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PORTLAND, OREGON, JULY 10, 1965.

LIMITATIONS OF A "SCIENCE."

There is a class of economic questions which it is useless to discuss-in their relations to conditions in any particular country-on abstract principles That is to say, there is not much in the science of political economy, so-called, that is universally true. A tariff policy good for one country is not good for another. And a tariff policy good for a country at a certain or given stage of its history and of its development is not good for it at another stage. Everything depends on the time, the stage of development, the general circum-

It is this truth, ignored by those who set themselves resolutely against all tariff revision in our country, that ultimately will confound them. During the eighteenth century Adam Smith, having carefully observed the conditions that prevailed in Great Britain, wrote a book admirably suited to his environment, and the book met with success. Then men undertook to erect the principles of that book into an universal law, irrespective of environment. They called the result the science of political economy. Then others theorized on these commentators and their successors upon them, until the most practical of business problems has been lost in a metaphysical fog, deepened by appeal through the misty and cloudy and evasive terms of party platforms. The subject is, in fact, a practical one, in which a priori theories can avail little or nothing.

There is competition among nations. and success to one or another comes chiefly or solely through a comprehension of existing conditions and capacity to take advantage of opportunity. At the same time the play of forces in the present world is so wide and so powerful that this problem is more complex than at any former time. Political absurd as would be a dogma which taught an infallible way to manipulate as Rome, may do well by robbery; another like Great Britain, when she enjoyed a monopoly of minerals or metals and manufactures, may flourish upon free trade; a third, like Germany with her sugar polley, may find her advantage in attacking a rival by export bounties; while a fourth like Japan, may thrive by seclusion, as did Japan, so long as circumstances favored, No one can say, a priori, what will succeed. No nation can with safety follow the policy of another; for there are innumerable facts, incidents, circumstances and combinations in the life of one of them not common to the life of all.

A consequence is that no nation can pursue in its economic policy one undeviating course. What may be good for a nation at one stage of its career may not be good for it at another-pretty certainly will not be. Everything in human society is in perpetual flux. Our ancestors were wise, and they acted in accord with the conditions of their time. Cicero said: "We must ever hold our ancestors in honor, but we must not commit the absurdity of supposing that if they were dealing with the conditions of the present time they would act order to make the returns on the actual as they did when dealing with the conditions of their own day."

Here is a statement for those who insist that our country shall "stand pat" on the economic policy now stand- acre. ing in our tariff legislation. The whole matter rests on conditions subject to adjustment; there is no fixed principle | 000,000 bushels in 1829 to nearly 47,000,in it, never can be. Theories of protection or of free trade come to nothing. for each nation acts according to its years has been nearly 38,000,000 bushels. own interest, or what it supposes to be The theory of some farmers that the such; and its own interest depends on a multitude of circumstances peculiar receives more moleture than it formerly to itself-modified, indeed, by certain laws of industry and trade common to the world, but liable to new applications in new conditions. Nothing is more cer-

ways favors and supports monopoly and pense of the many. There is no contention for free trade; but the system ought to be subjected to revision and modification.

THE DOCTORS

Five thousand doctors are to be in Portland this week. We have all kinds of doctors-doctors who are learned in the devious ways of the law; dectors who minister to our spiritual wants, if We have any; doctors who visit us with the indescribable agonies of the dentist's chair; doctors who reach great eminence through the pedogogic art; doctors who look out for the welfare of our horses, dogs and cattle; doctors who ameliorate the aliments of all mankind on the no-cure-no-pay plan; and doctors who earn the pleasing sobriquet of "doc" mainly through the fact that they invariably wear a high silk hat with a short ill-fitting coat. But these doctors are the real thing. They are descended from a long line of physicians from Esculapius, who discovered medicine (perhaps), down through the doctors of the Inquisition. who invented surgery, to Dr. Harvey, who was the first circulation expert mentioned before the days of newspapers and to Dr. Osler, who said that all men over 60 might as well be chloreformed and who thinks that all space writers under 60 ought to be chloroformed. These doctors are the "regulars," who physic us and bleed us (literally, never financially) and prescribe for one another a code of ethics that is the admiration of the whole profession and a profound mystery to the rest of the world. But no matter. Every doctor understands it and is sure that it is a fine thing for every other doctor to observe. It is a universal maxim with all doctors that publicity shall be avoided, and that is why you never see their names in the paper. Or you rarely do. Only when some sensation-loving reporter, taking advantage of the reticent modesty of the typical doctor, chronicles under shocking headlines a life-saving exploit or writes ribaid poetry closing with the irreverent lines:

