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PORTLAND, MONDAY, AUG. 28, 1905.

SMALL PROBABILITY OF PEACE. Russia seems to have taken her stand. She never yet has paid indemnity, and recoils especially from payment of it to a "yellow people.

Yet there are those who think Russia is merely putting up her game of bluff, and will yield finally, rather than permit renewal of the war. We confess we can see little to support this opin-

Russia, as heretofore, has but to withdraw within herself, in order to be secure from outward attacks. It is not possible for any enemy to reach her she unvitals. She is weak only dertakes support of distant outposts that are o tack. She may exhaust her energies in these efforts; but then she has only to give them appear retire within only to give them are horself She w herself. She was exhauted by her el-fort to defend the Crimea, and found it necessary to make peace. The re-strictions placed upon mer then continue to this day. But her vital strength was not impaired.

Japan has gained advantages that enable her to put restrictions upon Rus sia now. But Itussia realizes that she is not in such extremity as would compel her to yield everything and pay heavy indemnity in money besides Russia may withdraw from the conflict with loss of territory, only. Such loss she has suffered heretofore. But it is a point of pride with her not to buy peace by payment of money. If she chooses to stand to that point, Japan never can extort money from her; because Japan cannot reach her vitals.

It seems probable, however, that Japan can get everything she may demand but money. Since it is at the in stance of Japan that the conference has been prolonged till today, it may yet be possible that Japan will yield on this point. Herein, so far as public information goes, is the only remaining hope of peace

The situation is such that Japan can do everything but extort the indemnity. She can't get this, even if she should win in future battles. Possibly, therefore, she may consent to make peace on terms that would assure security to her against the further aggression of Russia, and drop the claim for indemnity in money, which she has no means of compelling Russia to pay.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

It is an old maxim that self-preservation is the first law of nature. It is in obedience to this instinctive principle that the people of the United States were impelled to obtain from the general government an effective means for the restriction of Chinese immigration. This necessary restriction was not intended at all to be carried to a point beyond reason or justice, since no legal enactment ever contemplates any violence to either of those most important factors in human The government of affairs. United States acted within the limits of national or international propriety in the promulgation of laws restricting emigration from the Chinese Empire, and so would any other government if it found it necessary to protect the economic life of its people

It is only the recept attempts to carry this restriction beyond all reason that has stirred China to find some ways of Otherwise the people of retaliation. mitted to this restriction as gracefully as they have in the past. needed, therefore, is simply to remove whatever is unjust or ridiculous in the operation of the existing laws governsimply mean that Chinese bankers, merchants, investors, students and the like should be free from interference and annoyance while traveling in the United States, and leaving the restric- yet, though three hundred years have tions in full force insofar as these cop cern the economic life of the toiling China will then have no resansis for complaint, and our

taliation.

The Oregonian is therefore in full actificates, permitting such Chinese to enter the United States, a part off by more peaceful measures. of the work of our consular agents, and to hold them fully responsible for such work. This will not only be a fair and just way of meeting the difficulty. but it will also remove the necessity of holding up intending Chinese travelers at our ports while their cases are being investigated here by the emigration officials.

But it must not be forgotten that in reality there are just now two powers which are greatly interested in helping to promote the boycott and to make as much noise about this matter as possible. These powers are Russia and Germany. Of these, Russia does so in the hope of creating some sympathy for herself in the effort to get out of her present difficulty, by holding up before the world the "yellow peril" phantom Germany, on the other hand, as an "honest broker,", sees in this an opportunity to promote the sale of the cheap stuffs they are manufacturing over there for consumption in the Ori-This is all there is to the great cry about the Chinese boycott. It only remains for us to remedy the unjust features of the regulations of the exclusion laws, protect our labor from ompetition with the cheap labor of the Orient, and our commerce will not suffer in the least from this agita-

WHAT REASON FOR SURPRISE?

Last June the Democrats elected the Mayor of the City of Portland. What occasion for surprise that they should expect and receive all the offices he can give them?

