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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1965.

PLAYING THEIR GAME.

Look here! There are gentlemen in the banking business, and gentlemen in the shipping business, and gentle men in various sorts of commercial bustness in Portland, and gentlemen of the first families, and gentlemen of the reigning families, who are interested in Oriental trade. They see and they feel unquestionably, how prejudicial and injurious to that trade the extreme policy of exclusion by the United

China is about to shut her port against the products and the commerce of the United States. She has reason. We refuse to allow even her merchants travelers and students to land in the United States. She doesn't object to our exclusion of contract labor. But her pride is teuched by this general indignity of stopping her traders and There are "ruling clames" in China. And they are about to close ports against the United States

Now, why do not gentlemen of Port land in the banking business, and gen tlemen in the shipping business, and gentlemen in various sorts of commer-cial business, and gentlemen of ambitious wealth, who are in the Oriental trade and desire extension of it-and who also support a newspaper in Portland-push their newspaper up against this situation'

Why not make their newspaper fight for the cause they have at heart? Just because both they and their newspaper are slinking cowards before a public sentiment at home, which they wish to appear to be in sympathy with, but in fact are opposed to by every instinct of their natures.

Progress of time will unmask all our opolists and plutocrata, who, for their own advantage, are playing falsely with the people.

MORE ABOUT THE FRANCHISES.

Our telegraphic report of yesterday, in relation to the offer in New York of \$4,000,000 of the new mortgage bonds of the Portland General Electric Company. and of the engerness to get them, reoversubscription of the amount, did not escape notice. Much of this money will be available for extensions and improvements, which the the surrounding country will take up speedily. It was added in the tele graphic report that "these bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage on the plant and all its property, op erating in Oregon under a perpetual franchise and controlling the entire electric light and power business of Portland and surrounding territory

Here is another franchise of great value, which is to be looked after, under readjustment of our tax system, This one, though perpetual, is not, however, on a basis so completely monop listic as that of the Portland Consolionce occupied by railway lines, no other rallway lines can be placed thereon. The Pertland Consolidated occupies a position in the heart of the city, which since to and from the heart of a city all principal traffic comes and goes. The streets would, however, admit the lines of other electric companies. Still, those have a very great advantage. There is a limit to poles and wires in the streets, and to the patience of the people in allowing the streets to be con companies, then, have almost a monop-

Their franchises have great value, In all these cases construction is effected by the sale of bonds, and the bonds

to which our lords of finance, who got these franchises for nothing, by expedients and methods which the grand jury recently censured, may address themselves. Rates charged for public and private lighting, and for power, where a practical monopoly exists, as here at present, may easily be manipuinted so as to make very great profits over and above charges on account of bonds and expense of operation. These profits to the stock, which seldom repreents any money, but is closely associated with the franchise-since the stock controls the entire business-may be made so large as to give the stock and the franchise enormous value; and doubtless it will be so in this case, as in that of the Portland Consolidated Rallway. In Portland, moreover, the gas business is closely associated with the electric, and the gas company's franchise, allowing use of the streets, is also perpetual and of no small value To the enormous value of these franchises, which have been given away

by the city to those who, foreseeing their value, have "worked" the Legis lature and the Common Council for them, the public has been awakened by recent events. In the administration of the affairs of this city the policy of dealing with these franchises and the values they represent will have a place of the first importance. It will include regulation of rates, rules for construction and maintenance and equitable and sufficient taxation. The alternative will be public ownership, which

as to regulation are not complied with,

the people now do not want, but which

they will enforce, if their just demands

The rulers of Russia seem to think seriously of peace—as seriously as such persons can think of anything. They have been secretly laughing with the rest of the world over the prayers, the processions and the ikons which have played such a part in their ridiculous war against the Japanese; but blank ruin now confronts them and they must patch up a peace. They go about it in the historic Russian way, with propositions of double meaning and promses made to be broken. But were they never so sincere they are probably too ate; not too late for some kind of a treaty of peace, which both belligerents will sign with their tongues in their neeks, but much too late to avert the ruin of Russia. It has been a favorite saying of the

