Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or as second-class matter. SUBSCRIPTION RATES. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

y and Sunday, per year y and Sunday, per year y and Sunday, six months. y and Sunday, three months. y and Sunday, per month y without Sunday, per year. y without Sunday, six months without Sunday, per month lay, per year. BY CARRIER.

Daily without Sunday, per week...... Daily, per week, Sunday included

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN. (Issued Every Thursday.) per year

y, three months.

'TO REMIT-Send postoffice money express order or personal check on oral bank. Stamps, coin or currency the sender's risk. EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE, 8. C. Beckwith Special Agency-Net

Rooms 510-512 Tribune building. The Oregonian does not buy poems of stories from individuals and cannot under-take to return any manuscript sent to it without solicitation. No stamps should be inclosed for this purpose

REPT ON SALE.

Chicago—Auditorium Annex, Postoffice News Co., 178 Dearborn street. Dallas, Tex.—Globe News Depot, 260 Main

Denver-Julius Black, Hamilton & Kend rick, 906-913 Seventeenth street, and Frue nuff Bros., 605 Sixteenth street. Des Moines, Is.—Mores Jacobs, 309 Fifti

oldfield, Nev.—C. Malene, anane City, Mo.—Ricksecker Cigar Co., th and Walnut. Ninth and Walnut.

Los Angeles Harry Drapkin; B. E. Amos,
514 West Seventh street.

Minnespolis—M. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South
Third; L. Regelsburger, 217 First avenue
Scotth. New York City-L. Jones & Co., Astor

ad, Cal.—W. H. Johnston, Four-and Franklin streets. —F. R. Godard and Meyers & Harop D. L. Beyls.
op D. L. Beyls.
Omaha Barkalow Bres. 1612 Farnham;
Omaha Barkalowy Co., 1308 Farnham; dagesth Stationery Co., 1908 Farnh folaughlin Bros., 246 South 14th. Phoenix, Ariz.—The Berryhlli News Co. Sacramento, Cal.—Sacramento News

420 K street.
Salt Lake Salt Lake News Co., 77 West Second street South.

Second street South.

Sant Bartsers, Cal.—S. Smith.

San Diego, Cal.—J. Dillard.

San Prancisco—J. K. Cooper & Co., 746

Market street; Foster & Crear, Ferry News

Stand; Goldsmith Bross, 236 Sutter; L. E.

Lee. Palmee Hotel News Stand; F. W. Pitts,

1008 Market; Frank Scott, So Ellis; N.

Whastley Movahle News Stand, corner Market
and Rearney streets; Hotel St. Francis

News Stand. ews Stand, St. Louis, Mo.-E. T. Jett Book & News ington, D. C.—Ebbit House News

PORTLAND, FEMAN, MAY 12, 1905.

JUDGE BELLINGER

If the late Judge Bellinger had been asked to express a wish as to the form any eulogy of his life and public services might take, it would doubtless have been that all ostentation be avoided. He perfectly realized the Simple Life. Modesty was a leading trait in a character finely matured and altogether admirable. He conducted himself in his public duties with the same unassum ing and dignified demeanor that marked all his acts in private station. He shirked no duty. He sought no notoriety. He had a splendid sense of his responsibilities to the state, to his family, his friends, and to all his fellows. He was extremely jealous of the honor of the bench, though his attitude toward lawyers and litigants was at all times courteous and considerate. But if any presuming practitioner thought from the gracious and easy manner of the Judge that he might take liberties his court-and none ever did unless he might be an utter stranger-he was quickly apprised of his error.

Judge Bellinger knew the law and interpreted it intelligently, and with a ucidity and felicity of expression that bespoke both the trained writer and the learned jurist. He hated wrong in all its many forms and disguises. He never compromised with error, and he had no illusions that swerved him from the straight path of conscious rectitude. He had during his life more than the usual number of sorrows that are the common lot, but he bore them silently and patiently.

On his purely personal side, Judge Bellinger's amiable humor and bright wit were widely known. He was cifted with a singularly genial disposition He was much admired, much liked, and much respected by many men, and his companionship greatly sought. He was tenacious in his friendships, and would do much for his friends. His charities and benevolences were numerous. His name is identified with more than one deserving cause. The destitute widow, the homeless orphan who needed friend, always found him in Charles B.