There is a deal of humbug in the talk about "no party in municipal affairs." The worst of it is not continuation or change of party control, but the insincerity of the talk against party influence and control, by those who wish to

Every person knew that Mayor Lane would make everything Democratic in the city government, as far as be could. The Oregonian took that for granted. It made no protest, and makes none Parties contend, and ways will contend, for power in government-national and state, district, county and city. And each will get all it can, just as the Democratic party in Portland is doing now, and just as all parties will do hereafter.

It is a duty to truth and to honesty to et the seal of condemnation on the hypocrisy that makes pretenses to the contrary.

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

We are apt to think that we have fallen on evil times and that the body politic is in sore danger from the prevailing force of selfishness and from combinations of dealers to create "cor ners" in necessaries of life. The old names for men so engaged were "bodgers, loaders and common carriersworkmen uniting to raise wages until either business is shaken to its foundations or foreign hands are brought "Tramps, beggars and vagabonds "Natural increase of multiply." people defeated for want of land to live on, and healthy conditions to foster family life." "Some doo grudge at the great increase of people in these dates, thinking a necessarie brood of cattell farre better than a superfluous augmentation of mankind." "Packing and bribing at elections. Usury, growing till cent per cent is in sight, (Help, 1 pray thee, to hang up, in lawful manner, such as take centum pro centon Public officers, even constables, neglecting to apprehend offenders, for the sake of private gain. Adulteration of food. Lawyers multiplying out of all reason, and hungry for unearned fees." 'Increase of luxury among the rich. who turn farms into game preserves, and then sell their game."

A catalogue of heavy ills, which we of the twentieth century deplore, and which some of us are fighting. It sounds modern in every sense, and most of us would call these diseases the outcome of modern civilization. Yet every word of this description is over three hundred years old, and is printed in old Dr. William Harrison's account of Elizabethan England. Will the world. we ask, never grow wiser and better? Do we see less clearly than the men of old? Are we willing to stand by, resigned, in the hope that the storms of evildoing will pass? Shall we suffer wrongs gladly, and stop fighting against the world, the flesh and the devil?

The temptation is no new thing. The old writer draws the lifelike picture of England under the virgin queen, Through all there breathes the sense of wrongs too deep-seated to be righted, too pervading to be overcome. The poor were growing poorer, the rich richer. The lines between class and class were more strongly marked. Discontent was rife. Through all, the nation was adding immensely to its wealth. The spoils in gold and silver, of Drake and Raleigh and their fellows, were brought home from the Spanish main. Shipping and foreign commerce sprang into eager life. Invention in much to the company in premiums that arts and sciences was spreading from university to workshop. Coming and going between England and the world outside the little island was common as never heard of before. Englishmen, seeing the beauty, the luxury of life in France and Italy, returned to emulate it all.

Yet men like old Harrison deemed the nation to be rotten at the core, and that the glories they saw were the precursors of disaster and downfall.

In 1587 he wrote; in 1588 the Spanish

armada sailed. Under that tremendous call the underlying spirit of the nation made its heart beat true and high. The nobleman and knight left castle and grange, their farmers and tenants filled the ranks of the eager soldiery. The ships of the merchants became the warships of the nation, and commerce the handmald of war. Where, then, were the discontented men, the grumbthe Celestial Empire would have sub- lers, the prophets of disaster, those who had muttered that England's sun was setting? Most of them were enlisted in the armies or affoat on the ships, ready to do battle with the Spaniard. any less safe. Of course it may be Class distinctions vanished for the ing immigration from Chinn. By this we time, and the needs of the nation far outweighed the sense of wrong of the there is a happy medium. The policyindividual man. So new life thrilled through England, and the echoes of the ful salaries to officials, enormous acarmada and its destruction are ringing

> passed. Is it not clear, then, that these same ills which hurt the American life of today, which are day by day recorded lie utilities which might be conducted, and dweit on with the free, and detail, not merely controlled, by the governclementary in social d

on a perfectly friendly basis, without age, are not fatal, serious though they fear of boycott or other forms of re- | be? We may not feel more deeply, but we know more thoroughly than the Elizabethans did. It should not need cord with the idea of President Roose- an earthquake now to shake loose many velt, namely, smaking the issue of cer- of these evil growths and excrescences on the body politic. They can be shed

But such a glimpse into the past is lesome, now and then, to convinc us that no strange things are happening to us, and that from our ills also there will be found a way of escape The heart of this nation beats as true and strong as that of England three hundred years and.

