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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1905.

### IT MUST BE MET,

Are we to have in this country full public ownership of public utilities? It is a question of highest importance. subject is beset with difficulties. The fear is that, under our political system, we should make a great political machine, which, under the direction of leaders and bosses, would ontrol everything and make disinter-

ested citizenship a farce. Nevertheless, things cannot go on as they are going on now. Public utilities are not to be exploited forever, for enrichment of private speculators, first families, reigning families, or grasping plutocrats. There is to be an end of this business, even if the end should be public ownership

It is admitted that the subject-public ownership-is surrounded with dif. It is admitted that public ficulities. ownership under our political system would be a leap in the dark. Yet present conditions are intolerable. Unscrupulous operators, capitalizing the eeds of the people, upon which they

For example, tax the holders of present franchises in Portland on a basis or valuation at the present time of to come to an issue with the leaders, not less than ten millions of dollars. they do not see things that are plain All know they wouldn't sell out at as day to the students themselves. The this moment for that sum; yet the sympathetic touch is lacking, and in franchises have cost them nothing, and its place is a sort of dare-devil spirit hitherto have escaped inzation. Such on one side and a desire to placate and proper solution of this problem will be get along smoothly on the other. And had, or the people will insist on public tion is that while the students admit ownership and take the risks and consequences.

# WAR DRUM'S CRASELESS ROLL.

NEVRURN ON FOREST RESERVES. Where, oh, where, is that universal peace which our mild-mannered dream-The letter from Senator Heyburn, which appeared in The Sunday Ore ers have been predicting for the last on forest reserves is interhalf century? Out in the Far East the gonian, esting. With the personal matters in-Japanese are hammering away at the Russians with an energy which means volved, it is not worth while to deal. either subjugation or extermination. The Senator must be left to himself, All over Continental Europe war dogs. so far as President Roosevelt and Sen strain at their leashes and are growling ator Dubois are concerned. The whole sullenly as they await the word that question which he raises on the policy will turn them loose. 'Way down in of forest reserves is of special interest Africa the Hottentots are on the war-to the Pacific States. He makes cerpath, just as they have been periodtain specific criticisms. He suggests ically since the first white man planted that the employment of half the force his foot on their soil. The Mad Mul-"now expended by the Government in lah, with more lives than the tradiuseless and ornamental officers" in tional nine of the feline, was at last making actual inspection of every reports preparing for another sortie, homestead or settlement, when the se and down in Central America the tler applies to enter, would forestall Gustemalans, who are "out," are the necessity for eliminating "these "glowering black like a gathering lands from settlement." He proceeds to storm, and nursing their wrath to state his advocacy of forest reserves keep it warm" until they can with that did not exclude settlement by safety fall on the "ins" and smite them. homeseekers. On the ground that he is acting as "a citizen of Idaho," and Norway and Sweden are not fighting. but they are making faces at each not as Senator, he claims the right to other, and, through all of that vast region where floats the flag of the Czar, towards these reserves. He alleges furthe dove of peace can find no resting they that the creation of the forest replace where there is not some sign of serves has enabled the "lumber barons" internal dissension. In our own counto monopolize the available timber suptry, the ravages of time, firewater and ply of Idaho. With such convictions, the white man's firearms have placed It would be conceivable that Senator nearly all of the disturbing Indians in Heyburn's duty would have been to opthe happy hunting grounds, but just pose this policy, not only as a private over the southern border the Yaquis citizen, but with all the force and influence attaching to his high place as are beating their war drums and murdering and pillaging with an abandon a Senator of the United States. that would indicate that they were un- spite of the Senator, the forest reaware that this is the twentleth cen- serves are here, it seems, to stay. tury and that such conduct will not be | will not be led off on a false trail, however. The question is not now of In our own country, we have the standing by Government policy in pro-

comes in.'

