The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1965.

IT IS A MISTAKE.

Mr. Albee, who seeks the Republican nomination for the Mayoralty, is a very estimable man. Should he obtain the nomination, The Oregonian would suport him. But to large numbers of our citizens his candidacy would not be commended by certain appeals made for him among the churches (Protestant) of the city, of which the foll ing, by Rev. A. W. Wilson, of the First United Presbyterian Church, is at once example and Illustration;

What are you Christian Republicans going to do next hazurday? The only man who sake your suffrage as a Christian man who sake your suffrage as a Christian framity or Christian principles, is H. R. A. hee, and for him the Christian Republican Such appeals The Oregonian cannot

but deem unwise. Is the Christian to Then is that Christian olie? Better leave these things out altians; people who are neither Protesare Jews or Rationalists, or Infirights in our government, and a right to assert them. sode of morals, which must prevail in government, is not Christian, it is not the Czar. Jewish, it is not Protestant or Catholic. It cannot be monopolized; it is uni- with the faith of the Western Church versal; it belongs to mankind.

therity in morals, or a monopoly of bate may not be public, it will probably ter leave all terms that denote religious out of the political discussion. For it cannot be too often repeated that no religion has a monopoly of mor-It is a mistake to drag religion or religious belief into political discussion. or to use in politics terms that imply such method or include such consequence. In politics we are not Christians, either Catholic or Protestant; we

but simply members of a body politic.

are not Jews, nor Rationalists, nor Dis-

senters, nor Arians, nor Monophysites,

REVOKE THESE SALOON LICENSES. tee of the Common Council, in grant-ing a large number of licenses to open ons in close preximity to the entrance of the Lewis and Clark Fair grounds, did an inconsiderate thing. zeal to increase the city revenues was allowed to outrun the judgment of the committee, to overshadow its civic pride or to obscure its moral sense, that body should take counsel of popular censes, refund the money paid, and thus do what can be done to correct the mistake made in issuing them.

Fanatical opposition to the liquor striction of the number of saloons near entrance of a great Exposition is quite another. It should take no argument to convince the City Council of show the license committee of that body that a mistake which may is broken and the birds let fly to all readily be corrected has been made in

Multiplication of words upon this public understands that, as matters now rest, something like thirty saloons will be open for business within a few blocks of the entrance of the grounds

in accordance with public opinion that throne and dynasty, time will tell. It is has been so freely expressed within the case is simple; its moral is plain. To admit the truth of one is to acknowledge the force of the other

CANNOT BE REVERSED

We read in a paper of Eastern Oregon that there are "scoundrels in all our lowns who are ready to allure girls astray"; and that "parents do not know what perils surround their daughters are true. Society and government and law should pursue such scoundrels to the uttermost. But when it is urged that society and government and law must be looked to as the main defense against these evils, and that the burden rests on the community rather than on and the result-nothing.

Perhaps it will be asked if it is really true that "parents do not know what perils surround their daughters in these conditions." No doubt in many cases it is. But why shouldn't they know? And what right have such to be par-The moral health and well-being of the community must come through the family. Very inferior agents are society and government. If parents are ignorant or neglectful of duty, society cannot make up the deficit. Their children, both sons and daughters the latter especially-will be liable to ruln. to extend to these parentless children all the protection it can, and to hunt down relentlessly the monsters who be tray or mislead them.

But what The Oregonian wishes to say once more is this, namely, that if parents are remiss, society and government cannot be depended upon to their work. Government of the family cannot be thrown upon society or upon the state with hopes of success. Nothing can make up for lack of parental responsibility; and it is a serious question whether the evil consequences are not increased by the suggestion to parents who are ignorant, or thoughtless, or indifferent to their trust, that remedy may be found in appeal to society and government. Society and govern ment are in the final analysis simply what the family life of the country makes them. Neither the cause, the process nor the result can possibly be reversed.

THE CZAR'S EASTER GIFT.