COMMON SENSE VIEWS OF IRRIGATION

WORK. There is plain common sense in the views expressed by State Treasurer Moore regarding the interests of men owning property within the tracts which the Government proposes to reclaim in Klamath County. In its present condition the land has little value and is in no demand. With a water right attached, the land would be very valuable and would find a ready market. By refusing to accept the Government's terms, property-owners may ock the reclamation work and the arid regions will be as unproductive ten years hence as they are today,

By making agreements which Mr. Moore characterizes as reasonable and just, the owners of land may secure the construction of an irrigation system that will add a quarter of a million acres to the producing area of their county. The individual landowner, the immediate community and the state at large will all be gainers financially by the completion of the reclamation work. The owners of the wagon-road grant

lands in Malheur County complain that they have held the lands for years without realizing anything thereon. They have no hope of realizing any thing except through the aid of irrigation, yet they refuse to accede to the terms which the Government must make before it can go ahead with the construction of the Malheur system. If the wagon-road grant owners will look at the situation from the viewpoint taken by State Treasurer Moore, they will soon see a way clear to realize omething from their land without holding it for years and years in the future

THE NEW JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Saturday's dispatches recorded the signing of a new treaty between Japan and Great Britain. This will be an obrious countercheck to the German and Russian rapprochement. So far as the news goes it is Japan whose burden is lighter under the new treaty. If Japan meets two foes, her ally must enter the game of war. But only in defense of British possessions in the East can the corresponding aid be demanded. In one aspect this looks better for the world at large. Japan will show large enough in the politics of the East without having the duty of interference in any quarrels of the western world.

Another evidence now appears of the solid ground gained by this youngest guest at the table of the nations. The new guest is to be a full equal of any of them in the setting of the chessboard for the coming games. Never was more uneasiness felt, nor the evidence of it so carefully suppressed, as now. Be peace or continued war outcome at Portsmouth, none of the nations will dare to lay aside their armor. It seems decades not years since Nicholas issued his peace invita tions to The Hague.

REGULATION OF LIFE INSURANCE ...

The American Bar Association rece a majority report favoring federal supervision. A minority report from the same committee held the opposite opinion, on the ground that federal supervision is unconstitutional But the enfire committee was agreed that federal supervision, if it could be had, would remedy many evils.

This question has been much dis cussed since the troubles of the Equitable Society were made public. The Iroquois Club of Chicago appointed a committee early in August to inquire into the constitutional authority of Congress to regulate life insurance. The matter has also been discussed by James M. Beck, Ex-Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, in the North American Review, Mr. Beck points out that the act which established the Department of Commerce and Labor assumed that Congress might control life insurance. He adds that our government is the only one among civilized nations which falls to do so.

The two Supreme Court decisions which bear upon the question are contradictory. It is held in one case that an insurance contract is not interstate commerce even when the parties live in different states; in the other that a lottery ticket is an article of interstate commerce. At first sight there may not appear to be much resemblance be tween a lottery ticket and an insurance policy, but, as a matter of fact they are essentially similar. Each is a venture based on the doctrine chances with the odds largely in favor of the seller. It is granted that the owner of a life insurance policy is sure to win ultimately, but by that time, on the average, he will have paid so the company is still ahead. If this were not the case the companies would fail; while, as everybody knows, they grow enormously rich.

State supervision has been excellent in some cases, particularly in Massachusetts; but it is apt to be lax and unscientific, while it is expensive to both companies and policy-holders. The machinery of national supervision need not be much more costly than that for a single state. Two bills have been introduced in Congress for federal supervision, one by Mr. Morrell in the House, the other in the Senate by Mr. Dryden. Neither has been acted upon, but President Roosevelt's recommendation, with the growing interest of the public, will probably secure the consideration of these bills, or some sub

stitute for them, before long. The whole business of life insurance needs a thorough overhauling and regulation by Congress, as the Bar Association says in detail. For one thing, it may be made cheaper to the policy holder than it now is, without being made too cheap, as the experience of some fraternal orders has shown, but holder is in no way benefited by wastecumulations of money which ought to go into dividends, and extravagant

contracts with agents. It is an interesting question whether life insurance is not one of those pubons of this ment, The public credit is such that

no great reserve fund need be accumulated; the pledge of the public faith would make the policy absolutely sare; while all the expensive machinery of agents might be eliminated. But this,

with many other, "beautiful imaginations," will probably have to be postponed until the world has grown a deeply pained by the Kansas editor's ingreat deal more honest than it is now.

