# The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, as Second-Class Matter. SUBSCRIPTION RATES. DAILT, SUNDAY INCLUDED, dve months..... the month.

belivered by carrier, per year

belivered by carrier, per year

belivered by carrier, per month.

es time, per week

unday, one year

beekly, one year (tested Thursday)

unday and We-Zly, one year

HOW TO REMIT—Send postoffice a

roser, express order or personal chee

our local bank Stampa, coin or car

rs at the sedder's risk

EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE.

The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency

The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency fork, rooms 42-50. Tribune building-age, rooms 510-512 Tribune building-EEPT ON SALE. Annex, Pos

Denver—Hamilton & Kandrick, 906-912 eventsenth atreet; Pratt Book Store, 1214 Streath street; I. Weinstein. Goldfrield, New Guy March. Kansas City, Me. Ricksecker Cigar Co., inth and Wainut. Minrespells—M. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South hird. eland, O .- James Pushaw, 307 Su-York City-L. Jones & Co., Aster nd, Cal.-W. H. Johnston, Four-

ornth and Franklin streets.
Ogden D. I. Boyle.
Omsha Barkalow Bros.. 1612 Farnam:
Omsha Barkalow Co., 1308 Farnam: 246
outh Fourteenth. e, Cal Sacramento News Co., Salt Lake News Co., 77 West at South; Miss L. Levin, 26

Broadway.

San Diego—B. E. Amos.

Santa Barbara, Cal.—B. E. Amos.

Passdens, Cal.—Berl News Co.

San Francisco—J. K. Cooper & Co., 748

Market street: Goldsmith Bros., 228 Butter
and Hotel St. Francis News Stand; L. E.

Lee, Palace Hotel News Stand; Frank Scott.

50 Ellis; N. Whostley Movable News Stand.

corner Market and Kearney streets; Foster

& Orear, Ferry News Stand.

Washington, D. C.—Ebblit House, Penrylynnia avenue.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1906

### PERPETUAL CHARTERS

Mr. C. B. Watson, of Ashland, has presented in The Oregonian a striking argument to sustain the proposition that, under the constitution of Oregon, "a perpetual franchise cannot be created." His meaning is that the charter of every corporation existing in this repealed by the Legislature. Mr. Watson's argument is based upon the second article of section XI of the state constitution, which declares that all corporations, except those for nunicipal purposes, must be formed under general laws, and that all such "may be amended, altered or repealed." It is provided, however, that such amendment, alteration or repeal must not "impair or destroy any vested corporate rights." Several cases are cited by Mr. Watson

which seem to uphold his view. The first arose under a section of the constitution of Michigan whose language is almost word for word the same as section 2, article XI, of our own, except that it omits the clause about impairing vested corporate rights. This clause plainly means nothing more than the ordinary rule that private property must not be taken for public use withor compensation and does not modify The court said in the Michigan case that an irrepealable privilege could not be conferred by the Legislature under the section cited, and, since our constitution contains the same section, the decision is valid here. In fact, in the decision which Mr. Walson quotes, the Supreme Court of the United States uses language which clearly implies that the constitutions of Oregon and Michigan mean exactly the same thing with regard to the right of the Legislature to repeal corporate

The reason for reserving this right by constitutional provision is, of course. evident. The United States Supreme Court had decided in the famous Dartouth College case that a charte where no right of repeal was reserved was irrevocable. The repeal clause was inserted in our constitution to avert the pernicious consequences of that decison, whose effect was to free corporations from the control of the law; and in the Sinking Fund cases, cited by Mr. Watson, the court says that such a repeal clause is special warning to all erporations that their charters are not brrevocable, "Under such a clause," a great authority remarks, "there can b no intention" to make charters perpetual, and whatever power the corporation derives from its charter is lost by the repeal of the law granting it.

Supreme Court remarks in an other case that charters held under a repeal clause like that in the Oregon constitution are "subject to be changed. modified or destroyed at the will' the Legislature. The repeal provision, says the court, is a part of every charier, whether granted directly by the Legislature or by a city under legislative authority. It is hardly possible to believe, therefore, that any corporation in Oregon formed since the constitution was adopted holds an irrepealable charter. But how about the gas This corporation obtain its charter from the Territorial Legislature just before the state constituilon was adopted. Is it exempt from the repeal provision? Is it an irrevocaand everlasting monument to the

folly of our territorial legislators? Certainly not. When the territorial government expired, all its laws expired. Not one of them was valid until charter granted by the territory expired only have an existence under the express law of the state or sovereignty under which it is created." How, then, can a corporation continue to exist when the law and the sovereignty which created it exist no longer? It cannot. Such a supposition is little short of madness. We cannot, there fore, escape the conclusion that the gas company's charter expired with the territorial government which granted it.