unspeakable Pobledonostseff that Holy Russia was destined to rule the world. The same sentiment pervades all classes of the nation. The rulers have been quietly, persistently, with infinite cunsing, treachery and patience bringing that destiny to pass. While the world ooked on with idle attention, the Rus sians traveled back along the trail of Jenghiz Khan from the Caspian to the Chinese Empire, conquering the country and establishing military posts. The trail of Jenghiz rounds the south end of the Caspian through Persia; thence it runs northeast through Nishapoor to Merv, all through a fertile and populous country. Pending her domination Persia, Russia set out from Kras novodsk on the east shore of the Casplan and built a railroad across the Desert of the Oxus to Mery, whence Jenghiz turned southwest toward Nishapoor in Persia. From Merv, Russia retraced the exact footsteps of Jenghia with her railroad through Bokhara and Samarkand up to the boundary of the Chinese Empire. This brought her armles and her influence into the heart of the wandering nations which 600 years ago the great, almost the greatest, conqueror, organized into ar pire stretching from the Japan Sea to

the Danube

on the Onon River, Jenghiz Khan conquered China before he struck westward. The Russians, still imitating farther to the east, entering by way of Manchuria and making their stronghold at Port Arthur. Jenghiz proceeded by force of arms. The subtler Rusans now used gutle. Their emissaries had the upper hand at Pekin; they were busy in Thibet; but in the meantime their troops on the western limits of the empire pressed patiently toward Kashgar. Who cared in Europe what became of those obscure cities in Central Asia? Thus Russia had China between the jaws of the vise and was proceeding deliberately with the crushing. England tried not to understand what was going on: the intelligence of Japan could not stultify itself. Russia was reorganizing the empire of Jen ghiz; in fact, except Persia, which she was rapidly gaining, she had already the greater part of it. She would then, with her armies grown innumerable sweep down across India and westward over Europe. Holy Russia would rule the world as Pobledonostseff said was the will of God, and as all Russia be-

From his native home in Mongolia.

Dis altter visum. The will of God was otherwise. Japan struck in. Ten years ago she overawed China; today she controls that vast empire where Russian influence has perished with her fleets and armies. Japan, not Russia. growing business of Portland and of sways the hordes that won the victories of Jenghiz Khan. What will she do with them?

The Mongole are as brave and hardy as they ever were. The Japanese fight better than the Russians -- so much better that the war has been nothing but a rout, like the wars of Jenghiz. They can go where soldiers could ever go, and endure as no armies ever did be fore. They are economists, statesmen and organizers. The empire of Asia waits for a master. Will Dai Nippon put aside the crown? What nation ever did? Once at the head of those enormous and impatient armies, whither will Japan lead them? Nowhere? That is not likely.

Jupan is as youthful as Greece her equal in intellect, enthusiasm and ambition. Her men are prodigious of intelligence, fearless of death, masters of science, mephistophelian in They are not likely to stay quietly at home.

"Home-keeping youth hath ever home

They will not go to India, for England is the friend of Japan. The path of Jenghiz lies open to the west, the ancient trail of blood and empire, and tinually disturbed by laying wires for Japan, leader of Asia, will follow it. light, power and telephones, and gas Her armies will go down through Samarkand and Bokhara to Merv along the ratiroad. They will round the Casplan through Persia; thence through the Caucasus and they will face the half-human Cossacks on the banks of underlie the visible property and the the Don. Here, it may be thought, they value of the franchises. How much the will be at the same disadvantage as franchise of the Portland General Elec-the Russians in Manchuria, far from tric may be worth can only be conjec-home, reinforcements and supplies; but tured. But it is the inducement to the that is a grave error. All the way to subscription to the bonds. The franchise | the Caucasus Mountains the Japanese may yet be exploited for a very great will be at home, among people of the

ethnic stock and sympathies. Their army which invades the plain of the Voiga will not have marched from Japan but from Turkestan. Their progress westward will be by a sort of displacement, as Maxwell teaches electricity goes through a dielectric. The problem of supplies is also a very different one for the Japanese in Southern Russia and the Russians in Manchuris. The Russian plains are flat; transportation is easy; the country is a granary. Great armies have subsisted there repeatedly and can again. The Japanese commissary is honest, also, and their sanitary science almost perfect. This historic way for the armies of is the Asia to enter Europe, and in Southern Russia their victory has always been easy. Napoleop's army was lost at Moscow coming from the west; the army of Ogdal, the son of Jenghiz, com ing from the south, conquered and flourished there. Asia has always had the victory over Europe when they fought on anything like equal terms of leadership, discipline and equipment. The Huns, the Saracens, the Mongols, the Turks, were never overcome till their vigor had been wasted by inter-

minable warfare. Peace or no peace now, the future ooks black for Russia. Her distance from Japan is no security. The duel between them divides human history Its near consequence is almost certainly the ruin of Russia. Its remote consquences would seem like extravagant dreams to forecast.