Then chall the world be born again With Dr. Large attending

All this in mere pleasantry. We trust

the doctors may understand a joke, though we are not sure about it. We may jest with them and at them, and even ridicule their wonderful ethics; but all the same we like them, respect them, admire them, and admit that we could never live without them. It is a noble profession, with many noble men in it. As a class, the doctors are highminded, conscientious, and in the fullest degree efficient. It would be commonplace to point out the advances made in both medicine and surgery that time medicine has come to be a real science and surgery both an art of bacteriology in France, Germany and the United States have added immensely to the sum of human knowlhave done more than in all previous principles that underlie the health of nmunities and states, are now well understood, and the individual is made safe because the public may be thoroughly safeguarded against pestilence of any kind. The doctors have confever, the bubonic plague, and all but one of the dreadful scourges that dethe systematic, relentless, intelligent, nia and scarlet fever are robbed of much of their terrors, for where either was once likely to prove fatal, now they are very likely not to. then, has done so much for his fellowman as the doctor? Who else has lived for him so self-sacrificingly, and died for him so uncomplainingly? Who else so rejoices with us in health and cheers, comforts and cures us in sickness? Who else is so certainly our mentor, friend, companion, and welcome guest? None. So we are glad the doctors are here, and we commiserate the forlorn condition of the many communities throughout the land from which so distinguished and valuable a company is missing.

WHEAT CROP NEARLY SAFE,

Dispatches from the principal wheat centers of the Pacific Northwest printed yesterday's Oregonian, bring the highly gratifying news that the abnormally hot weather of the past few days has been unaccompanied by hot winds, and thus far the grain crop has as to be out of danger, except for latesown Spring grain, which in that region economy, therefore, as a dogma, is as seldom cuts an important figure. Even the Spring grain has had more than the usual amount of moisture and has sethe stock market. One community, such | cured a start which enables it to withstand a protracted spell of dry weather. It now seems almost a certainty that Oregon, Washington and Idaho will again harvest an immense crop, at least as large as that of last year, and perhaps a record-breaker.

The output of the wheat fields of the demonstrated that farmers have been securing better average yields than were recorded in the previous seasons. Naturally there have been years when climatic conditions have been so nearly perfect that a large acreage under the most careless kind of farming, would not so much due to unusually favorable climatic conditions as it is to a more cents per bushel standard which made the business less attractive than it now seems, there was corresponding increase in the value of wheat lands. This advance was so pronounced in many parts of the Northwest that the owners of the land were forced to work it well up to the limit of production in value of the land as great as they were when they were taking small yields of 40-cent wheat from land that was not in great demand at \$5 to \$10 per

The crop of the three states for the past seven years has varied from 30,-000 bushels in 1901, the year of the record crop. The average for the seven climate is changing, and that the wheat did, is not verified by the records of the Weather Department; but it is undoubtedly true that the more careful cultivation of the soil, enables it to re-

left to shift for itself. Even the light lands which soak up ter crops than they ever produced under the old slipshod methods of farming that prevailed in Oregon and Washington ten and twenty years ago, and Walla country, crop fallures are no longer known. It is, of course, too early for estimates on the 1905 crop in the three states, but, if the late-sown Spring grain comes to maturity without serious setback, we shall harvest a crop that will equal and perhaps exceed the record-breaking crop of 1901, and will add to the wealth of the growers nearly \$35,000,000.

WHERE IS THE CRIMINAL SAFE?