But perhaps it was re-enacted. Let us see. Section 7. Article XVIII. of the constitution re-enacts all the territorial laws except such as are inconsistent with the constitution. The gas company's charter was inconsistent ith the constitution in two particulars First, it was granted by a special law, which is expressly forbidden. Second contains no provision for repeal. whereas the constitution permits no charters to be granted without such provision. The gas company's charter, eing thus fiagrantly and doubly inconsistent with the constitution, having expired with the territorial govern nt, was not and could not be re-en. be regarded. When Major Edwards, as

acted. Legally, the Portland Gas Comchimera, a figment of the imagination beckoning shadow dire. It is a bad dream, we admit, almost a nightmare; but actual, legal existence it has not. Que warrante proceedings would probably show that its pretended franchise is a pure usurpation. The physical property of this so-called corporation is. of course, sacred, but in dealing with its charter the Legislature need not be hampered by any consideration of vested rights, for that which has no existence cannot acquire vested rights.

Mr. McLeod, candidate for the Legis ature from Union County, has strange otions as to our state and private banks. He is opposed to a law, he says, which "shall give state and private banks authority to issue bills to circulate as money." Of course he is. So is every other person of sense, judgment and experience. No one who has read the history of our country has failed to be profoundly impressed by the lessons ruin and disaster taught by the wildcat" banking methods of early days. Since the Oregon Constitution expressly forbids the creation of state banks with power to issue bills to circulate as money, and no one had ever speed a change in that particular, Mr. McLeod's declaration has no application to present issues. We never go back to the old style of frenzied finance. We have improved methods, easier and more skillful, but none the less effective. We have lately much, too, about moder finance, and we have learned that there

room for improvement The public is beginning to think and to demand that the depositor in any bank shall have the fullest possible knowledge of its resources, responsibility and methods. The time has gone by when information of this kind can be denied without exciting euspicion in the public mind that there is something to conceal, and that, therefore, such an institution is not worthy of complete and unreserved public confidence. Mr. Mc-Leod declares that "it is hard for me to conceive of a better system than our present banking system." We have no present banking system. Our state and private banks are under no restraint of law whatever except the common flability under our statutes. You can put banker in jail in Oregon if he steals; but that is not enough. He should be prevented from stealing, so far as possible. There should be most explicit and complete safeguards around him to whatever.

If we had a state banking law in this state, we should have had a better banking record. Most serious disasters have occurred among private banks Some of them, having failed, paid nothing to the depositors. One paid 19 per ent; another 25 per cent; another 26 per cent, and another, the Portland Savings Bank, the most disastrous failure in the history of the state, about 50 per cent. National banks have failed in Oregon. In some of them the de-positors got all their money back, in others a great part of it; but in none, so far as the recollection of The Oregooinh goes, has the experience of the depositors been so disastrous as in the majority of ruined private banks.

On November 27, 1905, in course of an interview in The Oregonian, Mr. Benjamin I. Cohen, president of the Portland Trust Company of Oregon, an institution that believes in publicity, and practices what it preaches, made the following statement:

In mips out of ten bank dis sie are deceived by the bank managers, wh will not tell them the condition of the bank's finance. Howest banks are not afraid to make statements. Dielonest banks are. The safe and solvent bank has nothing to fear

Plain words, but true. They describe precisely the situation in Oregon. Opposition to an efficient state banking law comes only from those banks which have their own reasons to dread publiclty.

Indian troubles of a serious natur came to an end in Oregon when "Cap-tain Jack, of the red Modocs," was officially dispatched to the bappy bunting grounds. It has been so long since Oregonians regarded their red brethren in any other light than barmless nulsances that it will be difficult to awaken much excitement over the threatened trouble on the Umatilia reservation. If the alleged twentieth-century Indian insurrection involved other tribes than the Umatillas, Walla Wallas and Cayuses, there might be more occasion for alarm but the tribes named are about as near to being "good Indians" as any spec mens of the race that can be found anywhere in the West. If any one of the numerous charges made against Major Edwards, Indian agent on the Umatilla reservation, can be proven, it is guite clear that the service would be improved by substituting another agent as soon as possible.