In Holy Russia the ties between hurch and empire have been of the closest for 900 years. In early days the people received or changed their faith at the will of the Prince. Vladimir, in A. D. 1000, received baptism at Kherson from Greek priests as a sign of conversion to Christianity. Returning to his capital, Kief, he began by ordering the idol Perun thrown into the Dnieper, and followed it up by commanding the entire population of the city to plunge naked into the river while the priests standing by the Prince on the river bank, read the baptismal service. Tradition, through the monkish annalist, tells of the fruits of conversion for the Prince, in that he ended wars, distributed his revenues to churches and to the poor, and eased the brutal punish common to that age. Prince, like people. Thence dates the story of the orthodox Russian Church In the history of the same Prince appears the "drujina," the band of warriors surrounding their leader, develoned today in that bureaucracy whose influence has grown with the centuries.

Russian Christianity was brought from Constantinople not from Rome. and the division line between the two Republican to be Protestant or Cath; forms stands today as hard and clear as when, in its northern and western People who are not Chris- expansion, the Russian power came in conflict with the Roman Catholics of tant nor Catholic Christians; people Poland and Lithuania. It was easier to of the Hill roads. Reasoning from the conquer the peoples and to annex their dels as those are often called who do country than to extirnate their religious not accept an "orthodox" faith, have faith. But the iron hand of orthodoxy attempted the impossible. The last Besides the general stage of the never-dying conflict is reached today in the May-day edict of

Not satisfied with inspiring open war

as a main part of the resistance of the Multitudes, therefore, will be repelled Polish people, the orthodox Russian by the assumption that any creed or Church has held the same haughty and section of Christendom has supreme au- unyielding front towards all and any who claimed to exercise the right of morality. These all will vote against private judgment. Reformers have any man . who may be nominated for been many, but their fate has been the political and municipal office, on the same. For priests and people, ortho ground that he stands for "Christian doxy and religion have been confoundciples." Moreover, the moment you ed, and orthodoxy, having its visible talk about Christian principles you show in signs and symbols, fought for atart the debate as to what they are, them the more bitterly for their triv-among Christians themselves. This de- lality. When the Abbot Nikon, in the reign of Czur Alexis, father of Peter of come into the open; but it will be the Great, succeeded with the help of carried on, in private intercourse and in his royal master in securing revision of the forum of conscience, nevertheless. the ancient books of religion, he was met by the textualists, who declared that not a word, not a letter, but was sacred and should not be touched. The same conservatives insisted that to als, private or public, social or political. | shave was a mortal sin; that seven, and not five wafers were essential in the communion service, and that the faithful should die sooner than substitute lisus for Isus in the name of Christ.

tocracy excepted, is a strange capacity for suffering in defense of their ideals. Once this enthusiasm is excited, with some religious or semi-religious tenet for its base, they go willingly, not cheerfully, to death or evils on its bebeen no limit to the spirit of persecution among the orthodox, which deems no point of faith or ritual too small to be enforced by the temporal on the demand of the spiritual arm, with no sense of proportion of sin to punish ment. The governing powers have doubtless been sincere in their pursuit of national unity through religious uniformity. But the end has come at last. on, revoke these objectionable li- It has needed the compelling powers of outside crisis and internal unrest carried into the region of insurrection; to enforce this surrender, for surrender it is. It is a death blow to the haughty offic is one thing; prudence in the re- Procurator of the Holy synod and his ligion-but what relief to Polish Catholic, to Lutheran, to Stundist and Jew. to dissenters of all types and grades, to Mohammedan and Buddhist. The cage quarters of the heavens.

The grandfather of the present Czar. in his emancipation decree of March. subject should not be necessary. The 1861, set free nearly forty-six millions of serfs from physical bondage, from chains binding them to the crown, the nebles, the church, and to the soil they

tilled. Czar Nicholas II signalizes this Mayopened, a mouth hence, unless the ilcenses that have been issued for this
purpose are revoked. Let civic pride
and an honest desire to serve the best
and highest interests of the city and the
Fair decide this matter promptly and

Kard to believe that peasants in arms for lands, intellectuals ready to rise for constitutional liberty, reservists herded to the trains for the Far Eastern war, sullen and mutinous, workmen striking wages, provinces rebelling against le-galized oppression—that this sea, this cean of trouble, can be stilled by the new decree. It would possibly have availed more in an earlier century, when national life was simpler, ran in fewer channels, and when religious beliefs and formularies counted more daily life Doubtless it will be taken for what it is worth, hailed by many as a real relief, but by all as in indication of a yielding spirit in Czar and his surroundings, the end of which is not yet in sight.