While attempting to supply himself with provisions and ammunition for a hiding-place in the mountains, east of Mount Hood, John Hoffman, suspected of the Woodburn bank robbery. WAS captured by the Sheriff of Wasco County. At the time of his arrest he was wanted for no particular crime, but was taken into custody because of his suspicious actions. He has since been identified by a number of persons as ne of the men who held up the paying teller of the Woodburn bank and escaped on foot in broad daylight with \$3000 in gold and paper money. The man is a daring and desperate criminal and it is to be hoped that society will be protected by his confinement behind prison bars for a long term, To the person who has not considered

the matter fully, it would seem that the deep gorges, dense forests and rocky cliffs of the Cascade Mountains would furnish an ideal refuge for a fugitive from justice. That is evidently what Hoffman thought. He probably found a secluded place where he could store provisions and fortify himself so that capture would be almost impossible, or could be effected only at the cost of many lives. Hoffman built his hopes upon the infrequency of travel in the mountain fastnesses, the opportunities for hiding and the almost perfect defenses that could be easily made. He did not figure upon the suspicion his presence there would arouse, the attention he would receive, and the necessity of communication with the outside world in order to get provisions. Before his hiding-place had been prepared his actions aroused suspicion and he was arrested.

The man who mingles with the throng in the city is the one who finds hours, and, though thousands pass him by, none know of his presence or care who or what he is. He might live a week in a great city without hearing during the last half century, for in a salutation addressed to him, and no one would ask whence he came. whither he goes or what his occupation and a science. Patient investigators may be. Food is plentiful, shelter to be had almost for the asking, and suspiclous actions escape notice. In remote and thinly settled regions the first man edge in the past quarter century, and he meets tries to "swap" an acquaintance and inquires about his affairs. history to arrest the spread of epidemic His very presence excites curiosity, and disease. Sanitation, hygiene, the broad if he lives without working it is a foregone conclusion that he is dishonest. His own desire to know what is going on in the world leads him from his lair even though food be plenty in his larder. Once standing in the presence of a few of his fellow-men, he feels the quered smallpox. diphtheria, yellow scrutiny of their gaze and manifests his uneasiness. Every man he meets may be a detective, and he betrays himsel vastated the homes of our fathers; and by his guarded actions and words. In they seem now on the right track in his mountain retreat the eyes of the world are upon him and all his deeds. and heroic war they are waging against | Compared with the solitude of the city, the solitude of the mountains can keep

THE CAPE TO CAIRO ROAD

Song and story have from the beginning of time paid high tribute to the men who go down to the sea in ships. To them no land is distant, and they "have drawn the world together, and spread our race apart." But the exgreater than those of our industrious Napoleons who are spanning the world men still alive who can remember when the project of a transcontinental rail road was regarded as too visionary to be given serious consideration. The building of a number of these roads had taken place before Cecil Rhodes, known his plans for a "Cape to Cairo"

road in South Africa, There were still vast unexplored regions in the dark continent when that great empire builder began to interest British capital in the stupendous task, been comparatively uninjured. South of and the possibility that there might Snake River the crop is so far along ever be rall connection between Egypt and the Cape ports of South Africa seemed too remote to be considered seriously. Cecil Rhodes stuck to his work as long as he lived, but he passed on to another world before he could witness more than a beginning of the great task. As this road was linked with all other Rhodes enterprises in the dark continent it was one of the factors in the great struggle with the Boers which cost Great Britain blood and treasure in enormous quantities. Industrial development, once begun in a land so rich three states for the past six years has In resources as South Africa, can never be stopped, although it may be checked, and today the Cape to Cairo road is being rushed to completion as fast as

men and money can push it. A few weeks ago there was completed over the gorge at Victoria Falls, on the Zamberl River, the highest bridge in turn off an immense crop. The in-creased yield of the past seven years is river over this bridge at a height of 380 feet above high water mark. The completion of this bridge will make it careful system of farming. When wheat much easier to rush supplies and ma-began to rise above the old 40 to 45 terial to the front, and the work from the south will make much more rapid progress than it has in the past. From the north, the line has already reached famed Khartoum, a distance of 1400 niles. The line, when completed from Caire to Cape Town, will be 5700 miles in length, and embraces some of the most difficult construction work to be found anywhere

Now that we have many transcontinental railroads, the trans-Siberian road is practically completed, and the Cape to Cairo road is an assured fact, it is probable that there will be renewed interest in the not infrequenty discussed Pan-American railroad to connect us with the rich countries lying to the south. Nothing could be encoutered on the Pan-American route that would be more difficult to overcome than some of the construction problems that have been solved by the English engineers, who have made such a good start on the Cape to Cairo road through darkest Africa.