It is not too high praise to say that Judge Bellinger's was at this time the valuable life in Oregon. His death is a most grievous public misfortune. He had lived in this state since he was eight years of age. risen to his high eminence through no special circumstance of fortune, but because he was fitted for the peculiar and responsible duties he was called upon to discharge. His career was from the first under the eyes of people who believed in him and continued to believe in him all his life. These friends, the friends of his youth and early manthose who surviveamong the heartbroken mourners of his melancholy demise, when he was in the full maturity of his powers and usefulness. But they do not grieve more deeply than do the friends of later years who knew him not less well, if

Mr. Bellinger had been Federal Judge for twelve years. He had earned, and he deserved, the complete confidence of every lawyer who appeared before him; and no litigant ever had cause to fear that he would not get complete justice in his court. Many important and intricate problems were submitted to his judgment; and he rarely erred in his decisions. It became his duty to preside in the land-fraud cases, wherein lesues of profound moment to the public and to certain prominent men of Oregon are to be determined. He apched this difficult and unwelcome task with the same calm purpose to do justice to all that has marked his whole career; and that he would have done it is the universal sentiment of all immediately concerned, and of the public at large, which has scarcely a less direct interest in these weighty cases. Indeed feeling is that none other is, or can be, so well equipped to sit in The death of Judge Bellinger has thrown many matters into confusion, from which it may at best be hoped they will be satisfactorily extricated by some other Judge not less upright, courageous, experienced and

linger is, of course, a tragedy; to his wide circle of friends it is a heavy sorrow; and to the public it

REFERENDEM AND NORMAL SCHOOLS The million dollar appropriation bill passed by the late Legislature is to be submitted to referendum of the voters. The Yambill County promotion bureau has obtained more than enough signatures to its petitions. It has obetinately ursued its work in face of warnings that it was doing great injury to the state, imposing much hardship and inconvenience upon the great army of the state's employes, and otherwise making mischief for the public service. The committee has cheerfully accepted this responsibility because it has thought it had both a duty to perform and a lesson to teach. We may not be so sure about the duty, but every thoughtful and disinterested citizen will agree as

to the value and necessity of the lesson, Normal schools of Oregon, through their representatives at Salem, entered into a conspiracy to "shake down" the state treasury. They were not willing that each normal school should stand before the Legislature on its merits, if they had any merits, but they distinctly feared that if appropriations were to be asked for the sole reason that they were deserved they would not be obtained. Everything had to give way before the normal school combine. All other legislation and every plan, every scheme, every object, worthy or unworthy, that was in the mind of any other legislator had either to make terms with the combine or to keep out of its way. The normal schools ran things. They buildozed everybody except the Governor, and a plan to intimidate him failed only because of a well-grounded fear of an executive

Now we behold the fruits of this deliberate policy to make the normal school interests paramount. Appropriations for the state, educational and eleemosynary institutions are to be held up until June, 1906. Whether the appropriations are voted up or voted own, the state must get along the best t can. Public employes must discount their warrants. Dealers in supplies must get their money in the best way they can. Inmates of the Insane Asylum, Blind School, Deaf Mute School Reform School and Soldiers' Home will find something to eat and have something to wear because means must be found to provide it for them. But all plans for the improvement of these institutions and for the enlargement of their facilities must, for the present, be entirely abandoned. It is a great hardship on all, but perhaps there is no other way to instruct a State Legislature as to the proper performance of its

Meanwhile, the normal schools will have a hard struggle for existence. It ossible to avoid a word of sympathy for the members of their various faculties, who are for the most part unselfish and deserving men and women, thoroughly interested in their work, and desirous of improving both the moral and educational standard of the public school teachers. It is unfortunate for them that politicians took charge of their proposed appropriations and made deals with other politicians to secure them. If they had all been content to submit their claims and the merits to the Legislature for what they were worth, results might have been

THE PROMISING MR. HARRIMAN.

Advices from New York indicate that Mr. Harriman, who promised to build a line into the Clearwater country; promised to open up Central Oregon; promised to go into the Wallowa country, and promised to give us an adequate steamship service to the Orient. has, to use a figure of speech, been the friends of Mr. James J. Hill, a railroad man who has always been short on promises and long on performances Harriman has fought long and hard to prevent other roads from making breaches in the Chinese wall which he has built around the State of Callfornia. He has sacrificed all of Central and Southeastern Oregon, all of the rich Clearwater country, and a goodly portion of Eastern Washington, in orde to appease the powers, and yet every sop that he has thrown to his enemies has made them hungry for more

