

One Oregonian

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three classes. There are some who for religious reasons would forbid the religious marriage. In all cases. The natural result of this theory, if it were applied in practice, would be to make marriage unpopular and increase the number of illegitimate births. To see how it works we need look no farther than France, where until very recently divorce was upon the question and where the rate of illegitimate births is among the greatest in the civilized world. Next we have those who wish to confine divorce to the "Scriptural ground." The outcome of this restriction has been simply to put a premium on the commission of the essential act. It has never diminished the number of divorces, but it has multiplied the number of adulteries. Thirdly, there are those who would permit the legal severance of the marriage tie whenever it plainly appears that the parties concerned have a permanent and mutual desire to separate. Persons who are of this opinion would leave the desirability of a divorce in every case largely to the discretion of the trial judge, though he should err, if at all, on the side of liberality. Experience shows that this is the view of the divorce question which is most in accordance with the morality. Nor does it conflict with the Jewish law as set forth in the Scriptures, although that law conflicts with itself. The Bible gives four different rules for granting divorces, and there is no good reason for calling one of them more "Scriptural" than the others. Common sense and common humanity both teach that the United States ought to have a uniform divorce law, and within reason, the more liberal that law is the better.

DID IT SWEEP THE STATE? Statement No. 1 is not in control of the next Legislature—yet, but the outlook is quite promising. Control is to be achieved through the historic process of knitting Republican candidates for the Legislature by so-called Republicans who took part in the Republican primary, and by electing Democrats. It will succeed, no doubt. In this happy era of good feeling between the parties, brought about by the general art of killing off Republican candidates at elections, there is no difference, of course, between a Republican and a Democrat. Yet it is just as well to inquire, solely in the interest of truth and the facts, and for no partisan reason, just how far Statement No. 1 prevailed in the late Republican primary. Statement No. 1, we are told, swept the state. Hardly. It swept less than one-half the state, as the reader will discover when he has calmly and impartially digested the following figures: There were 66 Statement No. 1 candidates in the late Oregon Republican primaries. Thirty-four were nominated. Thirty-two were beaten. Yet that isn't the whole story. There were 76 Republican legislative candidates to be nominated, and they were nominated. Of these 76, 34 signed Statement No. 1, and 42 did not. In the 34 successful Republican nominees are 15 from Multnomah county, leaving 19 winning Statement No. 1 candidates in the state at large. There are, therefore, 38 Republican legislative nominees outside of Multnomah county who didn't subscribe to Statement No. 1, as against 19 who did, or just about twice as many. If you are reading, but if you desire to be informed about the political situation in Oregon, so far as it pertains to Statement No. 1 and the next Legislature, it will be well for you to examine such figures patiently and treasure them carefully.

Now there is an active movement to nominate independent Statement No. 1 candidates in those numerous counties where Statement No. 1 has not prevailed, in order to defeat the unpledged or Republican voters' choice nominees of the Republican party. It is useless, of course, to say to Republican voters that they should vote for the Republican nominees everywhere, as they are fairly entitled to the support of all Republicans, especially those Republicans who participated in the primary. We don't urge it. Yet if there is no principle worth fighting for except Statement No. 1, and no issue in Oregon but Statement No. 1, why didn't the advocates of Statement No. 1 unite and hold a Statement No. 1 primary? What was the Republican primary for? Of course these questions are academic and unimportant, but they are nevertheless present in the minds of many who used to think they were Republicans and who don't know now what they are.