Twenty Victoria Chinese have applied thin than that our tariff system in many tain moisture for longer periods than for admission to a crack Canadian ar- the law.

it would when the ground was merely tillery company, and, although the tends to enrich the few at the ex- scratched over and the wheat plant was British militia act states that all British subjects over 18 years of age are eligible, the militia commander refuses to water like a sponge are turning off bet- enroll the Celestials. The British Army and Navy Gazette says that: British army as it exists is in an inchoate, formless and unorganized condition, and it is not adapted as yet to in the foothill districts in the Walla any definite need that presents itself to us." The offer of the Chinamen might contain a suggestion for straightening out the tangle, for Chinese Gordon found among the race some excellent material for putting up to the enemy a front that was anything but inchoate, formless and disorganized However, Victoria society is not yet ready to receive the Chinaman as a militia man, and some method will probably be devised for keeping him out

of the ranks.

What is the matter with the Trail? The concessionaires say nothing at all, yet they complain that attendance is not up to expectations, and they want something done. If it can be done, the public certainly hopes that it will be. The Trail is a valuable and interesting feature of the Exposition, Indeed, the Exposition could not well get along without it. Many of the shows are good, others are really splendid, a few are bad, and some are indifferent. As an amusement feature, however, it fills the bill. It compares favorably with the Pike at St. Louis and the Midway at Chicago. The Exposition management is just as much interested in making the Trall a success as are the cessionaires themselves; so they may be certain that all reasonable consideration will be offered them. The Fair being an assured success, there would seem to be no good reason why the Trail should not also be.

Slowly but surely real estate values are crawling back to the high notch reached during that era of speculation which struck Portland in the early eighties, and again ten years later. Fortunately for Portland, there is no boom on at this time, and the property that is changing hands is backed up by an intrinsic value that will safeguard all investments of purchasers. Notwithstanding the marked advance over the ruling prices a few years ago, values have not yet approached the figures warranted by the busienss, commercial and industrial growth of the city. Portland has more than doubled in population since it experienced its ne approach to a "boom," but the bulk of the property has falled to show such solitude. He can go and come at all a striking advance, and prices will accordingly stand a considerable raise before they become topheavy,

John L. Sperry, who has just died in Portland, was one of those rare men who reach the end of an honorable and useful life without making an enemy; yet he had courage, individuality and personal industry in an unusual degree. Mr. Sperry was a pioneer, and was well known throughout the state. He was an Indian War veteran, and there made a good record, He was Sheriff of Umatilla County during the Nez Perces Indian outbreak, and acquitted himself with fidelity during that troublesome time. He had lived in Portland during most of the past twenty years, and, though he had become an old man, he was everywhere regarded as the friend, counselor and guide of young men. Mr. Sperry's death will be widely mourned.

Thomas W. Lawson's remedy for the ills the "system" has imposed on the public is to "sell every share of stock and every bond back to the frenzied financiers at present inflated prices." It is Mr. Lawson's theory that the pluto crats will then be holding the sack and the people will have the money. In other words, Mr. Lawson proposes to reach the goal of real values through universal financial wreck. That might cure, but it might also kill. But suppose the frenzied financiers also decide to abandon the ship and themselves ploits of the world's navigators are no turn bears? Everybody would be selling and nobody buying. As the broker of the bears and sworn enemy of the with railroad steel. There are plenty of buils, Mr. Lawson would be out of

As an exponent of high finance in its up-to-date form, Bank President Devlin was not a shining success. It has developed since his trouble became one of the greatest industrial "dream-ers" that the world ever saw, first made Railroad was dependent on his coal mines for fuel and freight, and that the rebates which caused that line re much trouble in the courts were paid on coal from the Devlin mines. When a man possessing the advantage of a liberal rebate over all competitors is unable to make a success in business there is something radically wrong in his make up, unless, as is perhaps the case with Devlin, he squandered the money secured from rebates in promoting schemes less profitable.