"PORTLAND GRAPTERS."

There are a few newspapers in Oregon that for some reason seem anxious that the Lewis and Clark Exposition shall not be a success. The Oregonian calls attention to this humiliating fact with some reluctance, because it would like to have the whole world believe that every man, woman and child in the state, every interest of every kind, have their shoulders to the wheel in an enthusiastic and united purpose to make the great Fair the success it deserves to be. We find, for example, in the Eugene Guard, a long article unde the neighborly caption, "Portland Grafters," warning all visitors against the "highest-priced city on the Coast." and declaring that "rents have been raised to an exorbitant rate, and the merchants of that city will fleece those who trade there." Says the Guard:

utter, potatoes or any other commodity you re acquainted with and see the difference Eugens and Portland prices. riland is high on these commodities Fortiand is high on these commodities, their look out when you begin to purchase goods, when you must rely on the merchant's honesty. A Portland clerk in charge of a department in one of the large department stores there informs the Guard that all goods have been marked up from 10 to 40 per cent, waiting for their winting. their victims.

Not many cherrles may be purchased just now for a nickel, it is true, in Portland, or in Eugene, but if the producers of Lane County will offer good cherries, or eggs, or butter, or potaes, or any other commodity, they will find that they have here a better mar ket than ever. If any one will take the rouble to examine the market quotations in The Oregonian today, and one ear ago, he will learn that the range of prices is almost exactly the same with slightly higher figures for the better grades of produce and fruit. Who benefits more by this condition than the hrifty people of Lane County? suffers more by an advance in prices than the housekeeper of Portland? But they make no complaint, for the cost of living has not increased, except as to rents. As it is, if you come from Eugene, and want a cheap room, or a dear one, you can get it. You always ould. You always will. If you want a cheap meal, you can get it, just as easily as you ever could. There are more people in Portland than ever; but there are also more hotels, lodgingchants speak for themselves every day in the columns of The Oregonian, Their admirable stores and their fine and honest business methods are in themselves a standing refutation of the silly falsehood about "goods marked up 40 per cent." It is to laugh.

We trust the readers of the Guard will not worry about Portland or themselves when they get to Portland. They will be heartly welcomed, splendidly entertained and made glad that they have helped to contribute through state appropriation of \$500,000 to the greatest exhibition on earth

NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS. It is a pleasant task to turn from wars and rumors of wars, from quee tions of taxes and railroad rates, and the like, and try to express kindliness and good-will on the part of Oregon, and of Portland in particular, to visitors and to their home states. Not only pleasure but profit comes from such meetings. In the first place, all notion of rivalry or competition in business matters is laid aside. The guards are down, the doors are wide open, Whatever we have to show is theirs to ee, whatever joys we get from our state, from our Exposition, from our city, are theirs to share. What good ompany these Californians are. Every one has heard that of them; now we know it. It was typical of them that, while other visitors expect us to entertain them, they reverse the proposition Before they arrived they made arrange ments for a big excursion up the Co lumbia, and to this they invited all the representatives of our commercial bodies, dedicating the day to better ac quaintance and good-fellowship. It is fortunate for us that Oregon is on her good behavior in the case of weather The brightest of sunshine, the kindest of breezes, mountains, bills, gardens rivers, are dressed in their best. The green fields, luxuriant orchards and emfortable farm homes of the Willamette Valley have impressed them with the knowledge that their beloved California is not the only garden of the

Such reunions as we enjoy today tend to nothing but good. Oregon has been admiring for years past the energy and push of our southern neighbors, their state confidence and pride, their reads ness to spend and to have spent for their city, county and state; the beauty of the pictures and photographs, of the booklets and literature that they send broadcast. And as we have seen the success of their efforts in the upgrowth of California in population, wealth and offuence, we, ever so many years behind her, have been inclined to say, this is California's way, and we can live up to it. So we sit down in the hope that some crumbs may fall our way. Now they have taken the Expo-sition in hand. They have built a sum; and this may be the next scheme same color, much the same religion, best-they have put together an exhibit ed from three national capitals.