MORE ABOUT LILY DALE. Mr. D. E. Lunsford must guess again. He misses the mark widely in assigning a reason why The Oregonian laughs at the Lily Dale humbugs. We have not the slightest wish to "cast ridicule on those who believe in the reality of the spirit world and of spirit communication to be held in the spirit world," as printed today. We laugh at the Lily Dale humbugs, because they are humbugs, and for no other reason. The fact that a man smiles at a fraud gives no ground whatever for the belief that he would also laugh at genuine spirit manifestations. Reverence for truth does not imply reverence for every falsehood that passes in the guise of truth. One may believe in the spirit world without feeling obliged solemnly to reverse every fat old medium who dresses up her rheumatic uncle in a toga and pretends that he is Julius Caesar returned from the evergreen shore. There are some so-called spiritist phenomena which have not yet been satisfactorily explained, we are free to admit; but it is no explanation of these mysteries for a medium to wrap a naughty little girl in a white sheet and call her an angel. Mr. Lunsford makes the same mistake that all mediums have made since the world began. He assumes that our medium to fraudulent imitations of truth is amity to truth itself. We believe just as strongly as he does in every ascertained fact concerning both this world and the next one; but we differ from him in that we require our mediums to pay high wages for their work. To our minds there is a deep slough between reality and fraud in which he may wallow as much as he likes, but our preference is to walk on solid ground. How is the truth ever to be separated from the error which entangles and blights it unless we hold our mediums to a high standard? But perhaps Mr. Lunsford does not wish them to be separated. The Oregonian distinctly repudiates Mr. Lunsford's implication that it adopts the philosophy of materialism. We have repeatedly stated the theory

of idealistic materialism in recent issues and indicated clearly enough that it deserves the profound respect of thoughtful men. From the day when Berkeley first gave it to the world until now it has never been impaired by criticism, and probably it never will be. Haecckel's assault upon it is conceded by thinkers to be more childish folly. The whole tendency of recent science is to establish the "spiritualistic" interpretation of the universe; but this is a very different thing from establishing the credibility of the Lily Dale humbugs. The Oregonian ventures the other day to mention a few of the things which, by interest, or reason, has accomplished. After the good old fashion of all fanatics, Mr. Lunsford replies with a list of a few of the things it has not done. "Can reason tell us what electricity is?" Has reason anything to offer as to the fact of being? On these and all other subjects reason has a permanent right to offer and a good deal better than the moonings of credulous superstition. It may not be able to tell us what electricity is, but all the same it has made electricity the servant of man. It may not tell us what being is, but it is making being in this world a pleasure instead of a perpetual torment, as it was during the "age of faith." When a man has a doctrine to teach which requires him to belittle human reason and exalt credulity, beware of him.

THE CITY'S LAND. It seems that the eight blocks of land which the Inman-Poulsen Lumber Company desires to obtain from the city as a free gift may be worth about \$100,000. Why the city should make such a donation as this to the lumber company is not apparent. Of course if the corporation has improved the land in any way it would be wrong to confiscate them; but to avoid confiscation it is not necessary to rob the city. It is open to the lumber company to buy the eight blocks, or it might in a pinch pay rent for them. Just as other people do when they desire to use land which does not belong to them. Suppose some poor man out of a job should ask the City Council for a present of eight blocks, or even one block, would he get it? It is understood that the lumber company, in asserting its right to grab the city's land, has not displayed that meek and lowly spirit which properly entitles one to inherit the earth. Not only has it put the city officials to inglorious flight when they ventured to step upon this tract, but it has set its face against all improvements in the neighborhood. With these facts in mind, one wonders why the city should be so grateful to the lumber company. It would be well to inquire, especially a present of such magnitude. A little love token from those Councilmen who feel especially grateful might not be amiss, especially if it came out of their own pockets; but why should they wish to demonstrate their respect for the corporation by giving away the city's land? Seriously, have we not had almost enough of this shameful process of squandering municipal property? If a corporation wishes land belonging to an individual, it expects to pay for it; if it wants land belonging to the city, it should expect to pay for that also. If it is not wrong to rob a man, why is it not wrong to rob many men? Our constitutional law needs one supplement. In addition to the provision that private property must not be taken for public use without compensation, there should be another that public property shall not be taken for private use unless it is paid for.