Eleven steamers carrying passengers and freight have arrived at Portland from San Francisco since July 1st, and seven have sailed from Portland for California ports. Of these eighteen steamers, four were under the Harriman flag, and the others were operated by independent companies. In spite of the large number of steamers on the route, extreme difficulty is experienced in securing berths on the vessels unless they are engaged well in advance. There is a golden opportunity for a steamship ine operating large and speedy boats to establish on the Coast route a bustness that will not cease with the clos-

ing of the Exposition. The experience of the crew on board the lost submarine boat Farfadet will have a tendency to make that branch of the naval service very unpopular with the men who are called on to handle this modern auxiliary of the fleets which float on the surface. The ingenuity of man in the days of the Spanish Inquisition devised many methods of torture which were intended and did, make death a most welcome visitor to the victims. Few, if any, of those old nerve-racking devices, however, could equal in terror the slow death which the crew of the Farfadet has been facing since last Thursday.

Ninety-nine degrees in the shade ought to have made some of our Eastern and California visitors feel quite at home. Even San Francisco has just been reveling in a temperature of nine-

"If you catch them, we'll hang them," says Russia to Roumania relative to the mutineers. Russia always did enjoy the pleasant end of any task.

The gamblers who are making Mitwaukie famous may yet run afoul of

OREGON OZONE.

Don't Worry. What's the use to worry? Let us take it easy. Worry only spells us trouble Makes our daily burdens double

Makes us old and wheezy. What's the use to worry? Never any reason. Grit your tegth if bothers hit you; Crack a smile-'twill better fit you, Any place or season.

What's the use to worry? Why, there's nothing in it Bave distresses and delusions, Contradictions and confusions: Better not begin it! Mr. Hood-Why is it that rents have

gone up? Mr. Shasta-Because they have been

raised, I suppose. "It was pretty hot in Portland last Satrday," remarked a visitor from the East. "I bought a glass of beer that was rather warm, and when I protested the bartender explained that his ice had gotten 'overhet.' Now wouldn't that fry you?"

In announcing the fact that a daughter of George W. Smalley has accepted an appointment as stenographer to Charles W. Anderson, a negro collector of internal revenue for one of the New York districts, the newspapers close the item with this information: "Miss Smalley is not yet 27 years old." Truly a highly important position for one so young! A lady who writes syndicate articles

for the Sunday papers insists that "all brides should go to housekeeping under their own roofn" Is this a positive push for the boarding-house industry stated in a negative way?

The bark of a tree is not so loud as the bark of a dog, but the tree lives longer and has less trouble.

"It must be a source of great satisfaction to a poet," remarks Cheerful Charles, "robbing death of more or less of its sting, to reflect that all the newspapers in the country will reproduce his best-known poems-for about a week after his death. Thus even death has its com-

The Cub Reporter-What do you consider your best joke? The Veteran Humorist-The fact that you have asked me such a question

The Playwright-What do you think of my new play? The Critic-It's pretty hard work.

The Poet-Why don't you try your hand at poetry?

The Novelist-I have. Verdict: "Tried and found wanting."

Mountain Coolness.

Says Mister Mt. Rainier To lovely Miss St. Helenk, "Tis good to have you here-You're sweet as juscious melons."

Says Miss St. Helens sweet, "I'd like to have you know, sir, I am not here to eat, But to watch Tacoma grow, sir!"

Little Johnny Loney Boy.

(Republished by request from "Poems All the Way From Pike.") Little Johnny Loney Boy, I'm sorry for you, no!

You have no home to stay at, and you

have no place to go: You have no mn, you have no pa, you have no little sis, even any maiden aunt to warm you

You're just a little loney boy, Without a single child I'm sorry for you, so!

O Little Johnny Loney Boy, I sometimes wonder why

The dear kood Father of us all, up youder in the sky, Has left you here so lone and drear,

without your share of folks, Not even a baby brother boy to pinch and tease and coax. You're just a little loney one, Without a chance for any fun:

I'm sorry for you, though! O Little Johnny Loney Boy, I'd like to take you home,

If I had such a place myself, who always have to roam! I'd like to take and tuck you in and watch you while you sleep,

You're just a little loney lad, Without a soul to make you giad: I'm sorry for you, oh!

polly-wollies creep.