Warden Kees, of the Walla Walla Penitentiary, has undoubtedly learned ere this that a political billet in a state so badly torn by conflicting 'political factions as Washington, is not so attractive as it seems from the outside Mr. Kees is a good man and an honorable man, but he is unfortunate in not training with the dominant faction in the particular branch of Washington politics which just now controls his office. Still, the warden seems to have an alternative. If he does not resign now he will undoubtedly be decapitated later on. It is a long time until the next Washington State Convention will be held, but the dove of peace can see nothing in the present outlook to warrant engaging quarters for that event. It is quite apparent, however, that there will be a good demand for hammers.

The spectacular Mr. Lawson, of Boston, made a dismal failure of his attempt to bear the copper market last Saturday. If the market quotations are an indication, Mr. Lawson's great story of the "Crime of Amalgamated" had no more effect on the price of the metal than the "crime of '73" had on the prosperity of the country. The price of the metal has been steadily advancing for weeks, and with an enormous demand for all kinds of machinery and wire, in the manufacture of which copper is extensively used, it will require something more than manipulation of the market to force down the price of the raw material or the stocks whose value is hased on that material

Walter Scott, of Death Valley, Cal., who raced across the continent in a special train at record speed, and spent money like a Prince during his brief stay in the East, is again pining for notoriety. He states that he has purchased an automobile and announces his intention of breaking the world's record with it. . As the pastime of breaking world's records with automobiles has already removed from life quite a number of individuals who could well be spared, there is at last ome prospect for "Scotty" to secure an obituary notice in the newspapers and thereafter to permit the space now devoted to him to be used for something

Seattle has a justice of the peace who should be continued in office. Evidence that Justice Davis of that city is a man of common sense and decent instincts is found in the fact that he refused to on the simple ground that such a marriage was contrary to nature. volting purpose of this old man was all decently disposed persons must turn in amazement, even as they turn from the thought of the proposed marriage itself, in disgust and reprobation,

The Russ, a newspaper printed in St. Petersburg, expresses the opinion that "Japan is greatly in need of money." From the crushing force with which Japan landed blow after blow on the Russians and the wonderfully weak defense up by the Muscovite, the-Russ would not have placed its reputation for correct predictions in jeopardy ceived from its committee on life in- by stating that "Japan will get the The world laughed at the money." Chinese for fighting the Japanese with stinkpots for weapons, and yet even the stinkpot would be more effective than some of the bluffs that Russia is using in the settlement of her trouble.

The Country Calendar presents in its last issue an "original design" for a low-cost residence for a small family of three or four persons. The plans indicate that the house would be large enough, provided that no "company should come to stay over pight. The estimated cost, \$4500, without allowance for fences or outbuildings, or for im provement of the grounds, is within the reach of all farmers or country residents. Original designs such as this are fully as valuable as articles proving that a family can live decently on an income of \$3000 a year.

Telegraphic advices from San Francisco state that the Standard Oil Company has "formed an alliance" with the Union Oil Company, the most powerful rival of the trust in California. Details of the "alliance," of course, will be missing until some future Tarbell writes Rockefeller history in California. It is not at all improbable, however, that the "alliance" was similar to that of the lion and the lamb when they lay down together, with the lamb inside. is needless to state that in this case the Union Oil Company will not play the part of the lion.

The cause of race suicide, so-called, is simple, perfectly simple. It is human selfishness. The young man and the young woman think they can live in more ease and more luxury withou the responsibility of children than with it. Many, hence, do not marry. Other some who do marry, through various expedients avoid parental responsibility. Only yesterday, in The Oregonian, it was advertised that a young married couple, with a dog only, wanted board. The main cause of race suicide is pai-

The Russian Government gives it out that since the negotiation at Portsmouth began "not one voice has been heard in Russia that even suggested the conclusion of peace on the basis of financial contribution." No voice but that of the oligarchy is heard in Russia, on any subject.