schools cater to the "frat" element in

the student body. Fearing, apparently,

the most alarming feature of the situa-

it "they do not see where the wrong

Kentucky feud, which, like the poor, is tecting public lands, in any wide sense, always with us, and out here in Oregon but it is the narrower armed men are patrolling the streams whether President Roosevelt's idea of in Eastern Oregon to prevent the stock- a forest reserve that will reserve the forest, or Senator Heyburn's notion of men from becoming too familiar in uswithin its boundaries open to these stockmen, ranchers and miners down in the interior where the shrick fide" settlement, is to be adopted by of the locomotive has not yet been reasonable men. The Senator proves, he says, the action of the Govheard, but each year they seem called ernment in protecting lands of which it is," in whole or in part, the owner on to do a certain amount of fighting to insure a peace that will last through . from forest fires and depredations, and the season. But the Jape, the Rusfrom fraudulent and unlawful entry sians, Germans, Frenchmen, Hotten-Yet he objects to the creation of fores tots, Indians, Kentuckians and Oregonians are not the only ones who are reserves that "exclude the settler and leave vast areas of country to seeking peace by fighting for it.

guarded in silence, idleness and decay. All over the world, wherever the two legged animal called man wanders, One of two things: Let us have no forest reserves whatever, and abandon there is trouble and warfare of some kind. Thus it has ever been, and prob the forests of the country to the conably thus it will ever be. In the old | tinued action of policies which have de days, when our ancestors lived in nuded the Nation of its timber lands, trees, the bone of contention was geneither for nothing, as homesteads, or at ridiculous prices which have led to erally division of the cocoanuts or mis-National loss, and to placing irresist-ible temptations before weak and ununderstanding of property rights regarding some other commodity. The scrupuious people; or else let us supweapons supplied by nature were the only ones available then, and the mor- port the policy of immediate protection and of decent and conservative mantality was accordingly lighter than it agement in the interest of the Nation. We have "evoluted" to an al-We have tried the policy of shutting leged higher civilization, but we have our eyes and letting things drift until not reached a point where the instincts the Nation, to say nothing of Oregon, and passions of man will not be awakis sick of it. Under the land laws ened by belief that certain alleged or actual rights are being infringed on.

which Senator Heyburn applauds, and not under the forest reserve system, forest robbery has been perpetrated. It may be true that "lumber barons" The most distinguished honor that have gained monopoly of timber supply in Idaho, as, doubtless, they have in Oregon and Washington. To bar every one out will, if effectively done, keep out thieves, and, doubtiess, some week-each society being increased by honest men as well, for a time. But

work that has been done. Telephone telegraph and electric light co anles send their linemen out to string wires. and wherever the tops of shape trees come in the way they must be ruth-lessly hacked off to make room. The loving care which childish hands have given the trees counts for nothing Whether the wires could be strung around or over or under the trees is not a pertinent question. The beauty of a well-formed top, the wealth of fo liage, the cool resting place beneath, are not considered for a moment. If the tree is in the way it must go, not bodily, it is true, but go, so far as it is a of beauty and a joy forever. thing What rights have trees and the owners and lovers of trees? But one day has been set apart for the planting of trees. There are 364 upon which the linemen may cut and hack and destroy.

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1905.

It was inadvertently stated in a

news item in yesterday's Oregonian at the inquest. that the plan to run a steamer to Gray's Harbor had not been carried out. As the steamer Toledo has been making regular trips for the past month, the error was quite palpable. The merchants of the Gray's Harbor towns are making a fight for lower freight rates, and the Toledo is becom ing quite a factor in the fight, as she has been carrying full cargoes of freight, and a considerable number of passengers. There has been a great expansion in business on Gray's Harbor since the old days when it was all handled by water, and the conditions for a good, healthy steamer business between Portland and the harbor towns are now more favorable than they have ever been. The pre-eminent advantage of water transportation lies in the free right of way which is open to all, and a bar to monopoly.

After a strike lasting ten weeks, the by McCabe & Hamilton on Puget Sound have returned to their work, defeated. The agreement under which they are taken back is that there shall be no recognition of the union, but no discrimination will be made against union men. By this method, the employers get the pick of the best union and nonunion men, and the good workmen among the union men are no longer obliged to carry along a poorer or lazier man for no other reason than ing water. They are peaceful men, a forest reserve that will jeave the land that he has a union card. While the strike was in progress, McCabe & Hamliton loaded forty vessels with nonunion men, and paid out \$20,000 in wages. The more conservative members of the union were opposed to the strike from the start, and are not displeased with the result.