RAILROAD MONEY PLENTIFUL. The alacrity with which foreign bankers subscribed the bonds of the Western Pacific, and then begged for more, indicates that there are some railroad men in the country who can find money with which to build a road where it is needed. The coming of the Western Pacific will be a great boon to the cific Coast, and it is hardly within the bounds of reason to expect the line to forming a connection with the rich and rapidly growing North Pacific States ing of the Gould line to the Pacific Coast means that the day of rallroad competition is not yet at an end and the retirement of Mr. Gould from the Union Pacific can hardly be interpreted as indicating anything else than relinquishment of hope of effecting satisfactory connections for his Eastern lines with the Harriman system.

grasp the wonderful possibilities for trade in the Orient, and the marvelous latent wealth of the Pacific Coast Hill and Harriman, however, seem to have had a pretty keen insight as to the value of this trade, and, prior to the formation of Northern Se ties, it was apparent that they had divided the territory between them and would develop it at their leisure. In this division Portland and the Columbia River Basin got decidedly the worst of the bargain. Mr. Harriman had costly terminals at San Francisco. and Mr. Hill was similarly equipped on Puget Sound. Neither felt the necessity of paying any attention to the interme diate territory any further than that Hill was to drain as much as possible to Puget Sound, while Mr. Harriman was to take similar action in the territory lying south of a certain line.

The East has only recently begun to

This line, unfortunately for Portland seems to have been drawn by Mr. Hill, and, for the past four years, there has been no more real competition between the Hill roads and the Harriman roads in this territory than there would have been had the merger stood the test of the courts. The Harriman policy of backing down every time the Northern roads put up a stiff bluff must have een very repugnant to Mr. Gould, who all of his life has been a fighter. He undoubtedly realized that under the Harriman regime the Gould roads in the East were not getting the share of the transcontinental and trans-Pacific trade to which they were entitled, and, seeing little or no hope for improving the situation by a tie-up with Hill decided to come to the Coast over his own rails. The development of Oregon's neglected regions by the Goule systems will not, of course, be as sat-isfactory as would have been their development by the Harriman system.

The Gould system, if it is extended must enter the state from the south, and, pending its arrival at Portland and Puget Sound, much good traffic will be diverted to California. the coming of a new road we shall also Hill policy in the past, this aggressiveness will result in further encroachments in Portland territory by the lines tributary to Puget Sound. All that Gould will drain away to the south before he reaches Portland, and all that Hill can drain away to the north, will not retard or harm Portland as much she is being retarded and injured by the present masterly inactivity of the Harriman lines in Oregon.

With millions for betterments of the trunk lines, improvements of terminal facilities at San Francisco and branch lines into mushroom mining districts, there does not seem to be anything for providing facilities for opening up Oregon to civilization. There was a time when Portland, relying on the solemn assurances of Mr. Harriman that he would build to the Clearwater, to Centra! Oregon and to other isolated localities, would have regarded his dethronement with genuine regret. That time has passed, and we must now look for relief, not from Mr. Harriman or Mr. Hill, but to some independent line, like the Western Pacific.

Consolidation, monopoly and oppress ive agreements are, of course, always possibilities, and they may be attempted when the new line reaches the Coast. There is so much money in the world seeking investment, however, pools with independent lines will never be entirely lacking. Growth of the country and development of the Ori-ental trade may render it easier a dozen years hence to float the bonds for still another Pacific road than it was to get those of the Western Pacific in the

hands of foreign buyers,

AGAIN THE HIGH SCHOOL "FRATS." It is said, on one side, that the 'frats," as developed in the High School of this city, have as yet shown no objectionable features. On the other hand, some very objectionable features have been plainly set out. Chief among ring that has been developed, that has controlled class elections-not by overand shifts employed by an organized body against one that is unorganized. The question is whether it is wise to foster within the student-body of the of which is unmistakably in this direct tion, until such time as the class management becomes an open scandal which it will be incumbent upon the authorities to suppress, or to take the matter in its incipiency and roet it out.
In favor of this latter course is a declaration of the wise man of antiquity, to-wit: "The prudent man foreseeth the