It hardly seems modest on the part of our countrymen, since the battle of the Sea of Japan, to talk about "the supremacy of the United States in the Pacific." At least not for a while yet.

Sultan of Sulu, Miss Roosevelt set an example for her American sisters, the heiresses. Since the Japanese quit fighting, the Russians evidently have forgotten

By refusing the marriage offer of the

Togo's and Oyama's victories. The battlefield brings more to the Japanese than does the peace confer-

Japan, not wishing to fight Russia again, desires to do the job up now.

OREGON OZONE.

A Kansas State Senator who was flayed by William Allen White in an editorial as "a boodler or a chump" writes Mr White, denying that he is a boodler, but admitting that he is a chump. He seems sinuation, and yet he admits the truth of . The proof of this pudding is in the writing of the letter.

Young Kermit Roosevelt has set himself a mighty hard row to hoe. He declares that his chief aim in life is to equal his father's bear-killing record. His only hope of success lies in the employment of a first-class press agent.

The latest report of the Internal Revenue Commissioner shows that we are drinking less whisky-but does that ap- sealous in religion and politics, have abetply to you?

High and Low.

There are two maidens whom I know, And one is high and one is low.

The name of one is Mary Brown; She dresses in a gingham gown. The other satin robes doth wear; She calls herself Estelle de Vair

And Mary Brown is very sweet, And always very trim and neat. And always very proud and swell

(A Vair de Vair) is Miss Estelle.

When Mary trips along the path The rose a sweeter fragrance hath. But proud Estelle disdains to walk;

She will not be a country gawk. At parties Mary sips her tea, And laughs in simple girlish glee. But Miss Estelle-I much regret

To say-prefers the cigarette, They say that Mary Brown is so Old-fashioned-and a trifle slow.

But Miss Estelle de Vair is classed As up to date-and middling fast.

When Mary weds she'll make a home For John-and he will never roam. The chances are Estelle will force Her Algernon to seek divorce,

Of these two maidens whom I know, Which one is high and which is low?

"Young man." says the Unofficial Auto crat, "if you expect to succeed in life you'd better quit sucking your cane; ditto as to eigarettes. I never yet saw a cane-sucker who amounted to anything except possibly as a star performer in the police courts. You ought to wean yourself of that before snow flies; you're old enough, goodness knows. And as to cigarettes, just try to see if you can't get along without them. If you fear the sudden shock of quitting right off will marry a girl of 16 to an old man of 63, give you hear failure, ease down gradually. Buy a piece of rope and smoke it; then tackle a stogie, then a good clgar, scarcely lesser surprise than the re- and finally you may graduate up to a decent, respectable pipe-such as gentlemen tis consent of her mother to the mar-riage. From this feature of the case smoke a pipe without being ashamed to smoke a pipe without being ashamed to be seen at the mouthplece of it, you're almost a man; but when you get so that you are not ashamed to be seen at either end of a eigarette, you need medicine."

Smoked Glasses.

If ever I shall rise and dwell Amid the blest, where sorrows cease, fear me much an imp of hell May haunt me to disturb my peace May cry this most accurat of cries: "Smoked glasses to protect the eyes!"

I heard it first beside the lake: Chicago's fair White City's gleam First fostered this egregious fake And proved "things are not what they

They said I'd wear-if I was wise-"Smoked glasses to protect the eyes."

And next at Omaha I heard (At her Trans-Mississippi Ex.) This rancous stogan, word for word, My hapless soul to smite and vex; They screeched it-six or seven guys: "Smoked glasses to protect the eyes!"

Again at giddy Buffalo Mine ears this slogan elapped and smote;

For in that Pan-Americ show The barker barked with greedy gloat-The memory of it never dies: "Smoked glasses to protect the eyes!"

St. Louis called with stren call-

I went to see her wondrous fair; By gleamy pave and glowing wall I got again that glassy stare, I heard again that warning rise: 'Smoked glasses to protect the eyes!" And now in Portland I have dwelt.