Several thousand bales of hops, for which the holders paid thirty cents per pound, are now in the hands of Polk County speculators, who at present prices will suffer a loss of ten cents per pound. It is stated that the loss will nearly all fall on the speculators, as the farmers all cleaned up their holdings when the price was hovering around thirty cents. In the face of these conditions, efforts are again being made to work up a hop pool for the surpose of making an abnormal mar ket again this searon. If the rule, "once bitten' twice shy" holds good in this case, the pool will not contain the names of some of the men who assisted in boosting prices last year, and were left to hold the bag while the market slid away into the depths.

The Good Roads Convention that will open its sessions in this city tomorrow represents the practical workings an idea that has come to be of first importance to the development of the ountry. Its bentral point is co-operation, and to the extent that this develops and attracts the forces that make for progress in the community and the state, the influence of the

with New York in the unenviable rec-

Here is a remark, from the Salem

The idea that a party and its political prin

ciples can be maintained with the control of the administrative offices in the bands of

the offices, to put it clearly, is placing all

hour over a distance of 200 miles is

fast enough to satisfy the demand for

rapid transit that has become a part

-----

of our modern civilization.

the Czar.

satisfied.

\_\_\_\_

power against St.

# OREGON OZONE.

One Suburban Difficulty. Ah, but to live in the suburbs!

Oh, but to dwell serene Out where the dew is sparkling, Out where the gram is green! Who would reside in the city? Who would remain in the throng,

When there is room in the open, Room for a romp and a song

Who I repeat, but the feilow (The poor imprisoned mouse)

Who have walked thirty-seven miles nd a quarter searching for a rent sign through Sellwood, Wildwood, Greenwood and all other kinds of woods, except Deadwood, Dakota,

And cannot find a house

It may be that Rear-Admiral Enquist ran away from the naval battle with his three ships so that he could be present

A Cincinnati man, & years old, has just married his housekeeper, after being dis-appointed in love by 14 other women. He was sure to have luck after passing the lith lap without fatal results. 13th lap without fatal results.

The Phunny Phellow said at dinner last The Phunny Phellow said at dinner last hight that James J. Hill should not have ridden in the train that made a mile in tive state, when I realize that we have 38 seconds, or something to that effect. "He had too much at stake," said the Phunny Pheilow. "If he had been killed he would have lost millions of dollars."

anad a man from Maine. If the Massachusetts man had won, this city would have been named Boston. One is constrained to wonder what effect that name would have had on the town. Would eyeglasses have been more numerously worn? Would Browning societies have flourished stevedores and longshoremen employed like the green bay tree? And would beans have been any more popular in Portland boarding-houses?

# · Essayists on Women.

Some women are alike; others are different

The bravest woman I ever knew fainted when a mouse disappeared mysteriously. The young woman next door declared that she had nothing to wear, but I no-

ticed that she attended the picnic. There are women whose presence would make the floor of a garret gorgeous with roses; and there are other women

out of the velvet carpets of a palace. The Punk Punster. "I hear that our old friend Jimpson" mind is wrecked," remarked the Punk

Punster. "Indeed!" said Sarcastic Smith; "how did it happen?

"His train of thought got ditched."

# The Country Editor's Dream

(A Missouri Memory.) The editor sat in his 30-cent chair, With a dime's worth of paste before

him; But he wore an 18-karat air. As a diamond dream came o'er him.

wide; But the rent of his office was wider, And the bill for the month lay there at his side-

Yet his spirits were spry as a spider.

For he dreamed of the beautiful days to be. When he'd sit on a silken sofa

And pay for his trousers some fourtimes-three,

And be gay as a "pwoffigate loafah." Those beautiful days he would own the town,

With a mortgage on the county. And the beggars now trying to grind REPEAL OF WHIPPING-POST LAW

and That the Measure Legalizes Torture.