From every tussle in which he has engaged, this evil genius for Portland and Oregon has emerged the under dog in the fight, and through it all he has won and held but small sympathy from the Oregonians, who supply the most profitable traffic handled on any portion of the Harliman saytem. It is, perhaps, too late for Portland and Oregon now to expect anything from the hands of Mr. Harriman, who has apparently passed the kenith of his power as a rallroad genius, and, in view of the treatment we have received while he had the power to help us, there will be no regrets at his passing. We can do no worse, and accordingly there is chance that we may do better. Mr Harriman has the trade of California bottled up good and tight, and for the immediate present he may be permitted to enjoy his little monopoly; but sooner or later the big roads which have commanded him to keep out of the Clearwater, out of Central Oregon, out of the Nehalem, out of the Wallowa and out of the Oriental steamship trade from Portland will demand a slice of the trade where he is now alone in his glory

When that time comes, it will be too late for the Union Pacific magnate, who has been retarding the growth of Oregon for so many years, to replace his disappearing trade field in California with the rich fields in the Pacific Northwest which once were his for the asking. The great trouble with Mr. Harriman seems to be that, when he acquired the old Huntington property, the Southern Pacific, he also received with it the Huntington policies, which were all right when the late Collis P. was robbing the public a number of years ago, but which are all wrong in this present day and age. No legitimate excuses can be offered for the failure of Mr. Harriman to build into the Clearwater country, for he is on record on more than one occasion as favoring the plan and asserting that he would build immediately.

No fault whatever was found with the outlook for business in Central Ore-Mr. Harriman not only stated that he would build the road, but his chief lieutenant, Mr. Stubbs, when chided for his dilatory tactics regarding the project, admitted that, the moment any independent line started build into Central Oregon, it would be paralleled by a Harriman road. A few years ago, when the outlook was quite

Nehalem, both the Northern Pacific and the Harriman system threw large corps of engineers into the field, and were so energetic in their movements nd so positive in their assertions that they would open up that country that the independent line was "bluffed" out ess in short order.

Mr. Harriman also promised to give ortland an Oriental steamship line adequate to the requirements of the port, and yet Portland exporters are mable to secure half the freight space needed on the Harriman liners, and in the past sixty days have dispatched ur outside steamers which they were forced to charter themselves, while the Harriman line was dispatching two. These are a few of the grievances which have resulted in creating an anti-Harriman sentiment throughout the Pacific Northwest that may some day culminate in drastic state legisla-

The railroads have made Washington and have done nothing for Oregon, and yet every reduction that has been made in rates has had its initiative in Washington, while nothing has been attempted in Oregon. The olive branch of peace has been a failure in securing for Oregon that to which she was entitled. Perhaps a club might prove more ef-

A RACE FOR REAL YACHTS.

Interest in the ocean yacht race for the German Emperor's prise continues to increase as the time of the contest draws near. The event will not stir the public as would another duel for the America's cup, but, nevertheless, many will eagerly await the reports, of the racing vessels as they near the Livard In a trans-Atlantic race the competing yachts must be seaworthy and staunch whereas the America's Cup is challenged for and defended by craft that are anything but cruisers. The provision that the challenger must cross the Atlantic on its own bottom is largely nullified by the towing done by the cor coying steamer, and Shamrock and Reliance alike would be unfit for entry in such a race as that in which eleven yachts will start this month. At one time ocean racing was the most popu lar form of the sport, and the pr ontest is a sign of reversion to the healthy and seamanlike style.

Perhaps the only objection to a trans-Atlantic race is that the distance to be traversed is so great that too oom is left for accident and chances of various kinds, although it is wonderful how sailing vessels often race nlp and tuck from one side of the world . to the other. It is only a few days ago that two ships from Portland to Cape Town made almost identical time, sailing a day apart. However, the race on the other hand offers greater oppo for the display of scamanship and judgment. In the forthcoming contest eight of the yachts are Amerian, two English, and one is German. This makes it likely that an American will become entitled to appear at Kiel when the trophy will be presented by Emperor William. To the two English entries, the Valhalla and the Sunbeam, particular interest attaches. The Valhalfa is a full-rigged ship, the only vessel of the kind in the race, and in heavy weather, with fair winds, is regarded as a probable winner. The other yacht, the Sunbeam, is perhaps the most famous cruising pleasure craft affoat, owing to the publication of "The Log of the Sunbeam," when Lord and Lady Brassey made a voyage around the The Sunbeam, commanded by Lord Brassey, who is 70 years of age, arrived in New York last week. Lord Brassey admitted that he had no chance of winning the race, but said that he had entered solely to encourage the sport of ocean sailing, which he showgirl has passed through since that in the event of easterly winds, are al-

The German Emperer has done a great deal for ocean racing, and he has ucceeded in stimulating American indetery in this race will do much to establish American reputation as builders of the best vessels of every type. from "racing machines" to fast cruls. ers and from motor boats to battleships.