O Little Johnny Loney Boy, I think you're kin to me! Come, let us roam together; you can sit upon my knee,

And tell me mighty mysteries of childhood's yearning heart. While I can tell you lesser ones of hood's sterner part!

I guess we both are loney boys And need each other 'stead of toys: We won't be sorry, no! ROBERTUS LOVE.

Has Had Wide Notice

New York Evening Post, Senator Mitchell being what he is in Oregon politics, it would probably be hard to exaggerate the interest which that state is taking in his trial. The Oregonian, which had commented somewhat freely on the case in its early stages, has ap parently been "caught up" by some one of consequence and charged with prejudging the case. Such an event may be in-ferred, at least, from the way in which it now attempts to reduce the other side's position to absurdity. "An Open Switch?" was the title of its leading editorial last Saturday. The trial-not named-it says presents the culmination of the political life of Oregon during a period of 40 years, "The Oregonian can do nothing now but print the testimony. It can make no com-ment. That may come later. At present it will say that in the history of ecclesiastical theology there is no subject of more interest than the relation of St. Paul to the Roman law and to Greek philosophy in its Alexandrian dress. Here follows the better part of a column on the career of St. Paul. The next leader is entitled "Is the Subject Remote?" "Matters of current interest—a trial is in progress here—the newspaper may not discusa." it begins. "These matters must wait. It will not do for a newspaper to have opinions, just now, on the main matters of the current time. Let us look, therefore, into subjects of historical and of permanent interest. Let us inquire into the historical grounds or reasons of the celibacy of the Catholic Christian clergy. We presume that the persons at whom this his of irons is directed with whom this bit of irony is directed will feel its point. The Oregonian has surely given them comment as far as possible from the case at Issue.

Speak foh Yo'self, John.

Los Angeles Times The next time young Alfonso takes a trip let him come to Southern California. Nearly everybody here can speak Span-ish, and we'd give him the time of his

MORE COMMENT ON MITCHELL CASE

Extracts from a Vast Volume of Comment, in Which the Verdict of the Jury Is Generally Accepted as Righteous.

"Too Many Private Prosecutors."

Gervais Star. It is not surprising, after all the publicity and damaging testimony that has been given, to have a verdict of "guilty as charged." There have been too many "private prosecutors."

Evidence Overwhelming.

Davenport (Wash.) Times. The evidence of his guilt was so over-whelming that his acquittal was impossi-ble. The blow is a terrible one to the aged Senator, and he probably shared the general opinion that no Oregon jury would ever convict him.

Punish the Guilty, High and Low

Hillsboro Independent. This war against the lumber thieves is all right and should be pushed to a finish until every man guilty with crime is made to suffer, no matter how high he may stand in social, financial or National fame. One thief is no better than another the smalle should be given the preference.

Verbatim Report Was "Unfair."

Roseburg Plaindealer. Every time the average citizen scans the columns of The Oregonian or Tele-gram for a report of the land-fraud trials he is heard to remark that so one-sided, prejudiced, inconsistent and unfair is al-most every article bearing on these cases that the unbiased reader is at once filled with disgust and suggests the need of a rvative and reliable newspape

No Man Is Above the Law.

Corvallia Gazette

In Portland.

in politics.

No man is above the law in reality, and no man should be allowed to think him-self superior to a power which governs his fellows. The same law must govern the high and the low-born. There can be no two sets of laws relating to the same offense-one for the patrician and one for the plebelan. On many sides comes the expression, "To bad!" etc. Yes, too bad! But the pity of it all is that a man so high in public life should prove guilty. Of his guilt there is small question in the minds of most men.

Splendid Effect as a Precedent.

Albany Democrat. The Democrat has no desire to help hit Senator Mitchell because he is down, and certainly would be more inclined to drop a tear because a man of his three score years and ten being in such trouble; but the case is one which rises above person-ality and takes on a National principle which needs to be established and vindlcated in the interest of better government. The conviction of Senator Mitchell will have a splendid effect as a precedent, and the country may look for better things

Guilt Is Stamped Against Him.