M'MINNVILLE Or., June 12-(To the to be a strong, brave man. The people of Editor.)-In your last week's issue I see this Dish century will overwheimingly, an account of the first whipping to take into effect a law which would have been place under that savage law passed last place under that savage law passed last Winter, establishing the whipping post in 2009 years ago,

our fair, young state. I am surprised that a Circuit Judge who has taken an oath to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States, and who has read the eighth article of the amendments to that instru ment, should have permitted such a cruel and unusual punishment to have taken place. The hand that wrote the Declara-tion of Independence, had something to do with writing the first 12 amendments to the Constitution of the United States. It is plain that he was wise enough 10 forease that at some future time a rotten-brained Legislature might pass some law patterned after the institutions of

. . . I was born and raised in Oregon.

row state, when i realize that we not engratized on our statute laws a relic of the barbarous ages of the world. We now have a World's Fair going on in Portland, for the purpose of showing the advancement made by this Pacific North-

It is a matter of local history that the name of Portland was determined by the flipping of a coin between a Bostonian the savages Lewis and Clark found on the banks of the Willamette a century ago. Every now and then in the past few years, the world has been horrified at to the everiasting credit of that be-nighted region that they have never marred the laws of their states by legalinfing toriutes. I am sure that the people of Oregon, by an overwhelming ma-jority, would refuse to sustain any such law, if they had the opportunity to ex-press themselves. It is no wonder that some of the acts of the last Legislature some of the acts of the last Legislature are held up to be passed on by the people. A few more Legislatures like the last and the people will be justified in abolishing that body altogether. They might as well turn the law-making department of the state over to the people in the state in-sane asylum. It would at least save the expense of the Legislature, and if in-man laws were named we could consider

same laws were passed we could consider the source from whence they came, and would not be surprised. influence would cause cuckleburrs to grow

It is the purpose of all good and upright men and women to elevate and enoble mankind. Corporal punishment is humiliand Navy of the United States. When the great and good Abraham Lincoin was President, on one of his visits to the Army, he witnessed the cruel spectacle of a soldier being whipped. He turned to sofficient penalty for so trifing a-mis-the officer in command and said: 'Let that be the last.'' And as commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the united States, he saw to it that it was the last Abraham Lincoin was wise the last. Abraham Lincoln was wise

enough to know that victories were not gained by the overbearing strut and pomp of officers, but that they were won by the men behind the guns. He reasoned The rent in his two-dollar trousers was that the soldlers should be respected and treated as men. Let the splendid achieve-ments of our Army and Navy on land and sea, at home and abroad, since the days of Abraham Lincoln, bear testimony to his wisdom

No right-thinking man or woman cares witness the forture of any living creaof the torture of McGinty says that Mc-Ginty was a coward. I have no doubt he was. But what does he recognize as bravery? Imagine a Sheriff with sever-al staiwart deputies leading a cowardly. defenseless man with both arms pinloned

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Boston Herald.

That able newspaper, the Portland

Oregonian, is growing tired of trying

to be conservative, in spite of what is

going on. It supposes the country is

"booked" for socialism. "Greed of spec-

of public utilities by our first families

hurries it forward. Such incidents and

eyes, of capitalization of the streets of

Portland for millions in the interest of private individuals—the public expected to pay dividends on the usurpation—

are making Socialists by thousands in

fort. As to its own course, it says

The Oregonian has not been willing to see

It is becoming strange that a certain

the precipice. When they consider

Old Inscriptions.

Jamestown (Va.) Bulletin.

Copied from a slab in the burial ground on Bridges' Creek, near Wake-

field, the family seat of the Washing-

Here lyeth the body of John Wash-

ington, eldest son to Captain Law-rence Washington, who departed this life ye 10th of January, 1690, aged 13

Mildred

class of exploiting capitalists do see that they are driving straight

plainly:

feathrathen.

operations as this one under our

# So Argues a Correspondent, Who Says the Punishment Is Too Severe

I do not uphold a man in whipping his wife or any other woman. A man who beats a woman is a scrub among man-kind, and you cannot eradicate the scrub out of animal life by torturing the body. There is not a farmer or stockraiser in the land who would chain a scrub male animal to a post and torture it with a whip for the purpose of eradicating the scrub element from his herds. He is in possession of a more effectual means to that end, and the same means might be applied with success to the human scrub. We also have faws, the repeal of which would serve a good purpose. If a woman is unfortunately married to a man who beats and abuses her, and she, in resist ing him, should take his life, it should law be conside ared justifiable homicid MILT RICHARDSON

WHIP THE WIFE-BEATER.