which for completeness and beauty all son, beaming with good will, and hold out hearty hands. They tell us how they do things for their state, and we find there is no patent, no secret in their success. They have a splendid state, they all know it, and they prociaim it with one accord; and the world believes it and acts on it. Grumblers among Californians do not exist. Therein lies one lesson Oregonians can take

hold of Another point to be made is that there is real oneness of interest for the three states of the Pacific Slope. As population grows in one it overflows into the others. As capital accumulates in one it will infallibly find outlets in the others. Social and family ties through our communities are ever growing and strengthening. The aims of one for National recognition of improvements desired for harbors and waterways, for development of Oriental and trans-Pacific commerce, will be more heartily supported by Senators and Representatives of sister states just in proportion as friendship is more

we welcome our visitors, wishing for them all a happy time among us and a safe return when they have "done the Fair.'

Four San Francisco men have been ndicted for financing a scheme to kill seals in Bering Sea. This belated attempt to lock the stable door some wenty years after the horse has been stolen will cause a broad smile all the way from the Golden Gate to "north of fifty-three." The wholesale destruction of the seal by the Alaska Commer cial Company operating under the patconage of the United States Govern ment, ruined the industry in the latter part of the "eightles" by driving the seals to the Japan Coast, and to south ern latitudes. Bering Sea is not a closed sea beyond the three-mile limit, and the San Francisco men who should be sent to the penitentlary are those who financed the monopoly that clubbed vast numbers of seal to death on the Pribilofs. It is a poor time to enforce laws for the protection of seal life in a locality from which the seal have long ago been driven.

The Chicago Teamsters' Joint Coun cll has resolved to "let the strike take care of itself." It is a confession that the strikers are beaten. It has been a long tussic and a hard one; and the strikers have lost not only two months work but their jobs as well. They had more than one chance to settle on fair terms, and they refused, or rather Leader Shea refused for them, because the express companies would not take back their drivers who had broken their contracts when they went out, and who were fairly warned that they could never come back. What the strikers know now is what everybody else knew in the beginning, and that is that the sympathetic strike doesn't pay.

The torpedo-boat is coming back into popular favor as a result of the work of the Japanese with these diminutive but deadly craft. Germany has just ordered six of a new type in which the vital parts will be protected sufficiently to prevent their destruction by the small guns of the warships. This may be a saving in the number of boats needed, but the experience of the Japanese showed that there was but little difficulty in placing in easy range of the battleships a sufficient number of purposes for which a torpedo-boat was

terms satisfactory to itself. The plenfear some of them will learn before the tiaries, and Russia reserves the right Exposition ends. Our Portland mer-Second, the plenipotentiaries make. may withdraw if they do not like the outlook. Russian diplomacy looks for ward to many further notable achievements. Meanwhile the Japanese seem ready and able to go ahead with the

Some sleek operators have secured \$100,000 in Indiana by forging Standard Oil pay checks. Fortunately for the Standard Oil, which needs the money the loss will fall on the various merchants who cashed the worthless paper. This latter fact will probably head off any possible runs on Mr. Rockefeller's banks or tanks, which might have been started had John D. been obliged to shoulder all the loss.

In her latest public utterance Mrs Mary Baker G. Eddy denies, on behalf of her "church." the existence of disease germs. To vary from the set pr gramme we suggest that the American Medical Association which meets here next month invite Mary to give a heart-to-heart talk on the colossal error into which modern physicians have fallen.

Hereafter the United States Signal Service will send out by telegraph daily weather reports from the Yukon district, Alaska. If Lieutenant Peary should make it on this Summer's expe dition, the Government could extend the wire a few degrees northward and get meteorological data from the North

Chicago, always doing big things, will send out invitations to 10,000 Mayors for a Municipal Ownership Convention in September. Ours is a great country and we have a number of cities with only local fame; yet it is to be feared that Mayor Dunne and his associate will have more invitations than guests,

The Rev. Drs. Short and Wilson, it their speeches at the Democratic meeting of jubilation, asserted and insisted on the right of preachers to enter politics. Certainly. But upon what ground of right and reason do they insist that The Oregonian shall keep out of the

Strangely, the Associated Press reports of the naval fight this week on the Potomac luck something of the human interest which marked similar proceedings in the Straits of Corea no long since.