Truthfulness has never been one of the predominating virtues of the Indian race, but the charges filed by the Indians have a straightforward ring to them which will hardly fall to cause the general public to counect the calling out of troops in some way with the local trouble between the Indians and Major Edwards. Stock has been driver across the reservation for a good many years, and there have been in the past slight disputes over the matter; but it has never before been deemed necessary to call out the troops in order to prevent manslaughter. When Major Lee Moorhouse, in the position of indian agent, looked after the welfare of was re-enacted. Every corporate these same tribes, every individual member, from the chiefs down to the with its creator. "A corporation," says wildest young bucks, was as easily the United States Supreme Court, "can handled as the junior class in a kinder wildest young bucks, was as easily garten. Major Moorhouse not only managed them to perfection during his administration as Indian agent, but since his retirement from the Government service still retains their implicit confidence, and could undoubtedly, single-handed and alone, put down any re bellion among them fully as satisfactor ily and expeditiously as it could

quelled by the Government troops. The Umatillas are a fat, lazy, goo natured tribe, and have always seemed to be well contented with their With their gaudy blankets, feathers and long black hair, they have for years added a picturesque hue to the treets of Pendleton, which lies on the edge of the reservation; but, aside from absorbing large quantities of firewater whenever the occasion presented itself. they have always conducted themselves in keeping with the demands of the Government. The Indian, in spite of the efforts of the Government to educate him and lift him up to a higher of civilization, still remains a simple child of Nature, and as a child be must

charged by the Indians, cut off their long black braids, Indian pride suffer the same kind of a shock and develop the same feeling of hatred and resent-ment that would be expressed by the little white child whose curls were sud-denly removed by her guardian and

offense The Indian dog is an important fixture of the Indian home, and, if Major Edwards, as alleged, "wounded, crippled and killed a number of dogs be-longing to Indian families," the insult and injustice would rankle just as deeply as similar treatment to the petted nd beloved dog of some white Perhaps the system of treating the Inwrong. It might be well to cut him his white or black brother, without asistance from the Government. Se ng, however, as we stick to the sys tem which they have been taught to regard as the proper one, it should be ch as have been charged against Major Edwards.

As an Indian rebellion the affair is in consequential, but the charges made by the Indians of misconduct are of sufficient gravity to demand an investiga We have for years acknowledged ertain rights of the Indians, and any abrogation of those rights or unneces sarily harsh treatment of the Indians will provoke trouble.

WORTHY MISSIONARY EFFORT. Martha S. Glelow, president-general of the Southern Industrial Association, has undertaken to increase the memership of that organization to 100,000 at \$1 a years in order to establish and maintain schools for the poor white children of the Appalachian region. The mountaineers of that region, cut off for several generations from the influences of civilization, are mentally slow and industrially sluggish-a type of non-vicious degenerates who live as close to Nature as the very hills themselves. The ancestors of these people were the first pioneers of the idea of constitutional liberty in this country, and the tendency of Nature to follow its environment and return to first principles when this environment is one of isolation is apparent in these densely ignorant, exceedingly poor, but in the main kind-hearted, men and women of the Appalachian district. It was from the sturdy Scotch-French stock from which these mountaineers sprung that Andrew Jackson and Andrew Johnson also sprang, while another man, born in a cabin so poor that it had no windows, and of a family so poor that only two of its members could read or write, came up through a boyhood of privation and toil and a strenuous young manhood to be known as

Abraham Lincoln Examples like these show the quality these people-now dormant through lack of even the simplest opportunity for education. The mountaineers, acording to Miss Gielow, are quickly responsive to efforts made through schools for the benefit of their children. Wherever education goes, she says, the mountaineers soon cut a window in their cabins and in a little time they find that two rooms are necessary they need," she continues, "Is a little enlightenment," adding: "Schoolhouses can be built for from \$500 to \$800, and \$300 a year will support a missionary

Herein is outlined briefly and simply a missionary effort that is so far in advance of that which sends the representatives of religious creeds across the seas to labor among the so-called "heathen" that it must appeal forcefully to enlightened minds. Thousands of dollars are squandered annually through religious zeal in the foreign missionary while hundreds of dollars are asked in valu wherewith to build schoolhouses and introduce through them to civilization the children of fathers honored in the early struggle for liberty on the American Continbut who, at the close of the war of the Revolution, drifted in their poverty into the mountains and there degenerated from simplicity to ignorance. These people, though living within a few hun dred miles of the National capital, have ong been out of touch with the world beyond their skyline. They have, literally speaking, gone back to Nature. Their rescue from further recession de pends upon carrying schools to them. Hence the appeal that is made from time to time by the Southern Industrial Association for this purpose is a missionary plea of the most practical kind.