## It's the Only Punishment He Will Understand.

LONG BEACH, Cal., June 15 .- (To the Editor.)-There will probably always be a large class of intelligent, well-meaning people, honest in their views, yet seemi-ingly incapable of seeing or considering but one side of a given subject or question at a time.

instance, take the rank and file of rohibition party. They see the boy the Prohibition party. They see the hor-rors and evils of intemperance, and the cry is, "There shall be no more liquor sold." They never take into consideration the cruel tortures inflicted on negroes in the Southern States. But it can be said to the everinating credit of that be-negroes on. Then there are those who when some incarnate fiend is about to be hanged for the murder of some innocent girl, so around with a petition asking for a par-don and carrying flowers to him in his cell. While the poor old mother of his victim, who, mourning the loss of her child, who may have been her only rel-ance for support and comfort in this world, is never even mentioned or though of. It is the inhuman wretch who about to pay the penalty of his crime who receives the sympathy and pity of this class of tender-hearted short-sighted sympathizers.

A short time ago a drunken brute in hu-man form in this city assaulted his wife with a revolver, pounding her on the heas. knocking her down, kicking her in stomach and would have killed her but for the timely arrival of help. And all because she refused to give him a deed to her property, so he could squander it at will. For his crime he was sentenced ating and degrading. Not alone to the one punished, but more so to those who inflict it. It was cuntomary in early days in this country to punish by whip-ping, for certain offenses, in the Army and Navy of the United States. When

Another case of similar import is the McGinty whipping-post case in your city recently, which called out the remarks of F. N. Innea, published in The Oregonian,

in which he describes the whipping Ginty as barbarous, brutal and most demoralizing character. His His sensi the "bloody, torn pulp" on McGinty's back caused by the jailer's old blacksnake. But how about the woman's face that was hammered to a "bloody pulp" and a closed eye by McGinty's fist: Nothing

barbarous and brutal or demoralizing about that? Mr. innes asks: "Will such a punishment improve the morals of such a low brute as this McGinty doubtless is? answer: "No. Neither will anything else improve his morals. It can't be done." The only kind of punishment that a brute defenseless man with both arms pinloned with handcuffs, swinging him up on tip-toes and cutting welts as large as gas pipes in his naked back, and with a heavy blacksmake whip. The only weak thing that Jailor Grafton did was carrying to execution the sentence. He should have thrown down the while and the is a hundred fold use demoralizing as Inrown down the whip and told the it is a hundred fold less demoraliz-Sheriff that he washed his hands of all ing than the conditions which make the such inhumanity to man, and walked out. whipping post necessary Grafton would then have shown himself J. A. WHEELER

are enforcing payment of interest and dividends, and making millions out of sale of franchises that have cost them nothing, are forcing the people to look to their own protection.

James Dalrymple, of Glasgow, has een talking in Chicago. He is the head of the service of public utilities in the great metropolis of Scotland. In that city this service has been carried further, under municipal ownerthan elsewhere, perhaps, in the world. But it is there wholly disassociated from politics. It is conducted on a business system, in which the strife of parties and politics is never permitted to enter. Conditions of suffrage are on a very different basis from our own. So are the labor unions. In Glasgow there are fixed business principles which no election, no change of parties, can disturb. Employes of

the municipality wouldn't think of combining to attempt it. They would be crushed by public opinion. If they should. But here it is altogether dif-Here the suffrage is the ferent. agency through which everybody is taught that everything is to be accomplished. All conditions of business, as men believe, may be controlled, directed altered, modified, or reversed, through the elective franchise.

It is this way of looking at things that makes these problems of public ownership in our country so hard. Mr. Dairymple, noting the vast and radical difference between conditions in Chicaro and those in Glasgow, expresses grave doubts whether public ownership, as realized in Glasgow, could be successful in Chicago. After looking conditions in Chicago, he says "To put street railroads, gas works. telephone companies, and kindred conunder municipal ownership COTTA would be to create a political machine in every large city that would be simply impregnable. These political machines are already strong enough in their control of policemen, firemen and other officeholders. If, in addition to this, they could control thousands of men employed in great public utility corporations, political machines would have power that could not be over-

This is sound, no question. But what then? Are these abuses with which we are becoming so familiar, these usurpations of municipal and public franchises, and their capitalization by unscrupulous individuals for their own personal and private enrichment, to with a revolver. No. The people will not continue? permit it. They will do something-> know definitely not what; but they will do something. Two reasonable things appear. First, let there be the closest scrutiny hereafter in the them, practically on their own terms, matter of franchises and the policy of granting them. Next, let the taxation ing to young Gould, and full of the grow, but a pleasant shade in Summer of franchises already granted-taxation to a full yet equitable amount-be Many of insisted on and enforced. these franchises have cost the holders after a "bunch" should not set upon a trees and protect them through the nothing whatever, yet are great prop- single freshman in order to effect his years when they are easily injured. Tax them on the valuations erties.