M. Witte thinks the Russian government has gone to the dogs, and frankly says so. M. Witte is sided to this co clusion largely by the fact that he has not been permitted to run things.

News from St. Petersburg of a general advance by Oyama against the Russian lines is sadly out of harmony

OREGON OZONE.

At the Portland Fair.

"Mamma, what do they call that fur ny thing that we just passed through? nquired the little girl just after enter the grounds.

That is the entrance, my dear," repiled the mother. "And what are those other funny

things? pointing to the exit turnstiles, "Why, those are the going-out entrances.

Tippeo Tib is dead. Who was Tippeo? He was the noted Arab chief and slaveider discovered by Henry M. Stanley in Durkest Africa, back in 1872. On account of his name he deservs a poetic some years ago for the Ahkoond of Swat.

In announcing the loss of \$2,000,000 by Frank Gould in an uniucky speculaon, an Eastern newspaper prints a picture of Mr. Gould with a smile on his face. It is only the rich who can lose \$2,000,000 and smile.

The Eastern papers are discussing the discovery of a young woman with ten minds. Things never seem to be evenly distributed in this vale of tears. At the risk of being accused of a lack of gallantry, we arise to remark that we have known women who possessed only half a mind and didn't know how to make that up.

The whipping-post has been re-estab lished in the public schools of New York City.

Airy nothings seem to attract Los Angeles audiences. Dr. Alexander J. McIvor-Tyndail has been lecturing there on spookeldgical topics. He had determined to retire, but the populace persuaded him to continue, and his latest lecture was upon the subject of "Ghosts." Several select spooks were present to illustrate his dissertation.

Down in North Carolina is published a bi-weekly paper called The Yellow Jacket. It is always jumping on some body.

Governor W. L. Douglas of Massa chusetts, who declines a re-election, is quite willing for other people to stand in his shoes. That's his business.

Russia could carry on the war five rears longer if it were not for critical conditions at home. Noah could have kept out of the ark if it hadn't rained Waterloos, like circumstances, alter Cases.

A kind friend sends us the interesting and timely information that some centuries ago an Irishman named Mike Adoo migrated to Japan, where by his courage and ability he so endeared himself to the people that they chose him as their ruler. His auccessors and descendants changed their name to Mikado, probably because it sounds more kingly. This is an important historical discovery, and it seems to explain how the Japs happen to fight so well. But it reminds us of the story that used to be told of Tomaso Salvini the great Italian actor, whose original name was said to have been Thomas O'Sullivan

The Boston Journal remarks that "the Lewis and Clark Fair hasn't a very romantle or attractive name." Ah, hasn't Now that is truly too bad. should have named it the Emerson and Alcott Fair, or the Sam, John, Josiah and John Quincy Adams Fair, or the T unprotected boats to accomplish all Balley Aldrich and T. Wentworth Higginson Affair. What Boston does not know and is not willing to learn about American history as it is made west of Net Russin has already discovered two England, would cause the Boston Public ways through which it may evade con- Library to bulge and collapse if collected clusion of a peace with Japan except on into books and placed in the building raphies of Henry David Thoreau, whose daring explorations in the Walden woods thrill the Back Bay district and cause the lights on Beacon Hill to blaze with ro-

How Shall We Celebrate?

How shall we celebrate the Fourth of Joo? Why just as usual, with loud hooreo! With kegs of powder, likewise kegs of brew-Just so.

How shall we celebrate the Glorious Day? Why, in the old rip-roaring, raucous way!

With cannon-boom and bullets gone antray-How shall we celebrate? Why, let us each

Get up a hackneyed, hifalutin speech And make the Bird o' Freedom scream and screech-Just so.

How shall we celebrate it? Why, of course, Go paint the town and howl our voices hoarse: That's how we'll recognize our freedom's

Just so. So have we honored Independence Day

For years and years. Hip! hip! hurrah! Get foolish-loss our senses-that's the

way- Just so. ROBERTUS LOVE.