pass on and are punished." Professor Rigier is no doubt entirely bonest in saying that he would scarce ly have known of the existence of the connection with the Portland High very good school, had not the papers called attention to the facts. The assumption is tive who tention to the facts are so quiet and if snybood

orderly as not to attract by their move-

Superintendent. Perhaps, however, there is another reason for this obliviousness to a very patent condition of affairs in the High eties among students. It is sometimes not convenient to look too closely into things that, as Mr. Rigier says, stir up trouble" for the school authori-Again the City Superintendent has a wide area to cover and he is physically unable to meet many of the demands of his position.

But, this aside, is not the dreaded olency of these "frats" in the realm of "trouble" a sufficient cause for elimnating them from the High School? Is it not a fact that power without the judgment that comes only with maturity of mind is a thing to be avoided? And is there any reason to suppose that what "Doesticks" denominated "Younga Merika the Mighty" / differs materially in Portland from the effusive, headstrong, self-sufficient element of this type in other cities? Or that students in the Portland public schools. permitted to take the bit in their teeth, will not lead those who handle the reins a swift and merry jolt over sary later on to place in the road, as a check to their hilarity, frivolity and assumption of superiority over their classmates? Should we not rather be reasonable about this matter, and admit that children are children the world over? Should we not insist as iong as they are pupils of the free schools they are not men and women. but boys and girls? And that, in the interest of all concerned, they should be induced by such means as are necessary to postpone entrance into secret societies until their public school days are ended? If to take this stand is to "hunt trouble," is it not the part of wisdom to engage in this hunt early, that the "trouble" may be more readily

The Seattle Times has an appreciative editorial review of the hotels and restaurants of Seattle, which it describes with much enthusiasm and somewhat pointed comparison with other cities, as finest to be found anywhere. Everyone knows that Seattle has good hotels, and everybody who has been knows that they charge good prices. But, as the Times says. mention these things simply to show that in there should happen to be a rush to the Lewis and Clark Fair, as we ope there will be-and they do not receive the accommodations which they had expected to receive because of indo is to come up to Seattle and be roy-ally entertained." We shall hope to We shall hope to take good care of all visitors, to the end that they may go away with a fine impression of Portland, hotels and restaurants included. If they go to Seattle, we shall take the Times' word for it that they will be well fed and well housed. The thing that is really interesting about it all is that Seattle is sprucing up to get the Portland over-

The Pacific, a church paper of San events in Portland, including The Oregonian's criticism of Mr. Toy, because former life, says; "The Oregonian has always been a law unto itself. Until recently it has had the dally newspaper field in Portland and largely throughout Oregon. But another daily was started two or three years ago. This, however, has not improved The Oregonian, for the new paper was at and The Oregonian has been led to of fresh air and sunshine. cater somewhat to the element liking that kind of a paper, and has accordteresting. Evidently the Pacific has a Pacific that it makes a mistake.

Nearly 22,000 immigrants arrived in New York last week, and the number to arrive on steamers due this week is 25,000. All previous records in the immigrant business have been broken several times this year, and when the average runs up in excess of 2000 per day at one port, the effect will sooner or later, be felt on industrial conditions throughout the country. Women and children, of course, make up a considerable portion of the crowd now pouring in from the Old World, but in the two weeks' "receipts" mentioned there were enough ablebodied men to fill every position vacated by the strikers in Chicago and leave some to spare for other points. This heavy immigration is a more serious menace to the cause of labor than all of the "Farleys" the country.

Leigh Hunt, formerly of Seattle, later in Corea, is now in the Soudan, exploiting the growth of cotton for a syndicate of British manufacturers. He reports great prospects of success. Mr. Hunt is a man of singular energy. His faculty of impressing important people with ideas of what he can do is remarkable, indeed; yet it did not appear here, in former years, that he was likely to be a mun of achievement. His statement of the vast agricultural possibilities of the Upper Nile region is received with high credit by the London

saloons near or opposite the entrance of the Fair would be to change the entrance. Shifted to another place, the objectionable features might be left behind. Perhaps a better and more practicable way would be to set up a high wall at the present entrance, and have the street railways deliver within it all passengers to and from the Fair grounds. The Oregonian is not attempting to "run" the Fair, but it thinks it may take the liberty to make suggestions.