THE MERITS OF THE SMALL COLLEGE An editorial, brief and to the point, appears in a late number of the Saturday Evening Post upon the endowment of small colleges undertaken by Andrew Carnegie. It is assumed that the small coileges need money-not too much money, or they will become taint ed with the diseases of arrogance and social snobbishness that are eating at the core of our big institutions of learn ing, seriously threatening their usefulness. But they need enough money, in the words of the thrifty housewife to get along with comfortably, and they need the support of the great mass of well-to-do Americans whose sons and daughters later on will have the destinies of the Nation in their keeping.

The Post states a literal fact, the proof of which exists in the disappointment of many parents at the come of the money spent and hopes lavished upon their sons in college when it says:

A college education is in itself a dance enough temptation to the average youth, with all youth's tendency to exaggerate the im-portance of things academic, and to dis-parage the importance of things practical. If while getting the education the youth gets also mobilizations. in some of our big colleges, especially East, that the spirit of social and tional snobbishness has become so strong as to make sensible parents heatate to send their sons to school there.

There is no question but the public school and the small college together are the best educators for American youth today. This is especially true when the education follows purely literary and classical lines, and embraces the sciences that are in close touch these. For technical instruction and development in mechanics the college with an equipment looking to these ends is necessary, and small colleges without ample endowment cannot furnish this. Otherwise the statement of the journal above quoted that the public school boy or girl who graduates from the small college has the best chance in the activities of American life today may be accepted. He or she will not learn as much in ways, but there will be less to unlearn in the democratic struggle for a place in the world after college days are over. By calling attention to these conditions Andrew Carnegie has done a good work over and beyond the substantial aid that he proposes to give to colleges of

The German Ambassador in

gress at Washington was not very enthusiastic over the National ownership of railroads. He said:

We do not recommend that you follow our nample. We simply say we will be glad to untribute to your knowledge on this subject opening our doors to your inspection tope constructed her roads to provide be facilities for transportation for traffi facilities for transportation for tra-tich had existed since the dark ages. Am a roads, on the contrary, were mostly b

With such a radical difference in the conditions under which the railroads of this country were built, as mpared with those of the Old World, it is quite obvious that what might prove successful abroad would be a failure here, and vice versa. The German government holds its corporation as well as its subjects with a pretty tight rein-tighter perhaps than the Americans would submit to. For that reason it is not apparent that much can be learned regarding the feasibility of government ownership of the roads by studying the results obtained in Germany

A case of special interest before the Probate Court of this county is that which involves the bequest of Amanda W., widow of Simeon G. Reed, both late this city. The foundation of the Reed wealth was laid in Portland, and indeed the greater part of it was acquired here. Loyalty to and love for the city that was in the truest sense home to her, and a desire to honor the nory of her husband in the place where the accumulative years of his life were spent, induced the bequests of Mrs. Reed, which are now contested by certain of her heirs-at-law, who, how ver, were generously remembered in her will. The decision in this case means much to Portland, as upon it hangs the establishment of the Reed Institute for Literature, Art and Science, intended as a memorial to the husband of the testatrix, that was designated by her as residuary legatee of large fortune. Whatever the legal in the case may be, Mrs. Reed's loyalty to and affection for Portland and her interest in its local benevolent institutions are amply at tested by the provisions of her will.

Another attempt to regulate persona habits by law has failed-this time in Indiana. An anti-cigarette law was assed by the Legislature of that state few months ago, which was exceedingly drastic in its provisions. It forbade any one to be concerned in any way in owning or keeping cigarette paper or wrappers about his person or premises. A man, not a dealer in to-bacco, was arrested and charged with violating the law by having the "makings" of cigarettes upon his person He did not deny the charge, but made answer that the law did not apply to him. He was haled before the court and acquitted, the decision being that the provision under which he was arrested applied only to dealers. Laws of way of legitimate legislation in the interest of morality and public decency They make it harder than it would otherwise be to pass measures of merit the terms or restrictions of which could

Nan Patterson is at liberty, Caesar Young is dead. The testimony in the long-drawn-out case does not make it exactly clear that Nan was innocent it did, however, have a strong tendency toward proving that Young got what he deserved. Perhaps the rethe year of agony she has since suffered, if credited on the punishment which the law sought to inflict on her, may come very near to evening the score. The contemplation of what the The contemplation of what the

Wasco County is out of debt for the aggregating over \$81,000 were called in a massacre. terest in this branch of the sport. A and canceled last month, and there is still money in the county treasury. This condition of affairs is only a matter of congratulation when no legitimate interest of the county has been neglected by the determination to "get out of debt." To be out of debt is not always a sign of prosperity or of intelligent financiering. In this case, however, it is held to show the exercise economy without parsimony in the management of county funds and affeirs.