Three moons or more, and every day Some voice my tympanum doth pelt With that undying, endless lay, That siren song-it sobs and sighs: "Smoked glasses to protect the eyes!" wonder if, in other spheres

The gleam from sapphire walls of light Will make us need those glassez? Fears O'ercome me even as I write! Then, out of lurid pits, will rise Smoked glasses to protect the eyes? ROBERTUS LOVE

A Tale of True Heroism. Boston Herald.

This story is told at the expense of the iate General Wilmon W. Blackmart Gen eral Blackmar was attending a camp when he was approached by a seedy-look ing man, who greeted him profusely. The General shrugged his shoulders and turned away, with the remark that they

were not acquainted.
"But, General," said the stranger,
"don't you remember how you saved my
life at the battle of the Wilderness?" General Blackmar at once became inter-ested, and he called a group of comrades over to listen, saying: "I saved this man's life once. How was it done, old comrade?

"It was this way," was the response.
"We were on a hill, and the enemy advanced steadily toward our intrenchments. A veritable hall of fire swept our osition. Suddenly you turned -here the uditors were absorbed and excited-"and ran, and I ran after you. I think that if you hadn't shown the example I would have been killed that day."

Nothing Is New. Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

You cannot impose upon the Champaign (Ill.) Gazette. Noting the claim that Daniel S. Lamont originated the phrase, "Public office is a public trust," the Ga-zette proceeds to show that "in a decision written by Justice Samuel D. Lockwood, of the Illinois Supreme Court, prior to the year 1840, that very expression year 1880, that very expression is accu-and there it seems to have all the ap-pearance of originality." It would not be surprising if the phrase were finally shown to be much older than Judge Sam-uel D. Lockwood. Lincoln's celebrated phrase about a government "of the peo-les by the people and for the people." ple, by the people and for the people," the John Wickliffe Bible of 1824.

MITCHELL, VICTIM OF REFORM FLURRY

Like Many Offenders, He Is Said to Be "No Worse Than Others" and No More Deserving of Penalty.

dermen, and electorate is not too heavy

a price even for so precious a boon as

most extensive railway system, unlimited

erful humber company, or the richest gold

nine. The revelations of venality in Mis

souri, the uncovering of framis in the postal service and is the Department of Agriculture, the sciencial in regard to Just-

ery in the management of the Equitable

money" have set men to thinking that the Ten Commandments, though antiqua-

ted, may, after all, be a fairly safe guide in both politics and business; that in the

long run dishonesty is not always the best policy. As Mr. Thurston naively puts It. "There is at present an epidemic of

reform among the people of the United States, and their efforts appear directed

toward men in the Government service.

postal thieves. Machen and one or two

enty will be always alert, while the man

a bleed advocate can argue that spas

because we do not catch all cutthroats

and the wide discussion

franchises for trolley lines, the most now

victim of one of the waves of reform the largest insurance society on earth, the which is now sweeping over the country." This explanation of the conviction of Senator John H. Muchell, of Oregon, is of-fered by his counsel, John M. Thurston, ex-United States Senator from Nebraska. Mr. Thurston also asserts that but for the statute of limitations "many leading men in Montann and other Western States might have been company for Senator Mitchell in his trial." None can disgute the correctness of Senator Thirston and the wide discussion statement. In the West, eminent citizens, and enthusiasm with which, in the East, gentlemen of similar standing have joined bes companies. In fine, the illegal traffic, especially in timber and mineral lands, has been so lucrative as to be highly respectable. The common excuse for Mitchell, heard on the streets of Poetland.

Seattle, Tacoma, or wherever a friend Neither is it to be accepted as evidence volunteers to stand up for him, is that he of a polifical millennium. Our citizens is no worse than thousands of others, are somewhat stirred just now, but as He suffers because his misdoings came to Mr. Thurston and Senator Mitchell are light at a time when people were excited well aware, they will quiet down again, about honesty. "Look at your sweet Depew," cries the Mitchell apologist; "he is has blown itself out is as Senator Senator from the Vanderbilt railways; Thomas C. Platt has more than once look at Dryden, Senator from the Pruden-tial Insurance Company and the Public who lives by graft. He and time can Service Corporation of New Jersey: look wear away the stoutest army that ever at the Pennsylvania railway delegation in both branches of Congress, and then confess that your Eastern moralists are in significant that the conviction of Sentern poor Mitchell for lending a friendly hand backing of President Roosevelr, the pros-

New York Evening Post.