Five persons were killed in one week in New York by automobiles. The innocent bystander has a tough time in this world. He has no remedy but to keep off the streets, or go to Seattle, where he can have his soul saved for

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Calcago is America's Warsaw, or Warsaw is Russia's Chicago, we are not

Toe Astoria News thinks that "It is

fair to assume that thoughts that are uppermost are first to find expression. This is very probably true in the case of oral expression, but it is a long way off as regards written expression. If it were true one would conclude, for instance that half the editors in America were lying awake o' nights thinking of the best place in which to inter the bones of John Paul Jones, whereas there is not one editor in a hundred who knows more of Jones than a remembrance of some phrase about "we have not yet begun to fight." Further the News hints that the reprinting of an article signifies complete acquiescence in its statements. This is far from being so, but then the News is probably joking and in joking most everything is fair. So when this column is accused of advocating cheap bouquets for the beautiful girls of Oregon, it is best merely to deny the allegation and to scorn the alligator-metaphorically, of course.

A sermon "full of Western slang" should be well worth hearing, and the President's church-going at the Old Blue Schoolhouse must have been a

Now that the forecast officials of the Weather Bureau have reached such a stage of accuracy that jokes at their expense are beginning to disappear from the comic sections of the press there is an innovation that we should about the weather, and such guesses would be of deeper interest than those dealing with rain and frost. In the future we hope to see cards like this: WEATHER AND BASEBALL FORECAST.

Published by Authority of the Secretary Agriculture. Tonight and Wednesday Fair. Portland, 8; Seattle, 0.

We can't consistently wish Miss Mae Wood success in her action for damages against Secretary Loeb and the others. It is hard to sympathize with anyone who spells her name that way,

Anyone who eats shad will agree that the world owes a debt of grati-tude to Providence for leaving the bones out of poached eggs.

The Seattle Times offers a prize for the best sketch of the Washington Girl. An umbrella figures prominently in some of the drawings sent in by competitors, so it may turn out that the winning sketch will do as well for the Gumshoe Girl.

Why will the shortest girls wear the widest shoe knots?-Boston Herald. It is refreshing to notice that Bostonians now and then refrain from mediating upon the mutability of human affairs to worry over such appar-Francisco, speaking of certain recent ently simple yet really insoluble problems as this. A careless shoestring has attracted the attention of several obne told publicly the wickedness of his servers of note, but so far as memory serves the sage of the Herald is the dicated in the above question. There may be some recondite psychological reason for the association of the shortest girls and the widest shoe knots but we are unable to aid Boston in the search for it. There are no shortmuch more on the sensational line much less shortest-girls in this land

An Illinois woman was injured reingly deteriorated." This is highly in- cently by the explosion of a match which she was using as a toothplck. We cannot impress too strongly upon | S. fected by a bad example and will try our readers the importance of putting to follow it downward. We assure the the nonexplosive end of the match in their mouths when toothpicks are

The Czar's Luck.

The Car keeps all his mindows closed, lest bombe should fall in there, Yet, thanks to the little Charlets, he has plenty of fresh heir.

How do the books come out in the Spring?
My' but the publishers don't do a ining—
There's Rumian books
And gushin' books,
And fiction That's affliction. And story books
And gory books
And dry books
And fly books
And books to shun Cheap books and dear books. Real books and near books, Weighty books
And grate-y books,
Hig books, small books, medium-sized books,
books in one volume and books in tea volumes, biographies and hodge-podge.

"Physician, heal thyself" couldn't have been said to a Seattle man, be cause Seattle hadn't been invented

Bluebeard Hoch says he is satisfied with his jury. We hope the jury is satisfled with Hoch.

Dust Menaced Foodstuffs.

Chicago Post.

Chicago Post.

The new "rendering" ordinance which goes into effect on May I apecifically forbids the exposure of meats in the street in front of butchers' and market dealers' shops. The prohibition includes sausages and all kinds of game.