# COEDUCATION.

Andrew D. White is authority on many things, among them being the matter of coeducation. He was formery president of Cornell University, and, while occupying this position, he had ample opportunity to study this system and note its advantages and defects In a talk to a large number of the graduates of that institution in New York recently, Mr. White expressed his gratification over what he termed the preternatural foresight of Exra Cornell, which led him to found a coeducational institution," and declared that much of the success and honor that had come to Cornell had been due to its

women students. This is more than an empty or arbi trary opinion; it is the view of a man with a mind well equipped both by experience and observation to speak upor the subject. Mr. White at first had grave doubts as to the advisability of placing young men and women in college together, giving them the same studies and subjecting them to the same mental drill. To use his own words, he was not so sanguine as was Mr. Cornell concerning the advisability of establishing a coeducational institution. One of the chief arguments used by the opponents of this idea was that If would make the men students effeminate. Another, of course, was that it would make the young women students 'manulsh." Not wishing to make a mistake in a matter so vital, Mr. White went to Oberlin to observe the effects of coeducation there. Among the first tively far-away years was that Oberlin had sent a greater proportion of its students to the Army in time of the Civil War than any other college. This refuted the statement that coeducation made men students "effeminate," while further testimony in regard to the quiet, orderly lives that many women lege were leading disposed of the argument that coeducation made women

tudents "unwomanly." .

The dangers that shadow young are of a physical nature, and in this respect they are not unlike those that hover over "finishing" schools for girls.

excel in their studies are often strenu-ous, but are subject to control and in recent years have been checked to some extent. It is found, however, that the is as good, on the average, as that of the Vassar or the Smith girl, and quite as good as that of the Young Ladies' ninary girl, whose name is legion. A driven in so-called educational work, ing, late hours, unsanitary dressing and high-keyed functions of various sorts. is more than apt to come through the ordeal in a fagged, nervous condition that invites disease or presages decline hether president of a coeducational or oman's college or the preceptress of a woman's college or the preceptress of a giffs' finishing school, to control such matters and insist upon a normal development of mind and body that is worthy of the name of education. That is all there is in this matter, but it is gh to make thoughtful parents inaist upon a college curriculum-whatdaughters, "though educated," a chance for life, health and the pursuit of hap-

Common decency is in sickening revoit at the tales that tell of white omen or girle in this city on terms of vile intimacy with Chinamen. Imag-ination is staggered for an explanation of the intimacy of Ciara Brown, an at-tractive looking young white woman of 22 years, and Yee Chow, a Chinese laborer of the very lowest type. Exevidence even that this young woman ought the Chinaman in his basement me, and was not pursued by him, but was herself the pursuer. A solution of such a case on any ordinary social hy-pothesis is impossible. It can only be dismissed from the public mind as one of the inexplicable freaks of perverted numan nature. The young woman is this case is at least equally culpable with the Chinaman, since she was evidently his willing slave at first and could at any time have escaped whatever bondage she was in by simply keeping away from his vile abode. Any penalty that can be inflicted in the case would prove inadequate to so vile and monstrous an offense against decency.

It was but natural that the letty apjeopardy by an endless number of mendments which interested parties sought to attach to it. Such a large proportion of the river and harbor bills of the East and Middle West are made up of graft, pure and simple, that it is very difficult for a legitimate project to get a hearing on its merits. The treatment threatened toward this bill only serves to confirm the views of Lincoln Steffens, David Graham Phillips and other writers who have made a study of legislative methods at Washington The showing made by Major Langfitt and other friends of the jetty bill was so conclusive that it must have been apparent to all that a serious loss cononted the Government unless the temporary appropriation was made. No such showing could be made for any of the other projects which an attempt was made to saddle on the Columbia jetty blib

The Chicago wheat market scored a sensational advance of 14 cents per bushel yesterday, with a very heavy volume of trading. There is nothing in the statistical position of wheat that warrants much of an advance at this time, but with so much "easy money" In the country the time is ripe for a good speculative bulge. The Chicago market, in the hands of a strong operator like Armour, and with decreasing stocks and uncertain crop reports, is good for an advance of several cents per bushel, regardless of what the European market might do. Up to the present time the market has lacked a ecessary factor in an artificial in prices has appeared. Saturday's market, after the Good Friday holiday, may show as much weakness as there was strength in the situation vesterday.

over the civilized world at the head of an army destroying cities, blighting fields and slaying men, he would have been held in perpetual remembrance as a hero. Instead of sorrow and desolation he brought innocent pleasure to millions of people in every civilized land, but no historian will mention his name. The cursory record of his death in the newspapers excited little interest and no regret, yet there are few men called "great" who have contributed more to the happiness of their gen-Some day we shall have a eration. Hall of Fame for those who have mad life pleasant, and Barnum and Balley's names will be the first ones written on Its walls.