Mr. Alexandrovsky, who, as his name indicates, is a Russian, has challenged Baron Tiezenhausen and Count Massinpuskin to fight duels unless they retract some statements derogatory to the Alexandrovsky administration of Red Cross affairs in the field. The two have very properly declined to accept the challenge. This is as it should be The Japs are reducing the Russian census at a sufficiently rapid gait, without the necessity of interference or aid on the part of home talent.

If Portland does not fully establish her claim to the title of the "Rose City," it will not be-the fault of her loyal women. Every citizen, as far as possible, is to be pledged to wear a rose every day from the opening to the close of the Fair, while committees have been appointed whose duty it is to see that the choicest of roses of the city are placed each day during the Exposition in the Forestry building. The effect will be charming, and the device is ar ingenious one.

The famous Hyde ball continues to be one of the most prominent stage settings of the great Equitable farce, comedy and tragedy which is now holding the boards. The latest reports are to the effect that no Equitable was spent at the famous ball, and that there was no unseemly action on the part of those present. If the situation continues strained, as it is at present, we may eventually discover that Jimmy

had no ball, except perhaps a high one However faulty the estimate of Dr. Osler in regard to the total ineffectiveness of old age, his estimate that "a man is physically sound at twenty. mentally sound at thirty, morally sound at forty and spiritually sound at fiftyor not at all," is not exaggeration, but a simple statement of fact. There are, or may be, exceptions to this rule, but they are few and do not militate agains the actual facts of existence as they are known to all observant men,

The news accounts are silent as to whether the Prosecuting Atorney was considerate enough to return Nan Pat-To his family, the death of Judge Bei- bright for an independent road into the speech at the American Railway Con- for her next Caesar Young. terson's pistol to her. She may need it

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The death rate among innocent bystanders in Chicago is now 276 per 1600.

"Fat men make the best busbands" says one of those writers whose advice to girls ranges from the best kind of shoe ces to the best hundred books in the world's literature. This assertion may be true. If a husband is a good thing, naturally much husband is better than little just as a fat chicken is better than a lean Perhaps the worth of husbands may some day be estimated in pounds, and the man anxious to marry will have to go through a course of fat-producing dinners.

"Life, liberty and the pursuit of noninion men" is all that's wanted by the Chicago teamsters.

In the columns of a Missouri paper we come across the name Alfonse Dooley, which ends up in a different way from its beginning.

A meteor is reported from Tacoma. It passed over the city at 10:20 P. M., so it was probably observed by the night watchman.

More about the crinoline. John Strange Winter, whose real name is Mrs. Arthur Stannard, is the leader of the opposition in England to the proposed fashion. Mrs Stannard says that she prevented a revival of the crinoline on a former occaion by getting 21,000 women to write postals pledging themselves not to wear the detestable hoops, and now she wants 12,-600 women to join a noncrinoline league. It might be a good plan to have the antithe legend, "No hoop the hoop for mine," or something to that effect.

"Learn to forget," advises an exchange. But it's so much easier to forget to learn.

Now that churches are conducted or systematic business lines, there is one improvement that should have been introfuced long ago. Instead of the unmethod ical collection-box or plate that is handed round hapharard, why should not the example of all other houses be followed and cash registers be installed? One man with a good cash register could do the work of ten with plates, and besides have his accounts in perfect order. The eleemosy nary church members could file past the register at the door as they entered the church, and the accountant could, if desired, hand each contributor a slip showing the amount of his gift. When a member had collected, say, a hundred pink checks he might exchange them for a or prayer books-but this is merely a suggestion.

According to the New York Sun, men may now buy "holeproof" socks, a six nonths' guarantee accompanying each the one-hoss shay.

James H. Hyde-we promised to pay ent fine if his name appeared in this coiumn, but here goes, quite regardless-is little troubles he may have, for he has just organized a company which will conduct a theater in New York next season for the sole purpose of presenting French plays. That's a great deal better than worrying over trifling insurance matters.