"Senator Mitchell seems to have been a

o the land companies." ecuting attorney, Mr. Heney, might, have Moreover, the great land companies, failed entirely. Apparently, the popular to the land companies. mining companies and lumber companies rage is fully satisfied with one "victim, are, like our blessed railway and insur-ance companies, substantial concerns, the resentative Williamson, of Oregon. In our, backbone of business, controllers of many own virtuous state public indignation did votes. "There is something to be said," not remain at white heat long enough to remarked Mr. Thurston gravely, "for the | mell the Odell machine, and as a result big land companies of the West, in spite Warren B. Hooker is still an ernament to of the manner in which they are alleged the bench. Observers at Washington preto have procured their lands. These big diet a similar result in future trials land companies have been one of the principal factors in building up the Western | notorious offenders are in the peniter-Especially is this true of the thary; but the Government is already The inference is easy, dropping the indictments of those lumber industry." The inference is easy, dropping the indictments of those against indeed obvious. The man who helps these whom the evidence is not absolutely overbeneficent institutions to get what they wheming. Possibly some of the warst of want is a philanthropist. To call Senator the ruscals, if they can stave off trial long Depew a hoary-headed old enough, will go free rascal is both unjust and cruel. Neither of them has inquired too narrowly into the technicalities of law or morals; their eyes have been fixed on higher things, must get along with either waves of renobler aims. Each has been devoted to form, or no reform at all. Human nathose mighty commercial interests which ture being what it is, the man who dire the true soul of a commonwealth; rectly and immediately profits by dishonach in his own courageous, though somewhat careless, way has been an advance who is robbed indirectly, secretly and penagent of prosperity. "Quia multum ama- ny by penny, will inevitably suffer periods vit."

To convict of crime, or even to censure that will never be puld. Yet no one but everely, a man who has sacrificed whatever of conscience he ever had to the god modic morality is worse than none; that stening the prophets. And yet a considerable number of us are in a mood to do off; that Senator Mitchell should not go just this. In the last two or three years to the penifentiary because Senator Depublic sentiment has been deeply stirred. and men who call themselves practical many directorates. To fall late this cheap are seriously asking whether wholesale fallacy would be deliberately to subvert of legislatures, boards of al- every principle of decency

SQUARE DEAL TO REPORTERS THINGS DOING IN THE COUNTRY

himself, whose unpleasant duty it

rest assured, however, that the reporter

is no more pleased with the task of

visiting him and interviewing him than is he to receive the agent of the

newspaper. The reporter is a very

telligent servant of the public. His duty is to find out what the public

wishes to know about, and it usually has the right to know what he seeks.

Moreover, as a rule, it is best for the

public that it should have the informa-

tion which the reporter seeks. We are

not going into a defense of the publi-cation of the news of crime and of vice,

simply because that is not our present

subject; but we may be permitted to

say, in passing, that much of the news

of crime and vice which is scorned by

persons whose fastidiousness is main-

ly due to ignorance or folly is for the moral health of the community. But

we will confine our observation to those who resent the so-called intru-

sion of reporters into what they are pleased to call their private affairs, af-

fairs, as we have intimated, that are likely to be public. * *

and sometimes obstreperous, ignorers of the press that when they want fa-

vors of the public none ask so eagerly as they for the notice of the press.

Then they seek out the editor, the re-porter, and the correspondent. They may repulse the reporter who asks them for their temporary information for the public good, but many of them

fall on their knees before him when

they want him to advance their private

nterests. Then the editor and the re-

porter become their friend, and they

their inadvertent sycophancy. It may

that it does, including the work of the

reporter, beg humbly and persistently

sured that no one understands them better and values them more justly

keen-eyed,

A Cure for Anything.