Cannibals on the Admiralty group, in the South Pacific, have just eaten a German trader, and a warship has been down there shelling the village. Perhaps if Germany would pursue a more liberal policy regarding admission of American meats into her territory, her subjects would not be compelled to resort to such extreme measures as cannibalism in order to escape a vegetariar

Gold has been discovered on the Tacoma tidefiats, and assays are now being made. Dispatches conveying the information do not contain any reference to the expected value of the as says, but if the returns are any highe per ton than the prices that have been paid for some of the Tacoma and Seattle tidelands, the owners have a be nanza.

Life and baseball are uncertain games. No one can see into the future membered that the Portland Gfants at the opening of the season scored three successive victories.

Barnum's name endured, for business proces, nearly twenty years after his death. Will the firm name, now that the junior partner also is gone, go down to the American youth of the next gen-

Gorky says Mark Twain is the best known American in Russia. Does this mean that he is our greatest living writer, or that the Russians have bad taste?

solled linen, let the laundering be done in the kitchen and the clothes hung in The fleets of Europe can now take a vacation. Castro-has resigned.

# THE SILVER LINING. By A.t H. Ballard.

"Plate." (Suggested by Mr. Murphy's Cartoon.)
The world turns 'round and 'round Each man his horn will toot; Each tries to own a piece of ground Everybody works but "Plute.

From house and home and taxes high The poor man ne'er can scoot There's no rest till he comes to die-Everybody works but "Plute."

"Plute" sits up and makes us sore, Receives from all tribute. Everybody adds to his great store-Everybody works but "Plute."

The worker cannot pay for gas, It does no good to hoot. He can only toll and sass-Everybody works but "Plute.

Perhaps this Mr. Plute O. Crat. The people some day'll shoot. He's really growing much too fat-The mean and grasping brute;

Perhaps, some day, the people will Get very next to "Plute, And, with their numbers, keep him still-Also give him the hoot.

Throw out your chest and look up. Whose steeps in body steeps in mind,

Be fair and you'll win the fair, He courageous and you'll gain things

worth while, Go to it. Stick to it. Never give up. Watch a bull pup. He can teach you something. He may be ugly to look at,

but he gets there. Life is much like a newspaper assign nent-you have to dig up the news before you can make a good use of it.

### Among the Socially Annointed. The Wouldy-If-You-Couldies are going

buy an automobile when the price gets down to \$100. A beautiful Persian tomcat on Portland

his mistress and spits at most of Several new brands of gum have super eded the good old spruce in fashionable circles. Thus manners hereabout have

Heights can tell cads on sight. He shuns

passed beyond the pine-tree stage. Has-Beens have married off another daughter. Officers guarded the door, so that the groom cou

Members of the Tart Set still sit through a theatrical performance without crack-

cherche corned-beef-and-cabbage party at her residence in Slabtown Saturday-hight. Guests will arrive at 8 o'clock; the police at 11.

Mrs. One Lung and little Misses Han and Quarter Lung took an airing Wednes-day on the St. Johns electric car. Mr. E. Edgerton Spongs received an

other remittance from home last week. He will abandon the Bull Run cocktail Mr. Percy Tightstrings was tendered a

stag breakfast Tuesday by his intellectual employes, in honor of the successful year of his regime as manager of the whole sale house his late father absorbed. He has authorized an advertising appropriation of \$25 for the coming year.

He who criticises a woman hath bee turned down.

If you don't want to grow old, butt in some fight and get killed, or hang yourself.

The under dog who looks for sympathy

A man who announces that he is gentleman isn't.

Conscious mancity is always hypocrisy.