The most ornate letterhead that a business house ever used would appear tamely formal when compared with the most simple one used by a vaudeville perform-Causily the clubswinger, buck-andwing dancer, coonshouter or whatever specialist may be represented, has a letter-head printed in all the colors of the rainbow, with at least two photographs game. Few of the American yachts cause others of her kind to think twice a few jegends, such as "Peerless Provider carry any but fore-and-aft canvas, and before they place themselves in a sim- of Popular Pleasure." It is the fashion

> In Russia when Christians kill Jews it first time in many years. Warrants is a riot; when Jews kill Christians it is

An Eastern paper points out that the cli-tainted dollar also bears the motto, "In God We Trust." Just what influence this important discovery will have upon future controversies it is difficult to predict. It might be well to coin dollars especially for the use of Standard Oil The motto might be changed to "In the Trust We Trust."

A New York Italian shot and killed a man who persisted in playing an accordion in front of his house. The man de served to be punctured, and we hope the accordion was fatally wounded as well.

Hot Water, a Yuma Indian, has awarded \$25 damages for the forcible cut ting of his hair under the order of the Indian Bureau. The court decided that noblemen with the Muscovitish names the Indian had a perfect right to wear his hair a fathom long if he pleased, and white men generally will agree. Suppose the Indians became bosses of the country once more, and the Anglo-Saxon Burea at Washington issued an order that white men must wear their hair at least six inches long, except in the cases of bald heads. Wouldn't there be a how!

In Seattle, a woman is advertising for flerce dogs, which she will chain around her house in the hope of keeping her hus band off the premises. A good dog is as much of a protector as a husband, any way, and costs much less to keep, so th Seattle woman is economically right.

A Good Majority.

Medical Age. A well-known English surgeon wa mparting some clinical instructions to half a dozen students. Pausing at th bedside of a doubtful case, he said: "Now, gentlemen, do you think this is or is not a case for operation?"

One by one each student made his

diagnosis, and all of them answered in

the negative. the negative.

"Well, gentlemen, you are all wrong," said the wielder of the scalpel, "and I shall operate tomorrow."

"No you won't," said the patient, and he rose in his bed; "six to one is a good majority; gimme my clothes,"

Was She Right or Wrong?

New York Exam A friend of our, a Christian lady o singular sensitiveness in matters of con science, was engaged in a beautiful out science, was engaged in a beautiful outdoor Suhday afternoon work for children
on the upper West Side, two or three
Summers ago. Among those who came
within the circle of her gracious influence
were the children of a liquordealer. The
father was so deeply touched by the benefit derived by his children from our
friend's instruction that, although he was
a Roman Catholic and she a Protestant
and a strong advocate of temperance, he
offered to contribute liberally to the necessary expenses of the work. Was she

A FRIEND'S APPRECIATION.

"The long day's task is done," Judge Beilinger is dead. The good man is face to face with the good God whom he has served these many years in all fealty; the just judge stands now before the just God and answers unafraid for the life he lived on earth; a true friend, a kindly father, a tender husband-he is gone whither our love and regret cannot for a while follow him, and whatsoeve of the eternal mystery a man may know He died as he lived, brave, serene, ra

tional. The baffling symptoms of his lliness he learned and calmly discussed with his physicians, seeking all available remedies with a wise man's love of life but with no fear of death; and when hope at last failed he took his measures for the great accounting with no tremor but for those who could not go with him into the chamber where the books are opened. Of the conventional consolations of religion, Judge Bellinger had few, or one. His faith was independent of for mulas and transcended creeds. Concern ing the unseen world he did not dogma tize. The belief in God which is commo among men of his intellectual station he shared, but all positive assertions about the supernatural he had come to replace

by that "larger hope" which does no

eek to limit the destiny of man or circumscribe the beneficence of God. His every-day, working faith was pankind. It was one of his favorite say ings that most men preferred to be good rather than bad, and that evil was forced upon them by circumstances instead of coming from their hearts. His sympathy people in distress was easy to awaken erinolinists wear distinctive buttons with his kindness was untiring. Portland is full of people who will mourn for Judge Bellinger as their best friend. Never a rich man, he gave freely of his professional advice. The distressed, the wronged, the widow, had his wisest counsel. He would listen patiently to a tale of wrong when his own brain was weary with his enormous toil; he would lighten another's burden of care when his own heart wa reaking under the strain of his work He gave his time and his thought lavish ly, too lavishly, up to the moment of hi