Dr. William Osler, in one of his Balti-more lectures, recited a quaint old cure for the gout-a cure, from a 17th-century

medical work, that was designed to show

"First pick," said this odd cure, ":

handkerchief from the pocket of a spin ster of 35 who never wished to wed; sec ond, wash the handkerchief in an hones blef from the pocket of a spin

ond, wasn the managerenier in an nonest millers' pond; third, dry it on the hedge of a furson who never was covetous; fourth, send it to the shop of a physician who never killed a patient; fifth, mark it

gout-tormented part. A speedy cure mus follow."

Why He Knew It.

Baltimore Herald

thoughtful reporter.

for its favors, and they may rest as

guin prove their unworthiness

It is also true of such aggressive,

Days Growing Shorter. Boston Herald. We are inclined to the opinion after Yederville corr. Aurora Borcalis. You will have to look quick if you want to see Albert and his Elen when reasonably long experience, that those who resent the supposed intrusion of the reporters are usually men of mere they are out buggy-riding Sunday evemomentary importance, and nearly al- nings. ways they are quite mistaken as to the Curry County Marvel. functions and the value of the reporter. They may be lifted up by the selection Drain Nonpariel of the post which they command for an unusual purpose, or they may be gossiped of as the possible incumbents of a public office, or they may be confrom the ground, and held it there four the ground. cerned in a marriage, or in a birth, or days, until it starved to death. other, is justly and properly interes Mr. Moore's Self-Restraint, to the public. The idea that possesses such persons of temporary interest Brownsville Times R. A. Moore came down from Upper Soda Springs Tuesday, and will return usually that their privacy is being in-truded upon; that they are being annoyed and persecuted for the gratifiration of the curiosity of the reporter

His

in a day or two. He says the deer almost ran over him, but as he had no hunter's Reense he could do nothing but strenuous efforts to keep out of harm's to gather and present what the public desires to know. Such a person may way.

Wedding-Bells All Ready.

Philomath Review They are expecting a wedding in the Neighbors for miles around have their tinpans, cowbells, horse-fiddles and fogorns ready for a grand charivari when the event takes place. We of the lovers later. We will give the names

A True Fish Story.

Lester Hulin had rather an unusual ex-erience fishing near the Belknap bridge followed and ate on the trout till it hooked reports fishing good on the Upper Mc-

Guest of City Bastile.

Philomath Review After an absence of about three menths Press Taylor returned to Philomath last Friday, loaded with ninting shid and threatening to burn down the town. In the clash with the civic authorities that ensued Press was given a night's free lodging in the City Jali and 25 days in which to reflect upon the error of his

Kniser as Slang-User.

Fact that the Kaiser is up in American stang is merely further evidence that he gets next to nearly everything that is worth while.—New York Evening World. Emperor William is reported to have a good working knowledge of American slang. This may account for the direct be said that, as a rule, only those who deserve very little of the press, and who pretend to look down upon much way he has of getting at things.-Chicago ord-Herald.

The Kaiser is having "Fables in Slang" ranslated into German and has con George Ade the Short Order of the Double Cross.—New York Mail. Emperor William likes American slang.

There are other people, too, who like it-at long range. From the point of view of a student the Boston schoolma'am coneders it most interesting, but as a vehi cle in which to express her lofty thoughts it would hardly do. The words would not match with her false teeth, and an effort on her part to sling a little slang would bring pain to her listeners and cause blushes to mantle her cheeks. Slang is all right when you can't think of a word and just have to say some-thing, but if the Emperor had to live with it twenty-four hours a day by rea-son of having a telephone girl and a soda fountain clerk as boarders at his home he might turn to high German for occasional relief.-Chicago News.

Congregationalist Whatever the reason for the refusal of New York's daily newspapers to give adequate reports of the recent Catholic Edunal Conference in that city, Protes tants as well as Roman Catholics have reason for objection to the deprivation

Metropolitan Journalism.

with a lawyer's ink who never cheated a client, and, sixth, apply it hot to the "Do you know," said a Sunday school reason for objection to the deprivation of legitimate news and opinion which infant class, "that you have a soul?" "Course I do," replied the little fellow, placing his hand over his heart, "I can feel it tick"