# New Rich Men.

President Eliot in World's Work. Since the Civil War a new kind of rich man has come into existence in the United man has come into existence in the United States. He is very much richer than anybody ever was before, and his riches are, in the main, of a new kind. They are not great areas of land, or numerous palaces, or flocks and herds, or thousands of slaves, or masses of chattels. They are in part city rents, but chiefly stocks and bonds of corporations, and bonds of states, counties, cities and towns. These riches carry with them of pecessity no riches carry with them of necessity no visible or tangible responsibility, and bring upon their possessor no public or semi-public functions. It is quite unnecsemi-public functions. It is quite unnecessary, however, in this country to Teel alarm about the rise of a permanent class of very rich people. To trapsmit great estates is hard. They get divided or dispersed. The heirs are often unable to keep their inherited treasures, or if, by the help of lawyers and other hired agents, they manage to keep them, they cease to accumulate, and only spend. This is one of the natural effects on his children of the very rich man's mode of life. With rarest exceptions the very rich men of today are not the sons of the very rich men of 30 years ago, but are new men.

# Experimenting With Alfalfa.

Experimenting With Alfalfa.

Eugene Register.

F. S. Smith. who has a farm north of Springfield, was in Eugene Monday on business regarding a shipment of inoculated soil from the experiment station at the Oregon Agricultural College, at Corvallia. He is to receive 1000 pounds of the soil, which will be used in preparing a two-acre tract on his farm for the growing of alfalfa, which was planted last Fall. It came through the Winter well, and is looking nicely.

Mr. Smith is experimenting with the forage, wishing to find out whether Fall or Spring is the best season for planting. The soil in his alfalfa field is what may be termed "high river bottom land" or "No. 1 wheat soil."

# CURRENT COMMENT CLIPPINGS

Andrew Carnegie resents the charge that he is a drone, and declares that he has pa-pers to prove that he is a Scot.—Calcago Record-Herald.

Record-Heraid.

Tengs now threatens to go after the Standard Oil Company. If this thing keeps up there's no telling where the price of oil will stop.—Chattanooga Times.

There is one compensation to the ignorant in this new spelling reform and it is that after awhile it will be impossible to tell an educated from an uneducated man by his spelling.—Philadelphis Press.

It is said that the old crosses. New York is the old crosses.

educated from an uneducated man by his spelling. Philadelphia Press.

It is said that the old cruiser New York in to be remained because it is no longer a good snough ship to represent the metropoths of the Nation in the Naty. No one has heard anything, however, about renaming the cruiser Buffalo.—Buffalo Express.

It has been agreed by the Carnetic spellers that the "ugh" can, should and must be left off the words though? and "through." But how shout "thought" and "nught" and "caught"? How about "daughter" and "caught"? How about "daughter" and "claughter"! In short, how far cap we sade into this business without going over our heads?—Syracuse Post-Standard.

Perhaps it will be a good thing all around for the labor unions to form a party, stand up and be counted at the polic and assume, so far as their votes will carry them, the responsibilities of government. But it is a great mistake to think that labor has sof been "lo politica," though not openly, in the past.—Buffale Commercial (Rep.).

# WHY THIS BANK FAILED.

Chicago Tribune.

The failure of a private bank at Pe kin illustrates the need of state supervision of such banks. This was one of the oldest concerns of its kind in Central Illinois. It had long done a fectly sound. The business men of Pekin and the farmers of County trusted it implicitly. Its methods of business, as often happens in such cases, turn out to have been much less trustworthy than they were con-

The bank was closely connected with a wagon factory, and, wishing to help the factory broaden out, made it excessive loans on bad security. It also made other poor investments. A time came when the bank needed cash, Unable to get it from the factory or its other bad investments, it went to the wall, causing heavy loss to stockholders and depositors. Its liabilities are put at \$400,300, its assets as scarcely

If the bank had been under state so pervision there would have been so such loss. It would have been visited at intervals by an official examiner. He would have called attention to its risk; investments as soon as they began and ordered them stopped. They prohably would have been stopped and the fallure prevented. If they had not been the bank would have been forced to close before its liabilities had grown much if any bigger than its assets.

much if any bigger than its assets.

Official regulation is necessary to prevent both dishouses banking and incompetent banking. There usually incompetent banking. There usually has been some of each when a failure takes place in a time of prosperity, in some cases more of one. In others more of the other. Supervision is needed in large cities, where nobody knows his neighbor, chiefly to prevent requery, When a private bank breaks in Chicago it usually is because people have trust has stolen it. Supervision is needed in smaller places, where everyone knows everyone else, mainly as a safeguard against rashness and incapacity. The against rashness and incapacity. The bank at Pekin seems to have failed not because its proprietors were deliber-ately dishonest but because they vio-lated the immutable principles of safe banking.

