents of Toledo and Detroit were expressing dissatisfaction over the service afforded by the Vanderbilt lines controlling that territory. Shonts and Morton sought an opportunity to break the monopoly. They saw a business chance and made overtures to the boards of trade in both cities. on the black list in Portland, just as soon as our projected reforms get into conversion. Tole is commended to our operation. This is commended to our operation. This is commended to our which was to relieve the suffering enterprise. The policy will be to work as society of women who are shaking up cities of the Vanderbilt thrall. Shouts we have worked in building and operating the butchers and green grocers.

A farmer in County Louth, Ireland, after years of experimenting, has succeeded in producing tomatoes and potatoes on the same vine, grown from the same tuber. In a few years more he should be able to grow a New England boiled dinner on one plant.

Venice is about to establish municipal control of her gas supply. Think of Venice wrestling with the same problems as Chicago.

The San Francisco Post, Bulletin and Examiner are having a great time with their reptile contemporaries. The only persons that don't enjoy the fun are the unfortunate readers.

South Africa says that the Buluwayo natives believe that no rain will be al-lowed to fall so long as the statue of so killed. It is known to a certainty that not

The idea seems to be that billboards nav board bills, and that none of the city reasonable time within which to begin fathers will therefore introduce a billboard bill.

> This is the afternoon the office boy becomes too sick to work.

In Japan when an actor does not make a hit the people in the house turn their backs to the stage. This may be more pleasing to the actor than the egg system, but it must be much less satisfying to the audlence.

In the offices of a New York law firm, which consists of husband and wife, a nursery, a schoolroom and a gymnasium have been fitted up for the use of the firm's children. By this means the woman partner is enabled to devote her attention to Business and is not rushed off to the house every time the baby cries. This is a great plan, and may be widely adopted with the increasing number of women who go into business. It will be the custom, probably, to run a client into the nursery to see the baby and to hear him say "Goo-goo."

WEX J.

Whisky in Horse Collars. Muskogee Corr. Topeka Capital.

The officers have just discovered a new method of smuggling liquor. A teamster working on a railroad grade devised the plan. He had two very large horse collars made water-tight. He would make regular trips to Texas and every time he would return the laborers would get drunk. After watching him for a long time the officer discovered that he time the omicer discovering with him and take the extra horse collars with him and bring them back full of whisky. Each collar would hold about two gallons of liquor. The man is under arrest.

> Judge Dunne Anticipates. New York Tribune.

Mayor-elect Dunne of Chicago has com-posed an epitaph which he wishes placed on his tombetone when occasion arises: Here lies the body of Edward F. Dunne, He died a poor man, but he was the father of municipal ownership and 13

children. May he rest in peace. CANAL COMMISSION'S NEW HEAD

of Theodore Perry Shouts, Roosevelt's "Hundred Thousand Dollar Man"-His Training and His Capabilities.

A man of the prairies is to dig a great waterway. A railroad president is to have charge of the greatest maritime project the world has known. A product of the inland West is to ius of the Suez failed signally.

Theodore Perry Shonts, through whose veins course the intermingled blood of Ireland, Scotland, France and Holland, is "the hundred thousand dollar man" for whom President Roosevelt has been looking. He halls from Chicago, but he is a man of the world, and when the President de-cided that he wanted him as disgorin-chief of the great ditch, his mo-mentary address was Guantanamo, Cuba, where, with Paul Morton, Secretary of the Navy, he was cruising in quest of rest and pleasure. And when the call came he was not unnerved, nor even overly elated. He put the cablegram in his pocket and wired back: "When I've finished my trip PH come to Washington and talk it over." When Shonts reached the it over." When Shouts reached the White House the President was the first to get into action. "I don't want to discuss this mater of appointment with you. You are the man for the job. I assume that you accept because you can do the work. We will now talk of the work that is to be done on the 1sthmus." And that aftnews that Shonts had been appointed chairman of the Isthmian Commission from the telegraph, the more dope will at a salary of \$30,000 a year, a "hun-be printed about him. Distance lends dred thousand dollar man" secured at enchantment to the space writer. Shonts is a hustler. He self put it. Shorts is a hustler. He is of about the same degree of stren-uousity as the President, whom he Speaking of palindromes an exgreatly resembles in physical charac-teristics. Taller than the President, he wears the same type of moustache. They both wear eyeglasses in the same maner and both possess the small squinty eyes that sometimes open suddenly and flash fire. In superb health, with a fine mental equipment and not at all afraid of his job "Teddy" Shonts believes in himsel in himself and believes that he can dig the canal.