The New York Independent turns to the Alumni Weekly and finds that thirty-two out of the forty-five are distinguished for their connection with athletics. It says:

This is a commentary on modern college ideals to make the judicious grieve, for the sating of athletic ability above other manly attributes can be found, we venture to as-sert, mowhere elue in-civiliantion encept in American universities. In this criticism Yale is mentioned,

STUDENTS AND ATHLETICS.

an undergraduate can hope to attain

in Yale University is an election to

one of three senior societies. Forty-

five juniors attained this bonor last

not invidiously, but as the leader mere-ly in the practice of athletic worship. Other colleges are in proportionate d gree culpable. Nor is the Independent done in voicing this matter. The current number of McClure's Magazine contains an article on the subject, the most striking features of which are the names and dates by which the statements are verified.

It is charged that the commercial spirit has insidiously undermined the thietic conscience of Yale, Harvard. Princeton, Pennsylvania and some of the lesser universities, and it must be admitted that the charge is well aus tained by the proof adduced. If, indeed, further proof is necessary, it is furnished by the statement that many undergraduates admit that it is true enough, but they "do not see where the wrong comes in."

There is evidently an evil here, and a growing one, which demands thoughtful and earnest attention. It is suggestive of the absence of that close personal relationship between college students and faculties that is a distinguishing feature of English universitics. As expressed by the Independent: "Our college boys are left too much alone to work out their own affairs." The relations of students to faculties, beginning with our high schools, too often lack the considerate, conscientious and abiding fellowship of inter ests which is the basis, on the one hand, of true discipline, and, on the other, of deference and respect. Faculties temporize with and half yield to exclusion of certain homesteaders and the spirit that makes athletics the "major" in college life, and thus entimber-seekers from the reserves.

courage its growth. Take, for example, the attitude that the faculty of Columbia University assumed toward members of the sophomore class in the College of Mines in that university at the time when, to escape capture by a "bunch" and the infliction of manifold

indignities at the annual dinner last Winter, Kingdon Gould was compelled to hold his would-be captors at bay The "upper classmen," it will be remembered, were "taken in hand" by the head of that department, but later he capitulated and made peace with which, needless to say, were humiliat

promise of persecution to freshmen capture for their pastime.

n the junior class. to put the bars up is the first thing, and then we can settle who, and under what precautions, and for what purposes, shall be let in. This is the in Portland this year. unquestioned design of the forest re-

But, in

We

ap

serve policy now being applied. The only pity is that it was not done fifty Summer resort are increased by years ago, or even twenty years ago By all means, let us listen to Senator Heyburn when he points out the less and ornamental officers" of the the Atlantic seaboard. Pittsburg vies department. Names and places are in order, and that now. Let us hear him when he shows the "vast areas given ord of heat prostrations and deaths up to silence, idleness and decay, Let us assist his efforts to maintain the silence (of the woods), to introduce the in Portland, of a baimy and delightfu orderly labor of the trained forester month. (in place of the "idleness" of the lumber baron's deputy pirates), and let us stand by him in his work in the Senate Statesman, that has stuff in it, mighty

of the United States in insisting on good stuff, in it: carrying out the regulations promised for stopping the "decay" of the forests. If the forest reserve system were to stop with the creation of the reserves. Senator Heyburn would not be alone in his opposition. Is is absolutely unfair to suppress, or to forget, the fact that the shutting up of the forests from indiscriminate invasion, whether of the homesteader, the timber cruiser, or the umber haron," is but the first

We, in the United States, are at this inte date following in the footsteps of added to the long list. The victims older and more conservative nations. were a man and wife who went out for The next step is, by competent, trained and honest men to examine, note and Cal, and, through idleness and isolahave reported on the nature, value and tion, became so weary of each other condition of the forests. Facts once that they engaged in deadly combat. ascertained, steps will be taken to util-ize for the benefit of the Nation these Both were dead when discovered. vast resources. Timber ripens and is ready for sale as surely, as regularly, as does fruit. As the ripe and ready timber is disposed of the "afforesting" of the districts will receive attention in ue course. So, by careful hushandry, the great estate will be managed, conserved, improved. Such policies will command support, even at the cost of they ride on limited trains.