"Decent" Royalty.

Boston Transcript It is not for want of shining examples of really decent royalty that the Char re-fuses to lead a changed life. If he had the power of improvement by imitation, any one of his kinsfolk might prove a sat-

isfactory tutor. Writes a London corre a favorite with the common people of this intry, has once more given proof that

country, has once more given proof that she has not forgotten the beautiful moth-erilness that Queen Victoria made a tradi-tion. A few days ago the Princess Victo-ria, in her sickroom, received a letter from an artiess little child, the daughter of a workingman in Camberwell. The lit-tle one, who is named Victoria, is herself an invalid and she wrote to express her an invalid, and she wrote to express her loving sympathy with her royal name-sake, and next day the child's mother was astounded when a carriage drove into her street and a messenger from the palace oame to her door with a letter and a bastet of flowers for the sick child from Her Majesty, the Queen of England." How long will it be before such an in-

terchange between the royal family and the working poor folk will be possible in distracted Ruseia? If the Casr would but take a leaf from this kinsman's book he might sit in peace on his throne; as royal peace is possible in England.

Pessimism Chicago Record-Herald.

A Milwankee man claims that he has bund out how anyone can make beer at a cost of less than a cent a glass. 'Oh, well, I refuse to get excited, if he can do what he says he can some trust will get control of all the water or all the glasses or do something to make it im-possible for the public to get any benefit from the discovery.

HIGH FINANCE IN PUBLIC UTILITIES

How Promoters and Managers Capitalise Their Franchises at Immease Sums in New York—Charters of Gas and Electric Companies Worth Millions—A Lesson for Portland.

gas and electric light companies of New York City, by a committee of the New York Legislature, brought to light information of great value respecting the cost of gas and electric light, water, stock, public extortion and monopoly. Much of the information as related by witnesses public extortion and menopoly. Much of the information as related by witnesses was given in the dispatches from day to day, but the companied facts have been day, but the essential facts have grouped and summarized by the Fork Evening Poet so as to make a con nected record of m and high finance graft practiced by mode franchised corporations. The several gas companies referred to are part of the Consolidated Gas Company, retaining their original names for legal reasons, though owned by the Gas Trust

In part the Evening Post says: The capitalization of the Consolidated Sas, originally \$29,675,000, has been increased as new possessions have been added, until now it is \$50,900,000, and the directors have planned to raise it to \$100,-00,000 before the year is ended.

The capitalization of the company at the start, the evidence has shown, was about \$5,000,000 above the value of the bangible agsets. The additional amount was tacked on to represent franchises, many of which were legally defunct, and "good will" and prospects.

Each increase of the capital stock has distinguished by similar considera-in allowing for the New Amsterdam Company's properties, for instance, there was an addition of millions stand-ing for nothing except intangible rights. It was brought to light through the tes-timony of George W. Doane, vice-presi-dent of the New Amsterdam and presi-dent of one of its subsidiary concerns. that all the absorbed properties together were of a value far below the \$37,000,000 they stood for on paper.

Apparent discrepancies to the extent of thout \$19,000,000—afterwards explained tway to their own satisfaction by the company's lawyers-in the accounts were

On the books, in 1904, the combination's properties were valued at \$48,000,000; in the report to the tax commissioner for the same year they were valued at \$35,000,000. The records of the company showed that it has issued \$19,000,000 debenture bonds; the officers on the witness stand and the balance sheets failed to show how \$4,-000,000 of this had been expended. The books gave the value of mains as services as \$7,445,800; the report for taxes gave it as \$4,381,156.39.

mission were made on a basis of the cost of reproduction of the properties, less depreciation. Mr. Mathewson, the law-yer, added to this the plea that the company, of course, kept on its books the secumulated value of its properties for nearly 109 years, and that this was a recy different matter from estimating their present worth from a taxation watt hour in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Much of the testimony has had to do with the cost of manufacturing gas, and although the committee expects more detailed information on this point, when its expert accountant has finished testifying as to his examination of plant accounts. It has been established that the gas sold by the company for \$1 per 1000 cubic feet costs them from 26 to 60 cents, whether t is made in their own plants or "bought" from the companies they own. It is made in One witness, after much figuring, er-ved at the conclusion that the cost, including distribution, interest charges on the funded debt, depreciation losses and for the wide difference between the treat-all other expenses, was as high as 30.3 cubic, and that the cost without interest ideal inflicted upon the public treasury.