Several attempts have been made to get a law passed subjecting private banks to proper public control. They have failed because of the opposition of country legislators. The failure of the bank at Pekin should open the eyes of the people of Tazewell County and other rural districts to the desirabil-

other rural districts to the desirability of such a measure and cause them to elect legislators who will vote for it. Every concern which receives the money of the public in trust abould be required, when called upon by the proper official, to show what it is doing with that money.

### Much of the Navy Ashore. Cleveland Leader.

"Not enough officers" has of late been the constant complaint of the Navy Department. So much is the want felt that it had a great influence in the Naval Academy hexing investigation. High officials feared the result of se-verity in dealing with the cadets. Congress has been appealed to for relief. But Congressman Loudenslager, of the House naval committee, has new idea into the discussion. takes the ground that too many com-missioner officers are kept on shore duty at tasks which civilians could perform fully as well as they. He asked for a list of officers on shore duty, and was shown 14 solidly printed pages of the Naval Register, containing their names. There are 165 officers on duty in the Naval Department in Washingin the Naval Department in Washing-ton aloue, and 128 in the New York Navy-Yard. This affords some idea of the diverse duties that are per-formed by officers on shore. Mr. Lou-denslager's proposal is that all of these not required for technical work be released for senduty and their places filled by civilians. He already has a bill needing to bring about a rehas a bill pending to bring about a re-organization for this purpose. The sug-gestion, to a landsman, seems exceedingly sensible and to promise the re-lief the department needs. Naval methods, when they are of long standing, seem to acquire a sanctity. That does not necessarily mean that they are the best. The officers would not lose dig-nity or prestige by turning routine work they have been doing for years over to civilians. The service apparently would be the gainer by change, and it could be made quickly.

Country Life in America.

Of all the creatures, the angler is the least offender in the crime of killing. The very game he seeks, though beautiful and gentle to the eye, and, at times, noble in deed and purpose, is the most brutal killer of all the races—the lovely treat in its attacks, upon gaudy files. trout in its attacks upon gaudy files, the vallant bass and pike in devouring their smaller brethren, and the multituditheir smaller breinren, and the multitudi-nous sea fishes not alone in their feeding upon one another, but in their wanton murder of the millions upon millions of victims of their pure love of slaughter.

# How the Wind Blows.

Eugene Register. Straws show which way the wind blows The Oregonian's letters from prospective legislators indicate a strong breeze will upset franchise-grabbers who get in the

# "Parallelopipedunneian."

way of the next Legislature.

In a recent controversy a Chicago re-former called Mayor Dunne a parallelopipe-When I discuss affairs of state I do it with

For instance, when I talk about our great municipality I do not deal in terms to mark me an

not say the city ought to use force Archimedean Archimedean start the cars—that is, to get a vast, gigantic beverage; ian drafts have never been my chief and

daily beverage; But when I'm short and sharp of speech, and really rather anippy, Dunne, erely raine my brown and say: "You parallelopipedon"

I'm not content to live my life in what you might call fossil ease.

And yet, observe, I do not say that you are an isosceles; not get you on the phone or dash you of a telegram ming you that you are but a common

parallelogram, that you're what might be described by 

parabola.—
not descend to gibe or jest, or let myself
be grippy. Dunne;
imply state: "I think you are a parallelopipedunnean."

Rucild lists a lot of names that tell what every biped is.

I would not assert you're what a parallelopiped is;
soderahedron, now! How would it sound

you. " flashed out and

# IN THE OREGON COUNTRY.

Don't Let the Smile Come Off.

Port Townsend Leader.

Don't let the people from the outside some into your town and find you cursing your luck.

### The Only Drawback.

East Oregonian.
This age of big farms must pass before Umatilia County will enjoy her Philosophy Up in Polk.

West Side Enterprise.
The man who cannot trust nimself ahould not expect the grecer or butcher to trust him.

## Walla Walla Union, The terrible Chamber of Commerce fire at Portland Friday developed enough heroiam to win a hundred battles.

Tom Richardson's Rescue. Boise Statesman. The City of Portland should give each of those men a gold medal in recognition of the demonstration of their manhood in

### that trying hour A Fair Judge.

Bast Oregonian.
Evidently, Judge Hunt, who tried the last of the land-fraud cases, does not respect either wealth or poverty, in his administration of the law.

### Tony Binaghi.

Albany Democrat. When men unselfably demanded that others go first to safety it warms one for them in a setfish world in which most people are looking out for No. 1.