Fifty years ago, on a farm in Craw-mord County, Pennsylvania, Theodore Shonts was born. In the year that Colorado entered the Union and Philadelphia held the Centennial Expos tion, he graduated at Monmouth Col-lege with B. A. attached to his name Three years after the same institu tion thought well enough of him to grant the degree of M. A. Since then "Teddy" has shifted for himself. And his shift has been quite satisfactory, both to himself and his friends. In July, 1881, he was president of the Iowa Construction Company, then building a railroad. A year later he was general superintendent of the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad, a place he held four years. In 1885 he became general manager of the same road, and in 1898 was made its president. About this time he and Paul Morton secured practical control of the line, which had been originally constructed to provide an outer belt-line for Chicago. Crossing, as it does, all the railroads entering that city. its possibilities as a freight transfer medium were excellent. But the road was not making money, and Shonts and Morton undertook the task of placing it upon its financial feet. The large acquaintance of the men helped to bring business, but they were after and Morton were getting on. the newspapers began printing stories | Hustle will be to the effect that the "Three I's" had supply that."

decided to accept the invitation of De-troit and Toledo; that surveys were being made for the extension of the road to both points from South Bend. Ind., and that the Michigan Central and Lake Shore roads were to be par-

and take Shore was being well played. Suddenly Mr. Morton was invited to visit New York. He went. He had a con-ference with certain financial interests. Then he sent a telegram to his friend Shonts, When the reply came and Mor-ton left the conference the "Three I's" had changed hands, had gone into the Vanderbilt column, and Paul Morton and "Teddy" Shorts each had a net profit of \$750,000. Paul, after this little turn, con-tinued his activities as an officer of the Santa Fe, but "Teddy" bought an antomobile, a steam yacht and some other things and took it easy for a time. But is was looking around, and one day he and Paul Morton came into practical possession of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad, with Shonts as president, a position he now holds. The road is known particularly. sition he now holds. The road is known particularly as a rate demoralizer, not a paying property, but its press agency is busy, and every now and then it permits a rumor to get abroad that the road is to be sold to some heavy interest in the

of the Secretary of the Navy and the rall-road president because "Teddy" Shorts owes his present appointment to the friendship of Paul Morton. It was Morton who suggested him to the President, and he said so much of his energy and ability that it won the day. When the President saw Shouts he liked him. Anyone would, for he is big, magnetic, diplomatic-of the type called "good fellow"—and the Presi-dent helieves that he is the man to "make the dirt fly." Shorts is not an engineer, but he does understand construction and management, and is one of the lively, hustling, pushing fellows, able to work like a Trojan when it is necessary to work, and equally able to rest and enjoy himself when there is nothing of interest to demand his energy. A "mixer," a mas-ter, a good-natured chap, who knows the game of life and plays it well, he ha already gained a fortune for himself, and the Panama business will be to his liking. It will add to his reputation, if nothing more. He does not need the money just at present, for his annual income is about

At college in Monmouth, Ill., Shoats had a cinesmate John F. Wallace, present chief engineer of the canal. They have grown up together and like each other. "John Wallace and I can work together till the crack of doom and never have a word that is unpleasant." Is the way the chief speaks of his associate.

Here is an anecdote which tells something of the manner of the man: A strap ping big contractor with a grievance against Shonto called at his office in this cago ten years ago and announced that he had come to get even. Looking up from his deek. Shonts replied. "I'm glad you called," and then springing to door of his private office he locked it faced the big fellow. An athlete, six feet tall, weight a triffe under 300 po "Teddy" was in excellent trim and started the trouble by landing on the contractor's jaw. For three minutes the men ham mered and smashed. Chairs, tables, every thing in the room became a confused mass, while the clerks outside stood aghast. When it was over the contractor said that he was satisfied. Shonts unlocked the door, bowed his visitor out, and after the office boy straightened up the furni-ture again sat down at his deak and went to work as if nothing had happened.

"Direct business methods, publicity, no politics—this is to be the policy of the Canal Commission," said Mr. Shonts when asked what he intended to do. "But say." sided, as his eyes twinkled, "don't ack me too many questions just now. You see I haven't been to Panama yet, and I've got to get acquainted with my job before talk about it very much. This digging the canal is a big thing, and the people of the country are all stockholders in the That's about all Hustle will be needed, and we shall try to

LAWLESSNESS IN CHICAGO.

Of the situation in Chicago, produced by the teamsters' strike and permitted by the city government, the Chicago Chronicle says:

If the authorities of the City of Chicago and of the State of Illinois imagine that they are deceiving anybody of intelligence by their present attitude toward the teamstern atrike now in progress they are woefully mistaken. Two hundred and fifty policemen escortin

ten or a dozen wagons through the street make a brave show, but why is it that thee 220 policemen are needed? Who is it am what is it that calls for such a displey of

great a man as Cecil Rhodes is allowed to remain in the open air. As rain is badly wanted, the natives think a shed might be built over the statue. Our forecast officials do not as a rule take the exposure of statues into account.

killed. It is known to a certainty that not one of these vehicles unprotected could reach its destination without bloodshed. Who is it that exercises this terrorism? The Mayor of Chicago, the Superintendent of Police and the State's Attorney know the names of these offenders and they know exactly where to lay their hands upon them. They know that they are in rebeilion against They know that they are in rebellion against

They know that they are in rebellion against the laws of the city, the state and the nation. They know that his police details are the only thing that prevents these men and their tools from committing crimes which ought to land them in the penitentiary. They know that a conspiracy exists here to deprive law-abling citizens of the right which are guaranteed to them by society. They know that this conspiracy in itself is a crime punishable under the statutes of the erime punishable under the statutes of the We need not mince words in this case at We need not mince words in this case at all. If it were not for the fact that this lawlessness proceeds under cover of labor unionism it would be hunted down and extirpated at any and every cost. Because the men who are fesponsible for it happen to be officers of labor unions nothing is done. The police in the streets are merely defensive.

police in the streets are merely defensive in the presence of active and defant crim-there are other, instrumentalities of justic which should be set at work. which should be set at work.