## TREES AND THEIR DESTROYERS.

it has been the wise policy of this nd other states to encourage the planting of trees for ornamental purposes, and in almost every schoolyard in Oregon the results of that policy may be seen. One day in each year has been set apart for the planting of trees, upon which day public exercises are held for the purpose of enlisting the aid of all the people in the work.

Through the efforts of the children of Oregon, thousands of trees have been planted and are now attaining a size which makes them not only an arnament to the grounds upon which they and a protection from the winds of. Winter. Unselfishly and tirelessly, beceafter. The only concession made by the apper classmen was that here-

lawyer may talk as long as he pleases Now, however, heartless enemies which the holders place upon them. In like manner, principals of high have appeared and seek to destroy the in the Circuit Court.

good roads movement is seen and feit Would live on his Christian bounty, In many respects this will be the most important convention that will be held The editor smiled a scornful smile;

He laughed at the rent in his breeches;

The attractions of Portland as a He roared at the unpaid bills on file As he dreamed of his coming riches, ports of the intense heat under which But all of a sudden he suffered a shock hundreds of thousands are gasping That scattered his vision in vapor; and sweltering in the great cities of

Figures From the Russian Census.

New York Sun. Figures taken from the latest official ensus of Russia, which have been sent to the State Department recently through the consular service, show the population the consular service, show the population of the Czar's domains to be 125,640,921. This every direction." All the schemes of exploitation of the people for the gain otal comprises I7 tribes and nationalities. The Russians comprise two-thirds of the population of the empire, but in some out-iging districts are in the minority. In the Caucasus there are only 24 per cent Rusopponents of that party or those principles, is absolutely uniquable. The experience is coming to the Republican party, and that goon, if its leaders do not try to keep its organization in better shaps. Giving away sians; among the tribes of Armenians, Tartars, Georgians, Imeretians and Min-greis there are 50 per cent of Russians; In Central Asis, 8.9. The smallest percentage of Russians is found in the gov-ernments of the Vistula (Poland), where

ernments of the Vistula (Poland), where there are but 6.7 per cent of Russiana. The total number of inhabitants classi-fied as Russians is \$3,32,567. The remain-ing population is divided into nationalities and tribes varying in size from 7,000,000. Poles down to a very few hundreds of other nationalities. Further information concerning the recole of Russia as risaned from the cen-The Summer outing has its pecullar dangers. The fatal guarrel hall been a vacation on a ranch near Glendale,

people of Russis, as greated from the cen-sus, has been sent to the State Depart-ment by Consul-General Guenther, at Frankfort. In his communication he says: "Of the Russians, 30.5 per cent of the

males and 9.3 per cent of the females can read and write. The number of adherents, to the principal religious denominations is as follows: Orthodox, 87,123,694; old faith Mention is made of the presence of James J. Hill on the newest New York-Chicago record-breaker, but the dispatches are allent as to whether he and dissenters from orthodoxy, 2,304,506; paid his fare. The reasonable infer-Roman Catholic, 11,506,805; Protestants, Tomani Canonic, Indexent Protocales, S.N. 756 Armenian Gregorians, 1.179,385 Mohammedana, 13,366,373, "The population is made up of the fol-lowing classes in about the following proence is that he reached into his jeans. because railroad presidents are on an

equality with newspaper folk when portions: Feasants, 58,215,644; burghers, 13,556,202; hereditary noblemen, 1,220,135; personal noblemen and officials, 620,125; ec-clealastics, 385,632; hereditary and personal honorary citizens, 343,127; merchants, 281,-Fiying without wings is the record that railroad trains are making between New York and Chicago. An aver-179, and foreigners, 605,500." age running time of 53 1-3 miles an

# Equal to the Occasion.

## Boston Lecord.

Stories of Richard Olney are still cur-rent in Washington. According to one of them, when the distinguished Massachulawyer was Secretary of State, he had a rule that no person should be ap-pointed to the consular service unless he could speak the language of the country.

his papers. "But you know, of course, Mr. Blank, that I never recommend to the President any one for such an appointment unless he can talk the language of the country to which he wishes to go. I don't suppose

# BENEFITS ARE CERTAIN.

Amity Advance.