HANDICAPPING THE PORT. The threatened conflict between the grain exporters and the shippers has been temporarily averted by an agreement providing for payment of the old scale until June 1. After that date the present scale of 33 1-3 per cent above the Puget Sound rate for straight time, and 100 per cent above for overtime, will give way to one which will leave the shippers at a profit on straight time but 16 2-3 per cent higher and overtime but 66 2-3 per cent higher than the Puget Sound rates. Removal of even a small portion of the differential which labor has levied against this port will help somewhat, but sooner or later the cost of shipping from Portland must be reduced to the same level as Puget Sound, or we shall lose a good share of the business. In a communication to The Oregonian yesterday a member of the Grainhandlers' Union, unintentionally perhaps, discloses one of the reasons why such a stubborn attempt has been made to maintain this wage handicap against Portland. Assuming that the writer of the communication was sincere in his contention, he is ignorant of the conditions governing the wheat shipping business of the two ports. He mentions the admirable natural location of Portland at the foot of a down-haul, the advantage of fresh water harbor, and concludes that "that is another reason why exporters can afford to pay more wages and make more profits for themselves here than on the Sound." The freight rate on wheat from the interior is exactly the same to Portland, Tacoma, Seattle or Everett. It will always be the same, although equalization of port charges may in the future cause the railroad companies to favor Portland on account of the lower cost at which the freight can be delivered here.

This, however, is a matter over which the exporters have no control, and it can in no possible manner affect their profits. It is not the object of the slightest concern to the exporters whether wages are 40 cents per hour or \$1 per hour, so long as the wages are the same at both ports, for the expense must be borne by the wheat producer. But when they can charge the same rate for Puget Sound as for Portland, as for Portland can force the railroad company to deliver wheat at Puget Sound at exactly the same rate as at Portland; can get even better stevedoring dispatch than at Portland; it is folly to assume that they will for an indefinite period continue to pay higher wages at Portland than at Tacoma or Seattle. Two exporting firms, operating at Portland and Tacoma, have during the past season handled nearly 600,000 tons of grain, about evenly divided between Portland and Puget Sound. Every ton handled on the Portland docks cost for grainhandlers' wages 40 cents per hour straight time, and 80 cents per hour overtime. Every ton handled at Tacoma cost 30 cents per hour straight time, and no overtime. Portland, in spite of this handicap, made a good showing, because the O. R. & N. Co. fought the joint-rates and

refused to deliver wheat to roads leading to Puget Sound, and also paid about \$200,000 for the removal of 30 cents per ton which the foreign shipowners had levied against the port. Next year the O. R. & N. will have a line running to Puget Sound, and it will be in the power of the exporters to force the hauling to Puget Sound of much greater proportion of the wheat than they are now shipping from our competitive ports on the north. The Oregonian would like to see the grainhandlers get the highest possible wages, but the ease with which grain and ships can be diverted to Puget Sound demonstrates quite clearly that we cannot maintain in this port a wage scale higher than that of the ports with which we must compete. In the long run the question will simmer down to the plain proposition of providing a greater incentive to handle the wheat at Portland at Puget Sound wages or whether they would abandon the business and let the Puget Sound men handle it. With the increased prestige given the port by the North Bank Railroad, there will be more business and more work. Providing we are not brought into competition. If we fail to meet it, we will lose the new business as well as that which we now hold in the face of obstacles, natural and artificial.

An amendment offered by the House to the agricultural appropriation bill providing \$30,000 for the purchase of a National Bison range on the great Indian reservation in Montana, has been endorsed by the Senate. This action is in accordance with an appeal for the preservation of the buffalo, made by the American Bison Association. It sets forth strongly the danger of extinction that menaced these animals, which but half a century ago swarmed the grazing lands of the great plateau in vast herds. This is a somewhat expensive pasture, but if adequate to the purpose the cost will not be grudged. The association through whose efforts this appropriation was secured is pledged to stock this range when once it is fenced. It will be policed and patrolled by the Government during the annual tourist season and every effort will be made to protect the herd from hunters, white and red. Bison increase slowly, and will not soon outgrow the range that will be provided for them by means of this appropriation.