fatal attack. Of a character fundamentally serious with a grave, masterly, judicial intellect Judge Bellinger, like the great father of English philosophy whom he so excelled in professional honor, was a wit; but one who has known him intimately for many years remarks that he never heard Judge Bellinger utter a secer or cynicism. Th experience of lawyers does not greatly foster optimistic opinions about mankind but in the sunshine of his character book of trading stamps, good for hymn everything turned to gold. He loved to sit by his fireside of an evening with a friend or two and pass the time in quiet talk, From his endless store of anecdotes he would tell one after another by the hour voice, eye, gesture, all active and all charming. He knew hundreds of stories pair. Presumably at the end of that time about the pioncers and early public af-the socks go to pieces all at once, like fairs in Oregon which it is a pity to have lost, some tragic, but most of them pure fun. His delight in these stories recall Abraham Lincoln's love of anecdotes,

It did not displease Judge Bellinger t be called a bibliophile by his friends not allowing himself to mope over any More and more as the years passed and cares weighed heavier he interested himself in accumulating rare books and sumptuous editions. At the time of his death he was negotiating for a rare Montaigne, which now, slas! be will never see. He was a great reader of Turgeneff and was for years a lover of Balzac. The weird imagination of the Orient charmed him. He would spend an afternoon over the Arabian Nights; he delighted in the Koran and the poet philosophers of the

nmemorial East. Of Judge Bellinger's ability as a law yer, of his vast legal attainments, of his absolute fearlessness and integrity on the bench his professional brethren will considered far ahead of the mere racing fatal day inst June certainly oughs to of himself, much intricate scrollwork and make timely record; let it suffice here to commemorate him as a man and a friend of man who lived his life wisely and well, no met his death with patient courage and who will be mourned in this city and state deeply and long.

C. H. CHAPMAN.

Woman's Safe Depository. Philadelphia Record. A Germantown householder who had given various valuable papers to his wife to take care of recently hunted all over the house for the insurance policy on his furniture and could not find it. When the wife came home from a tea he told her his trouble with considerable perturbation,

lest the document should have been lost. "Is that ali?" said the wife, looking with disguet at her very much disturbed desk, where the husband had been rummaging. "Why didn't you ask me?" and going to a picture on the wall she pulled the policy from behind it.
"And where," inquired the husband,

after he had recovered from his surprise, "do those shares in the Pullabuck Vailey "do those shares in the Pullaback Vailey Railroad & Timber Development Company

"They're safe enough," was the answer.
"They're in the closet under the stairs hind the grape juice."
"And the deed to the house?" "That's upstairs in the spare re packed away under your Summer suit.

By diligent cross-examination the hus-band found the locations, scattered from cellar to roof, of numerous other docu-ments of value. "And now," said he. "Why," said the wife, who was used to his slang. "I don't mean that any robber shall ever come in and clean us out in a

places I've chosen and if he did he w

Great Fame of Lewis Clark

Freewater Times.

The other day two old sheepherders were sitting in the Louvre saloon conversing about different topics, when one of them asked the other:

"Who is that feller Lewis Clark the pa-

pers is allus talkin' about?"
"Why, that's a feller that lives down
tew Portland," answered his companion. "D'ye know him?"

"Yaas, I know him well. He's the feller that runs the Log Cabin saloon. He's got a Russian bartender by the name o' Sas-cajewea. I think he's the feller that's

A Prayer for Sad Pilgrims.

Emery Pottle in the Century.

Lord God, I have not overvexed thine ears
With meek requirements, nor with wild,
weak tens;
I have not beat upon thy listening gates
To save mine argosies with precious freights.
Nay argosies.

offence today;

VITAL QUESTION IN CHICAGO.

Chicago Corr. New York Sun. The strike situation is interesting rather than particularly exciting. There is local excitement occasionally but it is less frequent and less awful than might be supposed from the accounts submitted. The strike is now at the close of its fourth week, death reported on Tuesday made the third which has been caused by "riots" and "civil war." It is true there have been many cuts and bruises. Tuesday's list of injured included more than 60 names. But that was a recordbreaker, and the casualties were at tributable in the greater number of cases to assaults made upon the newly arrived crews of strikebreakers. In some cases the strikebreakers appear to have been the aggressors, if not the actual assailants. More than 20 of the injured were negroes and nine were policemen. A few were bystanders.