WHY THE CHINESE LOVE US.

Delicate Attentions Bestowed Upon Recent Visitors.

New York Sun. Four Chin young woman, on their way home from England, where they have been educated, arrived in Boston harbor recently. So re-spectable person as Joseph H. Choate had provided for them letters of introduction. Their passports were regular and unipeachable. Nevertheless, the immigration authorities detained them on board ship for a day, photographing them for identifica-tion and making them give bond not to go to work as laborers for starvation wages and thus take the bread out of the mouths

of American citizens.

These students are of a wealthy and cultivated family. Their uncie is Governor of the Province of Shanghai. Mr. Choate is not known to be in the habit of giving letters of introduction to aid persons who wish to violate the laws of his country. the Chinese exclusion law,

Last year a Chinese commissioner to the St. Louis Fair was carried across the Ca-nadian boundary, while on his way East. and after he had been admitted to the and after he had been admitted to the country. When his train, after its excursion into foreign territory, re-entered the United States, he was held up, treated roughly and grossly insulted by the inspectors. His efforts to explain the error that he had made caused him to be treated as a griminal, and he kept out of jail in control of public affairs. In their mad only with the greatest difficulty.

nese to admire, respect and love the proper remedy. If Oregon passes to Demo-dent competing with the rest of the world for the trade of Chins, and the State Department is trying its best to keep the open door from closing. Singularly enough, the Chinese at home are establishing a boycott against our goods. Ungrateful Celestials!

At any rate American manufacturers may look to Ambassador Choate's pro-teges to become missionaries spreading affection for the American Government among the higher classes of their countrymen when they reach home

Up to "High Finance

From the Christian Register. There was once a famous prize-fighter who outlived the flerce enthusiasm of the prize ring, and became disgusted with its brutality. He determined to live a better life; but his moral outlook was limited and his upward course had peculiar as-pects, for he reasoned and acted in this pects, for he reasoned and acted in this way: First, he gave up the physical brutality of the prize-fighter. Then he opened a liquor safoon, thinking he had taken an upward step, because he no longer inflicted physical injuries with his own hand. Then he became aware of moral degradation caused by his indiscriminate degradation caused by his indiscriminate sale of liquors. Again, he took what seemed to him an upward step in the moral life. He opened a gambling-room in which as he said, a straight game was played. Now he earned his living with-out physical violence, without tempting out physical violence, without tempting his felows to drunkenness, by the exer-cise of purely intellectual-faculties. He was an honest gambler who took his profits from an open game, homestly play-ed. In the last hundred years similar transformations have taken place on a large scale in the world of business. From piracy and the slave-trade, once "financed" by men of respectable social standing, on to the refinements of legal-

The investigation into the affairs of the charges was 57.4 cents at the burners and electric light companies of New and 27% cents at the holders. But it was admitted later by Mr. Doane that the Central Union Gas Company had made gas for % cents, and that it could disribute it for 48 cents at the burners. In other words, if the city owned a

> Gas has not been the only object of the committee's attention. The electric the committee's attention. lighting business hereabout is as well controlled as its sister industry, and the methods of its upbuilding, as well as the methods of its upbuilding, as well as the upbuilders, have been the same.
>
> The New York Edison Company is a

> name that represents the operation of the gas trust in electricity. Formed in 1901, the Edison Company in-cludes the old Edison Electric Illuminating Company and the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat & Power Company The latter, which is generally referred to as "the power company," was a consolida-tion of all the electric light concerns in Manhatten and the Bronx, and the fina

> amalgamation followed its acquiring the Edison Illuminating Company. There is about \$45,500,000 of "water" in the New York Edison Company, accorto Mr. Hughes. It was testified before the committee that the "power company's" capital stock, including its holdings in the "lituminating company." was \$55,000,000. Yet, when the New York Edison Company was founded the \$5,200,000 of "illuminating ock was added to the \$36,000,000 to fix e combined capitalization. Then bonds the combined capitalization. Then bond were issued until the total outstanding obligations of the new corporation reached \$64,500,000. The value of all the tangible properties represented was but \$19,000,000 so the witnesses admitted.