The merchants and business men in the rural districts of Oregon must not expect heat results from the Exposition at Portland in the beginning. Otherwise they will be prone to greatly underestimate its ulators is bringing it on, Exploitation value.

The first people to visit this Exposition are Oregonians, particularly those resid-ing within a radius of 100 miles of Port-land, which is quite natural and eminentby proper. ly proper. These people will eventually derive the greatest benefit through this Exposition, and therefore it is plainly their duty to take the lead in the matter of attending. This will result in a flow of the few, it thinks, are working to the same end. The people are coming to believe that is known as plutocracy plots of what is known as plutocracy ties in a socialistic movement under

plots of what is known as putcoracy tion will not continue long. lies in a socialistic movement, under which productive forces, especially those related to municipal functions, shall be transformed into socialized ef-into a socialistic movement, under ance at the Exposition will grow larger and the increased flow of money to Port-and from every section of the country with the socialized efwill very soon turn the tide. . The money thus accumulating in Portland will begin to flow out to the rural districts through the channels of trade. On account of the Exposition, Portland

The Oregonian has not been willing to see this change. But in the contest that is com-ing-forced by the greed of capitalians and of exploitation-it finds itself compelled to yield to new conditions. In the totat between greed and privilege on the other, it will follow the demands of the people, because it be-longe to the people. If must stand with them, rather than with those who contend for the flotions of privilege and of vested rights. It will take its place in the ranks of the problemarias and struggle with and for the problemation when of the mak-ing the multitude pay dividends on the cap-italization. will this year furnish a better market than ever before for all kinds of farm products, and increased demand will mean better prices and consequently greater prosperity in the rural districts.

### Doing Without Wool.

Boston Herald. The high price of wool is making it more and more difficult for American woolen and worsted manufacturers to obtain the raw supplies that they need for the proper carrying on of their re-spective industries. With this scarcity of wool has come the desire, amounting almost to a necessity, to utilize other staples as substitutes for wool. the precipice. When they consister what has happened and is happening in Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia and New York, can they not read the signs of the times? The commodity first turned to is surprise many of our people to know the considerable percentage of cotton and the inconsiderable percentage of wool there are in quite a number fabrics which are sold and used as wool products. But there has to be a semblance of wool in these, and this is becoming so expensive that even a small amount of it adds materially to the selling price of goods. It may be pointed out that in Japan cotton seems to be quite generally substituted Washington, eldest daughter to said wool. Washington, who died on ye ist of Au- rics, s wool. There are not only cotton fab-rics, sheetings and underwear, but there are also cotton blankets manufactured. The Japanese apparently find these, in

Botha and the King. Johannesburg Star. Speaking recently at a banquet given in his honor at Middelburg, in the Transval, General Botha said. "When in England i had the great privilege of mosting His had the great privilege of mosting His had the great privilege of mosting His defended your rights and your country."

anese peace conference will offer stand good for the war indemnity, they may be able to make an impression on his papers. After all, says the Czar, Washington in Summer time is good enough place in which to conduct peace negotiations.

If some of the enterprising citles which are trying to get the Russo-Jap-

years and 6 months. Also, A Westerner with plenty of assurance, who was a candidate for Consul to a Chi-ness port, came to Secretary Olney with gust, 1696, aged 5 months.

So Portland gets left. There are some things about which the Czar is easily

The applicant smiles of "Well, Mr. Secretary, if you will ask me a ques-tion in Chinese I will be glad to answer it." According to the story he got the The Oregon Supreme Court says a appointment.

For the office-boy yelled: "If the ghost don't walk, "Til not git out yer paper! ROBERTUS LOVE.

unprecedented, it is said, in June. And this was the record of June 18, one of the balmiest and most delightful days