### Put All the Eggs in One Basket.

Baker City Democrat.
There is room for the apple-grower, for the walnut-grower, for the chicken-grower, for the dairyman, in the economy of this state. Where success already remisspecial interests have received special at

### Preening His Feathers.

Walla Walla Bulletin A newspaper is a semi-public institution, privately owned. Its first loyalty is no the people, its first duty to defend the people's interests. So it appears as an advocate, and in that sense the forum be-

### Face to the Front. Walls Walls Union.

The happlest man, the greatest man and he safest one is he who meets faithfully. cheerfully and honorably all the obliga-tions of life as they come, be they great or small. And the truest man is be whe carries good-fellowship with bim in meeting his duties. The man who can smil-in adversity is greater than a war flera

### Taxing the Red Man. Spokane Chronicle.

It does not look unjust to ask the In-It does not look unjust to ask the dians to pay taxes. To sentimentalizes there might appear to be an outrage in asking the former owners of the land to pay an assessment upon it now, but this need not appeal to those who know that the Government has given the red man the same than assisted him to every chance and has assisted him is every way.

Albany Democrat. Eoys do a good many things they should not do, but they are boys, and cannot be looked at through exactly the same glasses as are used in look-ing at the doings of men. With the boy his treatment should be more with a view of making him better, with a soirit of reformation. The boy is a great study and he needs to be viewed comprehensively and with the right spirit.

# Song of Joy.

Astorian.

Astoria has loss to be glad about. The dull season is past; the fisheries are about to open. with tip-top prospects for a year; there will be hundreds more of busy people around here, earning and spending money; the public health is excellent; the banks are in flourishing condition; the jail is empty: the milling busi the increase; and there is still the increase; and there is still \$30,000 in the Courthouse fund.

# The Pitiless Truth.

Olympia Recorder.

What need to chase the smile from the dimpling maid by criticiaing the ugiv mouth rather than praising the lovely eyes; to pluck away the hard-earned laureis of age by their too critical reduction to mediocrity, or to deaden the ambition of youth by doleful deductions. And as we idealize the blind goddess as justice tempered with mercy, so we find the need of the world and fullest meed of happiness to be truth tempered with charity.

# That Maddening Sign.

Baker City Democrat. The maddening thing about a red nose is not that it is red, but that it is assumed everywhere, even among your intimate friends, tout you got it in the pursuit of a set purpose to dis-pose of all the intoxicating liquors ex-tant. There are any number of people who have red noses who never drank anything more deadly than city milk, but it would be futile for them to in-timate that their trouble is constitutional. The red nose is the mark and

# Paint Their Names in Red Letters.

Corvallis Times.

On R. F. D. route No. 4, a dozen of the split-log road drugs are in use. Farmers along the route have built them, and whenever it seems to be necessary they send out the drag and work the road for an hour or two, with the result that the smoothest highways in the county and to be in the neighborhoods where this practice is followed. Among the farmers who are following the plan are Rich Mc-Bee, Jesse Porter, R. S. Irwin, J. S. Watkins, E. Dinges, S. S. Henkle, M. S. Dar-Rec. Jesse Porter, R. S. Irwin, J. S. Karkins, E. Dinges, S. S. Henkle, M. S. Durby, Jesse Porter, Peter Rickard, J. W. Jones, W. W. Starr, Ed Buchanan and J. G. Buchanan.

# NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

"Do you think eating late at night hurts you?" "Well it rather depends on the size of the check." Town and Country.
"Say, Dick, what is this new fad they call phonetic spelling?" "It's the kind Jim, they used to fice you and me at school for using." Builtimore American.
"You say that Fare Jim cams to his end through contributory negligence?" "Fee," answered Broncho Bob. "He showed down four aces in a poker game, an two of em was the ace of diamonds." Washington Star.
"Bo you used some of the liniment I lotted."

was the acc of the liniment i left here resterday," said the agent. "Didn't you find that it worked well!" "I should say so!" cried the lady. "I missook it for the furniture polish and it took all the sain off the plano legs in one application."—Detroit Free Fress.

"As I waished you dancing," he said, "the thought suddenly came to me that you were a poem set to muste." With a hopeless sign she turned her back on him, for she know something about poetry, and had made a study of the kinds that are usually set to muste.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Toung Lawyer—"If you wish to get off.

Toung Lawyer—"If you wish to get off with the minimum punishment. I'd advisorous to confess everything and throw your self on the mercy of the court." The Accused—But if I don't confess." Touca Lawyer—"Oh. In that case you will very likely be acquitted for want of evidence."—Chicago Daily News.