The strict enforcement of this ordinance will remove a menace to which the people of this city have been exposed for years, but it does not cover the entire matter of exposing articles intended for eating to the germ-laden dust of the city's streets. Can'dy and fruits still may be carried and vended in the streets and exposed uncovered in street stands.

It is the purpose of the Council committee on health to investigate this matter. In all probability the committee will not need to spend much time in inquiry to convince it that a city careful of the health of its inhabitants should not constitute the marketic of allowing anything

health of its inhabitants should not con-tinue the practice of allowing anything intended for eating to be kept uncovered and unprotected from the dust and dirt of the street.

In Chicago an ordinance prohibits the exposure of meats in the street in front of butchers' and produce dealers' shops. In New York, too, the same regulation is enforced. Here is an example that might well be followed in Portland.

If Mr. Cortelyou becomes president of the Equitable, the Nation will lose a very good Possmaster-General and the insurance company will gain an executive who will commonse all differences. If snybody can.

FARLEY, PROFESSIONAL STRIKEBREAKER

Intimate Study of the Man Who Is Canducting Great Campaign Aguinst Organized Workers of Chicago.

Leroy Scott in World's Work. cent strike there on the subway and ele-vated railroads, a baid-headed, broad-shouldered young man of 32 shouting or-ders into a telephone, listening to re-ports of lieutenants and responding with quick commands. For the week the strike lasted be was commander-in-chief of an army of 5000 strike-breakers, the sole manager of a property worth \$200,000,000, responsible for the safety of 1,000,000 daily passengers. And ten years ago he was a detective making \$20 a week.

He has a long, lean head, semi-circled by a fringe of brown and grey hair, big cheek bones and a heavy chin. Remove a horseshoe set with diamond brillianta from his tie, and his clothes might be the lay garments of a clergyman. The most striking quality of his personality is his colorlessness: a pale face, lustreless grey eyen a mechanical, impersonal voice and an almost languid manner. He talks in a low, uninterested, nasal drawl, which under very moderate excitement can mount to a metallic, painfully distinct shout-suggesting how the rest of that languid personality can become energetic when real business is on hand.

Seated in his office, a cigar going all the while (fifty to sixty black Havanas a day are his allowance) he told me how he had come to take up strike-breaking professionally, and acquainted me with the details of his business. He left home—he is an up-state New Yorker—at 14. He there is an innovation that we like to suggest. Why should not the officials be required to add a forecast of the ball games in their districts? There would be as much chance to the became a detective in New York City. Furley's books, and he goes away to wait the sum of the became a detective in New York City. Furley's books, and he goes away to wait the sum of the sum of the became a detective in New York City. Furley's books, and he goes away to wait the sum of the s In 1855 he was on the Brooklyn street car strike in charge of fifteen special effects. Later in the same year he was timekeeper over 2000 atrike-breakers in the street car strike in Philadelphia. His experience on these two atrikes set him thinking. Detective and employment agencies then furnished workmen, each agency thair adozen might have supplied men on a strike) controlling its own men, the company exercising general management of the situation. With all these heads the result was chaos. Mr. Farley saw an unresult was chaos. Mr. Farley saw an un-exploited field—his great chance. An ex-pert strike-breaking general, having under his command an army of experienced workmen whom he could throw into the positions vacated by the strikers—such a general could demand almost any fee for taking entire control of a strike and continuance of the strike. Mr. Farley pays breaking it. . . .

> He saw his career. He would be a strike general. He decided to specialize on street car strikes, and he determined to know his new business from the bottom up. He gave up detective work at 24 a day and became a conductor on the Atlantic avenue line in Brocklyn at \$1.80 a day. The job mastered he became a motorman, then an olier in the engine house, then a fireman in the power house, then a fireman in the power house, then an inspector; and then he was taken into the office. These shifts were readily made, for the management was actually made, for the management was actually shifts were readily made, for the management was actually shifts were readily made, for the management was actually shifts were readily made, for the management was actually shifts were readily made, for the management was actually shifts were readily to manage their strikes in case they have into the office. These shifts were readily agem made, for the management was acquainted with his purpose. In two years he felt he had completed his course in the school of strike-breaking; so he graduated himself and began to look for clients. He established a detective agency and divided his time between private detective work. In which he is still encared and beginn to because stills encared. gaged, and helping to break strikes. At first he did nothing more than supply amail groups of strike-breakers. Then he supplied larger groups, and began to gain a larger and larger share of the man-the two give him his business opportunity, agement of strikes. Three years ago, at Strike-breaking is purely business with the atreet car strike in Providence, R. I., him,