One-quarter of the police force of this town is employed for the purpose of protecting one mercantile house in its lawful luminess. What will happen if ten, twenty or fifty commercial houses become involved in the same manner? We will hever have policemen enough in Chicago to prevent crime, but we have law enough to punish crime, but we have law enough to punish crime if the men who have been elected to

crime if the men who have been elected to office will but enforce it.

Every time a police regiment escorts a few wagons to and from the railway stations the Mayor serves notice on the people that there are criminals in his jurisdiction that he is reluctant to deal with. He may confront their dupes in the streets with the clubs of his officers, but he does not venture to hunt down and prosecute the responsible leaders who incite the disorder and the crime. He will break the heads of fools in the streets, but he receives in friendly council the men office will but enforce it.

will break the heads of fools in the streets, but he receives in friendly council the men who control these fools.

Any movement arising from any cause whatever which calls for a police guard of 200 or 300 men for a dozen wagons is criminal in spirit and fact and the fellows who are directing it are already at the mercy of the laws of the state. It is not possible to imagine any other depredation against life and property cerried on with anything like and property carried on with anything like the magnitude of this enterprise that would not instantly subject its authors to all of the not instantly subject to such as actions to all of the penalties which an outraged law provides. The theory that labor unions are in some manner exempt from the restrictions which are operative as against other organizations and individuals is wicked and cowardly.

Kansas City French. Kansas City Times. A West Side girl thought she would im-

press a young man caller with her knowl-

The following two poems were written by John ("Jack") S. Reed, son of C. J. Reed, of this city. Young Reed is attending school at Morristown, N. J., and is years of age. The Storm at Midnight.

"JACK" REED'S TWO POEMS.

'Tis midnight; on the high and barren cliff I stand and watch the ragged, sombre clouds, Driven by the furious gale across the moon. Make shadows on the ocean's heaving

The gleaming breakers crash; and on the beach
The bouning surf falls sullenly. Its spray.
Harled up and onward by the hurricane.
Stings bitter on my face, and leaves behind.
The breath of ocean ling ring in the air. Far out to sea, a vessel on her cours Buffets the storm. I see her heaving lights Blue on the wave and plungs into the trough, Scudding bare-poled into the dusky night. The thunder mutters angrily, and low The lightning-bolts, Zeus-driven, cleave the

alty

And burtle into darkness.

An atom in this world of might and night. stand alone.

In Memoriam.

Through the starlit sky, to the regions of The soul of a child is winging tonight. A brave strong heart has beat its last, A simple, beautiful life has passed. A simple, beautiful life has passed.
Oh, happy they, when life he done,
Who have been blessed with such a one;
And as we watch the waning day
We how our ellent heads and pray.
While through the dusky realms of space
To many a last long resting place,
We seem to hear the heavenly song
By angels voices borne along. By angels voices borne along, Now load, now soft, swept on the wind of

"God's will be done!" How He Told the Counterfeits.

-J. S. R., '06.

Paradise:

Brooklyn Eagle. "We have a man in this office," remark-ed one of the officials of the Treasury Department the other day, "who is without a peer anywhere in the country when it comes to spotting a counterfeit coin. His faculty for telling the spurious has been developed to a remarkable degree. He gave an illustration of his skill the other day. On that table in the corner there were plied up a couple hundred half-dollars. Apparently they were all sound and gonuine specimens from the Govern-ment mint. Our expert walked into the room, and giving one glance at the pile of halves, 25 feet distant, he quietly remarked;

'There's a counterfeit in that stack.' pulled a coin from out of the middle of the pile. It was tested and found to be spurious. I asked the man to tell how

he discovered the counterfeit.
"'By the reflection of the light,' he replied. "The rays cast from that coin were wholly different from those sent out by the other pieces. That coin stood out as distinctly from the rest as a blood-red poppy in a field of white flowers."

Since Samson Did What?

Denver Post. While bathing at a Florida resort a New Jersey man was attacked by huge man-eating snark. He dived under it, seized it by the jaw and broke it and then towed the big fish ash That is the most remarkable feat of edge of French the other night. "Are strength recorded since Samson rent you feeling well?" he asked as he en- the lion's jaw asunder and used one tered the parlor. "Us, us." she replied, them as a weapon in his historic battle smiling sweetly. She meant "Oul, out." with 30,000 Philistines,