Forty-one killed and sixty injured in a train wreck would indicate a disaster that could logically be expected to occur nowhere except in America. In this case, however, the wreck took place near Melbourne, Australia, a rear-end collision being responsible for the great loss of life. The Australian system of railroad operation is, as near as the conditions permit, modeled after that of Great Britain, where loss of life through accident has been reduced to a minimum. So long, however, as man remains mortal, there will be among railroad men occasional lapses of vigilance and errors of judgment for which fearful penalties will be exacted. Perhaps if labor were as plentiful and railroad as scarce in the United States as in other parts of the world, our record would not be so much worse than that of other countries. "Conditions are simply horrible in the parts of Alaska which I visited," says Mrs. Reynolds, a returned missionary. "Women unblushingly sell their daughters just as they would a nugget of gold or a team of dogs, and the traffic has reached such proportions, and has been engaged in to such an extent, that the moral phase of it is lost sight of." This is a deplorable state of affairs, but it is questionable whether the practice is any more immoral or longer desirable than that which is so popular in "Darkest Manhattan," where "women unblushingly sell their daughters" for a musty foreign title worn by degenerate rakes whose personal charms and ability would be insufficient to win even an Alaska "klootchman."

TRUE AND FALSE IN SPIRITUALISM. What Should People Believe and What Not? VANCOUVER, Wash., April 20.—(To the Editor.)—I desire to protest somewhat against the flippant and sarcastic style of the editorial in Sunday's Oregonian entitled "True and False in Spiritualism." No such conditions exist at Lily Dale, or elsewhere, as materialized spirits frequenting barber shops and saloons and walking the streets at night conversing at ease. Of course, these things are only said to cast ridicule on those who believe in the reality of the spirit world and of spirit communion. It will have no effect there, certainly, no doubt, and ridicule is a powerful weapon in the hands of one skilled in its use; nevertheless, neither ridicule nor reason can destroy a fact, and the effect of ridicule is only temporary and reason must be in possession of all the facts to arrive at a correct conclusion. One may be in possession of a fact for which no reasonable explanation can be found. Indeed, our most eminent scientists can find no reasonable explanation for many of the common facts of everyday life, or, at least, one which they may not be compelled to change tomorrow.

The belief in the spirit world and its influence on the material world is the basis of most religions. When such orthodox churchmen pray, he addresses a spirit god, and an answer to prayer is received, and spirituality is brought into the material world in accordance with laws governing the material world. All forms of religion have their frauds and dupes, and, to paraphrase a quotation of scripture, "the great fraud cast the first stone at the other." That the spiritualist movement is perverted by fraud is freely admitted by the materialist. It is not necessary to have an organized movement on foot to rob the ranks of these parasites, who fatten on the credulity of their victims and are obliged to push their way into most select circles. The work of such men as Professor Hyslop in assailing and exposing these frauds is commendable and they will have the support of all spiritualists who have the good of the movement at heart.

Not long ago The Oregonian published a list of men standing high in the scientific world, and who pronounced impossible in the reality of the spirit world and of communion therewith. Many of these men, like Sir Oliver Lodge, state an unqualified belief in the reality of the spirit world, almost to a scientific certainty. Many, after allowing all possible deduction for fraud, are ready to admit that certain facts unexplainable on any other grounds than spirit communication. The materialist surgeon says there is no such thing as a free lunch, and he declares there is no spirit world and no spirits because his reason fails to bring them into view. The materialist reasoner declares there is no spirit world and no spirits because his reason fails to bring them into view, because of their inability to see, declare, or prove the impossible and ridicule those who believe in the reality of these things. Many persons have a conception of music, is there, then, no such thing as a musical instrument? The Oregonian draws a decided distinction between faith and reason, and says that: "Faith never invented a material instrument, and never invented a street or prevented an epidemic. What- ever has been gained along these lines is the fruit of the intellect." Well, what is another name for spiritual force? Is intellect a material thing? Is it weighed and analyzed? Reason, you say, has given us electricity, but "what is the reason why electricity is?" Nay, has reason anything to offer as to the fact of being? No, for reason can deal only with material things and finds no such thing as a spiritual being. The spiritual philosopher reasons the cause-source of all conscious existence, and matter but the ever changing form which it assumes itself. "Spiritual things are spiritually discerned," says Paul, when the spirit has left the gross material form and taken on the finer ethereal plane, communication may still take place even by telegraphic communication takes place without the wire once thought to be so necessary. If reason can prove nothing of all phenomena fraud, one-tenth of the truth in the West will be lost respectfully. D. E. LUNSFORD.