World's Work. he first attained his present rank as a strike-breaking—has strike-breaking general with absolute a new business strike-breaking—has strike-breaking general with absolute sprung into being from the disputes between capital and labor. Its creator is the company. While the New York strike Mr. James Farley. He sat in a small green office in New York during the research of the company. While the New York strike was on I happened to mention August Belmont to one of his men. "Who the

> He has been in thirty-five strikes and has not lost one of them. When he is engaged to break a strike (usually weeks or months before the strike begins, for or months before the strike begins, for the company sees it coming; at the time of the New York strike he was under of the New York strike he was under contract to manage one in San Francisco expected May 1) he makes a study of the local situation, and decides upon his cam-paign. In the meantime he collects his strike-breakers, and holds them in readi-ness near the city where trouble is ex-pected. In the case of the New York strike he held a large body of his men in Philadelphia and these them into New in Philadelphia and threw them into New York the day before the strike began. The union men stopped work at I o'clock in the morning; his men began at 4. If he cannot get together enough of his reg-ulars (three-quarters of the New York strike-breakers had never served under him before) he advertises in the principal citles for experienced street car men, saying that they are wanted for a new line soon to be opened. Many of the men employed in Western cities to break the New York strike did not know their destination or the real character of their work till they reached Philadelphia.

Mr. Farley has 35,000 men enrolled, and he keeps in communication with 7000 or 8000 of them. From twenty-five to 100 applications are received every day. If the experience is sufficient and the reference proves satisfactory, a time for examination is set, and the applicant appears be-

Mr. Farley is now getting the financial returns he dreamed of when he conceived his new business. According to his usual arrangement, the company pays him 55 a day for each man he furnishes, pays some of his men \$3.50 per day, some \$3, and some \$3.50, and some of his lieutonants and department superintendents-he has thirty or forty steadily employed-large annual salaries. The difference be

He considers that in every strike he has managed the employers have been in the right. "I've turned down more than one case offered me because I thought the men's domands were just." He has no especial dislike for unions. He regards them as necessary. He has no especial like for employers. The disagreements between

DOES IT PAY?

The Conclusion of an Observer Is

That It Doesn't. Arlington Record.

This is the question asked by Americans when any proposition is presented. Does it pay to held a Federal or state office in on? From Joseph Lane and Delszon h on down the line to the present incumbents, what Senator has Oregon had that bettered his condition in any way by being Senator? What Representative in Congress has Oregon had that would not have been better off financially and otherwise if he had not been a Congress-What Governor has Oregon had who would not have been in better cir-cumstances financially had he given the same time and attention to his private affairs that he did to the state? same question might be asked in refer-ence to other state, district and county offices, and the answer, if given, would be conclusive that not one man in twenty who has held office in Gregon has been benefited thereby. The writer has been personally acquainted with nearly every man who has been sent to the United States Senate or Congress from Oregon, as well as everyone who has been Gov-ernor or other state officer, and many of the Judges, District Attorneys, Sheriffs, and Clerks, and cannot call to mind one who was benefited by holding office, while many good men before being officers were te wrecks after. There seems to be something about office-holding that disqualifies a man for the ordinary avocations of life, and when his term of office expires he is atranded. He sees men busy all around him doing this and that, but he knows not what to do er where to turn, and, like the drone among the busy bees, is driven from the hive into

The Great Steel Bridge at Quebec.