> What Mr. Hughes called "water" was lescribed by the company's officers a valuable belongings in the shape of par ents, trade prospects, business outlook and

equities,
For its patents, a majority of which had expired, the new organization put down about \$3,000,000. For the plants of the Manhattan and Harlem Electric Companies II placed large sums on its books in spite of the fact that these plants had been destroyed years before. It was by such proceedings that it came into its capital fration of \$45,200,000. And having launched itself on this fictitious basis, it made money so fast that it was able to pay every year the \$2,000,000 interest on its in-flated funded debt and to lay aside before hast January a surplus of \$8,000,000, Meanwhile it paid no dividends to the of nearly all its stock, the Consol

One witness, Mr. Whitely, declared that 'no human being' could trace the expenditure of all the money received from bonds. Mr. Carter, the secretary, explained that the reports to the tax company. Gas Company. The New York Edison Company, according to the admission of its officers before the committee, charged private consumers 15 per cent per kilowatt hour for electric current, or about 125 per cent more than Gas Company. the cost price of \$.12 cents, which in-cludes interest charges on the big ob-ligations assumed in the watering process of the company's organization. Without

> The city, hitherto helpless to enforce a fair rate, has had to pay nearly the retail prices for its lights. Until Colonel R. G. Monroe, lighting commissioner under Mayor Low, made his firm protest, it had to pay the full price, but managed to get a reduction to 12 cents per kilowatt hour. The officers of the company admitted on

the stand that they had certain private ners to whom they furnished cur-at a 3-cent rate. They had many rent at a 2-cent rate. They at 5 cents. Their "explanation" the city buildings were scattered, and that they had to do more incidental work in connection with city contracts, but there was nothing in their evidence to account for the wide difference between the treat-

FACTION IN PORTLAND

Sensible Remarks on Its Spirit and Consequences.

mity (Yamhill) Mayor Williams' defeat for re-election no doubt came as a great surprise to many Republicans outside of Portland. That there has been considerable strife in the party there was common enough knowledge, but owing to the great na-merical strength of the party in the city it was not believed that the honorable Alayor could possibly be defeated.

It was the same old story over again "A house divided against itself cannot stand." But just what factions in his own party who are responsible for the Mayor's defeat hope to gain by sacrificing a life-long and honored member of their party and turning the most im-periant office in the state over to the Democrats is not quite clear. Of course the Democrats are thankful for this The ambitious coole desirous of entering gracious gift, but their gratitude will not America might have difficulty in getting the ex-Ambassador's attention. However, such minor details as these do not interest gracious gift, but their gratitude will not keep them from following up the ad-vantage gained and to make a desperate the inspectors, whose duty it is to enforce of the state at the next election, and their chances for success are a little more than a mere dream. Especially is this true since the incident of Monday, which with the Governor of the state, gives

only with the greatest difficulty.

These are two typical cases of stupidity in the enforcement of the law. Many such incidents have happened. While these unpleasant experiences are teaching the Chisame people and it necessary to apply the

Mayor Williams' defeat is no reflection on his character or his record as a public official and an honorable citizen. He is merely a victim of unfortunate circum-stances due to unreasonable dissentions in his party.

New Name for Fair.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Another name has been suggested for
the buildings grouped on the Lewis and Clark Exposition grounds, and that is the Dream City, and probably many more will be thought of and mentioned before one is selected as the universally accepted title. For appropriateness of the setting, the Emerald City would do as well as almost anything that could be sugge To the relic hunter, even if he must up hope of possession, a visit to the Mas-sachusetts building is well worth the while. Except California, the old Bay State is about the only one which has much of the historic about it. The Massachusetts exhibit has much to show that suggests old colonial days. On the Cen-tennial grounds Puritan and Padre meet in what Californie and Massachusetts have to recall to the student of the days

that made history in America

Chicago Tribune.

The through train had stopped at the little station for water.

"Wuat do you people do to amuse yourmelves here?" asked the passenger with the upturned mustache and the bored the upturned mustache and the bored.

a car window.
"Well, we git a lot o' fun comin' to the
deepo an' lookin' at the queer critters
that goes through yere on the kyars."
replied the native who was lounging on