Chehalls Bee. We don't suppose that Senator Mitch ell is guilty of any worse offense than many another member of Congress, but this fact don't excuse him. There is a National sentiment against graft in what-ever form it may appear and Senator Mitchell unfortunately for himself is one of the first big public men to be reached. It would be to his credit and for Oregon's good if he resigned from the Senate. He may use all the techni-calities which the law gives, but guilty is stamped against him and his public

How His Friends Feel.

Scio News. than to have heard this verdict, "Guitty as charged." If they were paying the last tribute of respect to their friend in following his remains to the tomb, they could say "He whom we loved and delighted to call friend is no more, but we cherish his memory as a rich heritage igealth and age of the defendant. because he was an honest, upright man. Now, disgraced and dishonered, his friends of the past will speak of him, if speak they must, with a feeling kindred to

Make Crime Contemptible.

Washington Standard (Olympia) Washington Standard (Olympia).
It is a matter of congratulation that
the finding of the jury has been in accordance with the facts, as clearly
proven. Crime 2a high places has been
so often ignered or condoned by those in authority that it has become fashionable, if not entirely respectable, and certainly expected that opportunity is not to be rejected for feathering official nests. A few convictions of this charac-ter will go far to make crime contemptibie. While there is a sympathy at times for those who have prostituted high tal-ents for gain, as is shown by the recommendation for mercy, it should really magnify the enormity of the offense from its far-reaching and contaminating con-

Truth Prevails.

Withal, it is well for the public good that Mitchell was convicted, since the facts brought out at the trial leave no question in an unbiased mind that he knowingly aided, and for pay, the Kribs land steal. Thurston's glittering pica could not blind the jury nor the public to his old friend's fault. Wrought by a master hand, this fabric of defense was nevertheless torn to pieces by Heney with the single weapon, truth. The jury might letter. the single weapon, truth. The jury might weep for the broken old Senator, the aged and tottering hero, in courageous defense of his last ditch; might admire him for his past victories, or revere him for the good that he has done; but it remembered its duty to a great people to membered its duty to a great people to which he in a moment of temptation had been faithless. And so we say that it is well. The verdict is in line with the great awakening in this republic—the cru-sade against graft of every sort, in which Theodore Roosevelt is the leader.

Polk County Observe The outcome of the Mitchell trial will go far towards wiping away the stain on the name of Oregon, placed there by the widespread practice of fraud in connec-tion with public land matters. The verdict of the jury proves to the world that the people of Oregon do not approve of wrongdoing, whether the wrongful act be committed by the humblest citizen or by men high in authority. It proves that public morals are in a healthy condition. and that crime will not be pardoned nor condoned merely to shield the name of the state. Oregon will suffer no disgrace in the eyes of the Nation, now that it is known that her people do not sanction wrongful appropriation of the public lands. Mitchell has probably done no more than hundreds of other Senators and Congressman have done-that is, practiced their profession before the va-rious departments in cases where the Government was interested and accepted a fee for it. The only unfortunate feature for Mitchell in his case in that he got "caught at it." The Senator's public career is at an end. While he may fight on in the higher courts in a frantic effort to clear his name of the blot upon it, the people of Oregon have passed upon his case, and the verdict is "Gulity." This is

Oregon Hews to the Line.

Aurora Borealis. It was a sad case, but it might have been worse. As it is, Oregon goes on record as hewing to the line and letting the chips fall where they may. It shows that equality before the law is not a myth and that there are men who will do their duty first and set all other re-gards aside, which is a very encouraging wign and cannot help but exert a whole-

End of Republican Rule?

Seattle Times. It is predicted that the conviction of Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, and the prob-able conviction of both Congressmen from that state, will end Republican rule in that commonwealth. Oregon has never been a very strong Republican state anyway. It will, therefore, he no surprise to nently Democratic for many years.

Must Be Accepted as Righteous.

Polk County Observer. While the charges against Senator Mitchell were direct and specific, and while all the circumstances seemed to be against him, it was hoped that when the case came to trial he might be able to make good his oft-repeated protesta-tions of innocence and put his accusers to rout; but no such evidence was forthoming, and nothing remains but to acrighteous.