Consul-General W. R. Holloway. The steel bridge now under construction over the St. Lawrence River, at Quebec, over the St. Lawrence River. at Quebec, is a remarkable structure. The weight of this bridge will be about 55,000 tons. Its span of 1800 feet across the entire St. Lawrence River at such a height as not to interfere with navigation, and will be the longest in the world, the Forth bridge in Scotland being 1710 feet long, the Brooklyn bridge 1830 feet, and the new East River bridge in New York 1800 feet. There have been manufactured by I maiden shun us as they pass us by. feet. There have been manufactured by the Phoenix Bridge Company, Phoenix-ville, Pa., to date, and partly shipped to the site of the bridge, about 10,000 tons of steel. It will take about two more years to complete the structure. The museury plers are entirely fluished, and the temporary false works, of steel, are now in place on the south shore, upon which executes will be the action of the south state. place on the south shore, upon which erection will begin at the opening of Spring this year. The 1806 feet of steel bridge work between the piers will be erected without any faine work in the river. The bridge is to be 10 feet wide over all carrying a double-track railroad a double-track troiley and highway, and two sidewalks. Many novel features have been adopted in the design and manufacture of this bridge. The total length of the bridge will be 2300 feet; ship clear headway, 150 fe above highest tide; height of cantillever towers, 250 feet above the river.

"Come. come, cheer up," the jovial worm rapided.

"Let's take a look upon the other side; Suppose we cannot fly like moths or millers. Are we to biame for being caterpillars? Will that same God that doomed us crawi the earth, A port to every bird that's given birth. Porgive our captor as he caus and sings, and damn goor us because we have not wings? If we can't skim the air like owi or bat, A worm will turn for a' that. They argued through the Summer: Autumn high.

The usity things composed themselves to die: And so to make their funeral quite complete. Each wrapped him in bis little winding-sheet."

Mudslinging Out of Season. Oakland Enquirer.

The mudslinging of Mount Shasta is entirely uncalled-for, as there is no campaign on in California.

Rumors Are Afloat. Tacoma Daily News.

Of the Japanese and Russian fleets nothing appears to be affoat but a lot of rumors.

A POEM BY JOSEPH JEFFERSON

New York Tribune,

Through the kindness of the comedian's old friend, E. C. Benedict, the Tribune is privileged to publish these lines by Jefferson on "Immortality." Read at this time the fable will seem to many persons like a veritable message from beyond the humor are the obvious characteristics of this unpretentious bit of verse, and it exished, with steadfast faith, all his days.

Mr. Benedict writen: "One day last Summer, when Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Cleveland were taking luncheon on board the Oneida, in Buzzard's Bay, the conversation drifted to the subject of a future life. Mr. Jefferson expressed himself as very grateful for having had more than his share of the joys of taus life, and as being prepared to meet, at any moment, the common fate of all. He said he had lately been 'scribbling some doggerel' on the subject, and he recited his line to my I asked him for he recited his lines to us. I asked him for a copy of them, which he said he did not possess, but he promised to send me one. In February I reminded him of his promise, and received a signed copy of the verses, which he entitled 'immertality' It seems as though these lines construct a beautiful brige between faith and rea-

Immortality.

By Joseph Jefferson, Two caterpillars crawling on a leaf, By some strange accident in contact came, Their conversation, passing all belief.
Was that same argument, the very same, That has been "proof and conned" from man to man, Yea ever since this wondrous world began,

That adorn mankind, Were vain enough, in dull and wordy strife.
To apeculate upon a future life.
The first was optimistic, full of hope;
The second, quite dyspeptic, seemed to mope.
Said number one, "I'm sure of our saiva-

If maddens shun us as they pass us by.
Would angels bid us welcome in the sky?
I wonder what great crimes we have conitted,
That leave us so forlorn and so unpitted.

Perhaps we've been ungrateful, unforgiving; "Tis plain to me that life's not worth the "Come.

nigh.

The unity things composed themselves to die:
And so to make their funeral quite complete.
Each wrapped him in his little winding-sheet.
The tangled web encompassed them full soon,
Each for his coffin made him a concor.

All through the Winter's chilling blast they.

Dead to the world, aye, dead as human clay.

Lo. Spring comes forth with all her warmith and love;

She brings sweet justice from the realms

above:
She breaks the chrysalls, she resurrects to
dead:
Two butterflies ascend, enciroling her head.
And so this emblem shall forever be
A sign of immortality.