REVOLT GROWS AGAINST BRYAN. Comments on the Situation From Different Democratic Newspapers. Utica (N. Y.) Observer, Dem. The Democratic party and the great independent vote of the country have been wronged and abused by the action of the party in the primary election. It is a disgraceful thing to give way to "the doctrine of despair" and candidates will be presented to the delegates at the Denver convention who have been elected by the people. We believe that one of them will be nominated. The Denver convention has suddenly become of supreme importance. The man who is elected will be the man who will be elected in a generation.

Judge Gray's Room is Growing. Boston Post, Dem. Judge Gray has already received the direct endorsement of conventions of miners in the anthracite region, in recognition of his conspicuous service as chairman of the committee on the part of the great strike. The Democratic state committee of Delaware has declared for him. His successful opposition to the nomination of Bryan as a member of the United States Senate is remembered at the South, where the movement for Gray is gathering momentum. And organized labor is taking up the call.

Thanks Gray Heads the Party. Lexington (Ky.) Herald, Dem. The election of Judge Gray to the Presidency would be in no sense an experiment. It is not the slightest question about his capacity to measure up to the great responsibilities of that office, and if the Democratic party is seriously to consider any other man than Mr. Bryan, Judge Gray ought not to be overlooked. There is little doubt that with Gray at the head of the ticket and the party united in his support, the Democrats would enter the campaign with a decided advantage over their opponents, and with confidence in the certainty of a sweeping victory.

Wants a Southern Man Chosen. Florida Times-Union, Dem. If the South may not name one of her own sons, let her at least choose the man who can command the additional respect that must be secured. But because she has this opportunity she should not forget that the exercise of the power implies full responsibility for the action. Let her choose the man who will stand up ahead. As against Taft, Gray or Wilson could carry New York and New Jersey. Where is the equivalent of this strength in the South? The South with equal certainty? We know the South will cast her vote for the candidate. We are not impugning the availability of Bryan or Taft, like Milo he has carried the South together for the man of her choice.

"You Are a Liep." Rolling. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. When one party testified in court in St. Louis that he struck the other when called a liar, Judge Tracy said: "That's right. A man who calls another a liar, must expect to be struck." Makes Kettle Out of Copper Cent. New York World. George O'Rourke, of New York, under arrest as a vagrant, to show that he is a copper-smith and can earn his living, made a kettle out of a copper cent and sent it to Magistrate Mees. Not Beavers, Just Gophers. Condon Times. If the first game of the season are any criterion, the Portland baseball team will occupy the most illustrious tail-end position of any team in the country. The defeated ones can now make a lot of money by going to work. Time flies. It's just ten years since we declared war on Spain.

HARRIMAN AND THE READING. One More Important Link to the Macnate's Transcontinental Chain. New York Dispatch to Chicago Inter-Ocean, April 19. Edward H. Harriman, "Wizard of the Pacific," apparently has transferred his interest to Eastern roads, and, according to a statement in the Wall-Street Journal, has engineered a project which will place the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company in the Harriman group, and give the Baltimore & Ohio entrance into New York City over its own rails, and make him a "billion dollar rail magnate." The Harriman group, which includes the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, will acquire entire control of the Reading company and secure a direct outlet in New York, and the entire project will be engineered by E. H. Harriman and his friends.

If this information is correct and the "obstacles not now in sight" do not "turn up," Harriman would, at their capital and mileage will present the following: Capital, \$10,000,000. Reading, \$10,000,000. Baltimore & Ohio, \$10,000,000. Philadelphia & Reading, \$10,000,000. Total, \$40,000,000. While this table shows the financial situation of what will be the "Harriman system" when present plans are all brought to a conclusion, the strategic value of the system is illustrated by the following list of cities reached by the lines: Spokane, Butte, Portland, Or., San Francisco, San Diego, Salt Lake City, Ogden, Utah, Reno, Nev., San Antonio, El Paso, Fort Worth, Dallas, Galveston, New Orleans, Houston, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Nashville, Yorkburg, Chattanooga, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Rochester, Philadelphia, Washington, Harrisburg.