Guilt Clearly Proven.

Jefferson Review

The Review was loth to believe in the guilt of Mitchell, and is sorry to chronicle his conviction, but his guilt was clearly proven to a jury who heard all the evidence, and who gave the defendant the benefit of every doubt, therefore the recommendation of leniency was wrong. That Mitchell is a poor man financially, and that his last days must be passed in sorrow and disgrace, is his own fault, yet one cannot help, but feel sorry that such is the case.

No More Than Justice,

Dallas Itemizer. After a hard-fought legal battle of two. weeks Senator Mitchell has been convicted as charged. There is a general feeling of sympathy, but nearly all agree that he got no more than justice. case will be appealed to a higher court. No matter what the outcome, his personal No matter what the outcome, his personal influence, and the power of the Mitchell ring are gone to come again no more. When will other politicians learn that it pays best to be fair and square in all

His Conduct Deplored.

Wasco News.

There are few men in Oregon wifa rejoice that Mitchell's conduct has been ich as to make it incumbent on a jury to bring in a verdict of guilty. Still there ought to be none, though we presume there are some who regret that his crimes have at last met their reward, regardless of the position he holds. Political conditions in Oregon will probably improve, but it is useless to hope that a sharp watch will not have to be kept on affairs and men in places of public trust.

Criminals Must All Be Punished.

McMinnville Telephone-Register. Sorrow for the man strangely mingles with rejoicing that the criminal in high places must account to the people for his wrongdoing. This latter is the real point gained by the successful prosecution of Senator Mitchell has a host of friends. Senator Mitchell. Too often wealth or po-in Oregon and elsewhere, who would much rather have followed him to the tomb from the penalties which the laws impose. Seldom does it occur that the pun-ishment meted out to the high official is

Justice Demands Retribution.

Catholic Sentinel The downfall of an able man, whose day on earth is already far spent, is not an occasion for jubilation. There is something unuiterably sad in the spectacle of Senator Mitchell, standing before the court waiting for the sentence which a verdict of guilty will bring upon him. However, laws are uncless without sufficient sanctions, and justice demands that retribution follow fast upon deliberate transgression. Those among us whose political aspirations have not been realized nay cousole themselves with the reflec-tion that they have escaped the power-tion that they have escaped the power-

wrought the downfall of Senator Mitchell, Betrayed His Trust.

Oregon City Courier.

John H. Mitchell was one of the small body of men entrusted with great authority. He betrayed his trust and placed himself in the position of an attorney selling out the interest of his client. Our Government is lenient in fixing the penalty for such offense. Other countries have made like offense punishable by life imprisonment, banishment from

letter. Guilt of Others Does Not Excuse.

Harrisburg Bulletin.

There is no doubt in the minds of the people of the guilt of Mr. Mitchell, and in fact his defense was very weak, his attorneys relying more upon sympathy than upon evidence of innocence. Those high in office and possessing great wealth are no more excusable for disobeying the laws than the poor man who toils for his daily bread, and the penalty which follows the conviction of Mr. Mitchell should be meted out to him without regard to his age of previous record. He is guilty of a crime against the laws of the Nation, and he should suffer the penalty. Others are just as guilty, but that does not ex-

cuse him in the least. 1 1 1 1-

Roseburg Plaindealer.

The verdict in the Mitchell trial came as a thunderbolt to most of the people. of Southern and Western Oregon at least, who had carefully followed the case and noted its progress day by day. Owing to the failure on the part of the Government to prove that Senator Mitchell received any fees direct for service before the department at Washington, and the testimony of Tanner, the Government's star witness, that Mitchell had repeatedly requested him not to mix him up in any department business for which a fee was received and had no prior knowledge of receiving a fee for such service, led the public generally to believe that the ver-dict could only be for acquittal, while the more pessimistic seemed to expect nothing more serious than a hung jury. Just how such a prompt verdict for conviction could be arrived at in this case is unexplained, and even this does not lessen the old suspicion that the whole thing origithe verdict that will stand in the minds of the people, no matter what future results may be reached through legal technicali-amounts to little less than political perse-