The strike is a mistake and it will e a failure. Public opinion is strongagainst the strikers. On Decembe 1984, 19 garment-workers employed Montgomery Ward & Co. disagreed th their employers and quit their jobs, as they had every right to do Four months later, on April 6, the Four months later, on April 6, the teamsters employed by that firm struck because the house refused to arbitrate the case of the garment-workers. The strike of today is based on the offensive and untenable unionist policy of the sympathetic atrike Nominally, grounded in the loyalty of false conception of brotherhood, it is at best no more than a club used by group for the purpose of striking se community. The refusal of the the community. The refusal of the employers to arbitrate the claims of the garmentworkers on the demand of the teamsters led to the second false step. This brought into the case the even more offensive and more quastionable policy of the boycott. declared that no goods should livered to Montgomery Ward & Co and that no goods should be delivered 201 61 6

For a few days the fire smoldered then it spread and burst into flame. The Employers' Association took con-nizance of it, and seeing in the situation a principle for which they knew they must fight, sooner or later, they decided to meet the issue squarely and fight it out. It is doubtful if any other group of wage-earners holds such power as do the teamsters and the drivers of delivery wagons to throttle a city's industry. They can empty coal bins and close down every shop and factory. The can almost literally prohibit distribution to or from establishments through which public does and must obtain its the The Chicago teamsters, incited by their leaders, have grown argant. Minor contests have occurred the city from time to time, and the Teamsters' Union has been rapidly acquiring an undue belief in its power. The merchants of the city lived at all times under a menace. The commer-cial and industrial wellbeing of the was threatened by a small minorofficials of their union.

This was the situation faced a few days ago by the Employers' Associa-tion. The question was not general; it was specific. Do the streets of a city belong to the citizens or to a labor mion? If the union could at any time suspend traffic, the union is the master of the streets as a result of its power to say that they shall not be used for purposes of transportation except by consent of the union. The Employers' Association helds that the streets shall open to all, freely and without restriction. It faced the situation, Acting as individual firms or corporations, the boycotted concerns doubtless have settled their own cases after the usual manner, by yielding to the demands made upon them or by ompromise. As individuals they were quite at the mercy of the unions. Employers' Association seeks the tablishment of a principle. tempted the transportation merchandise of the boycotted concerns in wagons under its own control, and . . .

This, in a way, creates an artificial sit nation, forced for the purpose of reaching a definite end. The association is disposed to go a step further and at any time may take that step. Declaring the present protection inadequate, as shown and proved by the reported assaults and riots and by the casualty list, it may peremp-torily demand the calling out of the state troops and perhaps the Federal troops. state troops are in readiness, and their commander says that he can put 3000 armed men on the streets at two or

three hours' notice.

This, then, is the situation in Chicago.

A powerful organization of the commer-A powerful organization of the commer cial and industrial leaders of the city de clares that merchandise shall be carried through the streets and delivered where without molestation un charge of drivers who do not belong to the Teamster's Union as well as of those who do. They feel that the merchants must fight and fight now, or go on with their business at all times liable to inter-ruption or stoppage by the flat of a labor leader. They are clearly within their logal and their moral rights, and labor union-ism can find no surer way to cut its own throat than that of opposing the move-ment by force and violence.

The strike, as a stike, is already a fail-

ure, and the Teamsters' Union must perceive that society is its master. Its only resource is the general strike and the precipitation of a state of widespread archy which would mean the death of all labor organizations, the destruction of all that has thus far been achieved. unionism is not yet ready, and whether it be this week or next week, or next month, the Employers' Association will have established the principal of the open street in Chicago, and will have added on more tally to its list of victories for the open shop. It cannot now turn backward or swerve from its course.

Such strength as the Chicago strike has shown is due less to the power of the strikers and their leaders than to the weakness of the Chicago authorities. ringing proclamation by the Mayor when about April 29, the signs of disorder and lawlessness assumed menacing propor tions would have had a powerful influence A week passed, during which the prom-inent business men of the city clamored for police protection in the processes of their business and the daily press pubtheir business and the daily press pub-lished lists of more than 290 casualties resulting from rioting and disorder. The police force was increased, but not as it should have been. A clear-cut announceshould have been. A clear-cut announce ment by Mayor Dunne, at the very begin ning, that violence would be suppressed and full protection given to all in need of it, and a swift summoning of an ample force to make the terms of the proclamation effective, would, in all probabi

have led to the termination of the trouble within 48 hours.

The Employers' Association opened the way for municipal action. It made no fight against organized labor. Its battle-was waged for the rights of society. It stood ready to teach labor that lesson which it must some day learn—that society has rights which unionism cannot conside by unreasonable and transfer. by the Chicago experience. On the con-trary, it has fost much. Society is more than ever distrustful of it, and the oppo-sition to those methods which it regards as its most powerful weapons has atrengthened and become more coherent.