Another table which shows the great extent of the Harriman system is given in the following list of cities which are traversed by Harriman lines: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Virginia, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Oregon, California, Texas, Louisiana, Kentucky, Georgia, Wisconsin, Missouri.

The only states, in other words, which are not traversed by the great system are North Carolina, Michigan, Arkansas, Oklahoma, the two Carolinas and the six New England states. Competition directed against the Reading, which in turn controls the Central Railroad of New Jersey, whose mileage is included in the above table, Harriman will receive a "billion dollar rail magnate," the first in history, and gains such a hold upon the railroad situation of the country that he will be able to meet any competitor who may attempt to meet him.

Another important feature connected with the deal is that with the construction of a short link in Central Pennsylvania, the Harriman group will control the Reading, the Baltimore & Ohio and will be given as short and as good a line between Chicago and New York as any other company. CLEAR DUTY OF CHAMBERLAIN. Why Doesn't He Retire in Favor of Other Statement One Man? Eugene Register. Now that Statement No. 1 has been "winning" and the "Coke" has been voted for by the minority party, should step down and out and let Coke have the honor. Before the primaries it was declared that the "Coke" would be elected, and the fight of the people to choose. As a result of the primary election, Coke seems to have received more votes than Fulton and Chamberlain in the Statement No. 1 issue. Chamberlain should quit. But will he? Certainly not, although he and Coke are both Statement No. 1 candidates. The facts are that the real political fight has just begun, a struggle in which the will of the people as expressed at the primaries will be reversed and the Chamberlain will be the victor. If the ingenuity and skill and powerful manipulation of machine politics can accomplish the work, in which case there will be some Statement No. 1 members in the next Legislature, when by their pledge they are forced to vote for a Democratic Senatorial candidate. If by any means the Chamberlain can be elected, Chamberlain should refuse to vote for Chamberlain, should he succeed by aid of the machine in landing the nomination, such Legislature should impeach or remove Chamberlain. Perhaps it had been advisable to have a fair proportion of enlisted men in each team.

"Horse" Waterston for President. Barrels and Bottles. What's the matter with Henry Waterston for President of the United States? Dean of American Journalists, prince of good fellows, Saul amid the towering array of great men Kentucky has given the vote. Like Milo he has carried the Democratic party ever since it was a calf until now, when, sitting securely astride Mason and Dixon's line, he alone is able to see the enormous bulk of the Democratic bovine that slakes its thirst in Lake Itasca and slashes its tail around Flagler's railroad until it tips Key West. For the Democrats to elect a water drinker—when it wants water! Not since the days of Grover Cleveland has the Democratic party had a candidate who has carried the South with such enthusiasm with which the name of Waterston would weld its shattered fragments from Texas to Massachusetts. The idol of the South, the brother of the North and the friend and defender of men who love liberty and justice everywhere, Henry Waterston stands today, in the ripe maturity of his powers, his prime, his grand old Cyclops and his country's Cincinnatus.

New Willamette Valley, Speak Up. Des Moines (Ia.) Register. A cow owned by a dairyman near Fonda, Ia., has produced an average of 6.5 pounds of milk a day for 11 days. On one day the yield was 30 1/2 pounds.

Incident of Chelsea, Mass., Fire. Boston (Mass.) Dispatch. While the fire was raging in Chelsea, Mass., four young women gathered around a piano at a street corner and sang "We Won't Go Home 'Till Morning." A fifth playing the accompaniment. All were homeless, and were trying to keep their courage up.

NATIONAL GUARD. CONTRARY to expectations, the strange question was not definitely settled during the past week and at this time would seem to be further from settling than ever. The committee is not ready to report yet, but it seems assured that the old range back of the City Park will have to be used for a month or even two after the opening of the outdoor season, May 1.

While somewhat belated, the report of the National rifle competition at Camp Perry, Ohio, last Summer, makes the revelation that the Oregon team made even a better showing than previously recorded by taking first place on the 1000-yard range. Every team of the 48 participating was beaten at 1000 yards by Oregon, and there isn't a more difficult