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PORTLAND,	TUESDAY,	FEB.	21,	1909,
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THE PLUNGE TO SOCIALISM.

It is the opinion of The Oregonian that the State of Oregon will not enter upon the business of construction and operation of railroads. The people of Oregon will hesitate. And then they will not do it. They will not desire, after reflection on the subject, to undertake the policy or system of public ownership. They will halt, at a proposition that would commit them to the general doctrine of social-That doctrine is denial of the 2sm. right of private property in any of the means and instruments of production and distribution. It require every energy of the people, and all the productive energies of the state, to be "commandeered" by the state. Of course "the wealthy and brainy men" who went to Salem on their mission of committing the state to construction and operation of railroads were actuated only by a temporary and thoughtless impulse. They meant well, but didn't look to consequences. In other words, they didn't know what they were talking about.

Since the railroads of a state are the most powerful energy within it "socialization" of the railroads would be the longest possible step towards realization of the whole doctrine of socialism-public ownership and direction of all industries of the state. It means confiscation, too, private property employed in the business of production and distribution. It means the socialist state. After the first great step shall be taken-public ownership of the railroads-the logi of the movement must sweep in all

the rest. It wouldn't come at once, of course There would be a long struggle. First, all the property of the state would be mortgaged to those who might take the bonds of the state for money for construction of the railroads. Then the state couldn't operate the rallroads without steady loss; and the whole system would have to be abandoned, or there would be universal bankruptcy. Meantime every interest of the state would suffer; or if escape were made, it could be effected only immense loss, in the midst of which a large number of people would be beggared;--otherwise the scheme would go on to its fulfilment in social ism, which would beggar all. But undoubtedly the simple people who are pressing this business have no idea of results, consequences or ultimates. Once embarked on the rapid tide, once the current on the brink of the precipice, is it supposed stop can be made, or that safety may be found in shooting Niagara? Hasn't Oregon, in her experimentation, in casting herself adrift from old moorings, gone far enough? The whole country is pointing to Oregon to illustration and example of dangerou All the wiser ones take innovation. sober counsel from Oregon's example. all the cynical sneer at it. Oregon has reached "a bad eminence," through the leadership of such men as Bourne, U'Ren, Teal and Chamberlain. And there are more, whose names may and doubtless will obtain mention "But why is it that the state Inter. can't build and operate railroads?" In the very nature of things it can-Since, in ordinary official administration, the state wastes immense sums, through the indolence, inefficiency and superfluity of officials, what would it waste in strenuous effort, like the construction and operation of railroads? If the state should undertake the construction of railroads the work would cost from 50 to 100 per cent more than railroads built under private or corporate direction. The labor unions would seize their oppordid not find out after all, because the tunity and politicians would have virtual or full control. The construction camps and board and lodging of the men would cost as much as the daily fare at the Hotel Portland or the Hotel Oregon. A "great state" would be compelled to yield to every demand. Do you not observe how the estimates of the cost of construction of the Panama Canal have increased since the Government actually undertook the work? At first, the estimates were about \$145,000,000. Now they exceed \$350,000,000, and they who are in position to judge believe actual cost will exceed \$500,000,000. Government can do no work for less than double what it could be done for by private contract. It is universal, Work equal to that done by all the officials of the City of Portland is done in any of the various lines of private business in the city for less than one-half the money. Sixty per cent of all the sums paid in, whether for city, county or state, would be saved by introduction and enforcement of the methods and principles employed in private business. Everybody feels at liberty to rob the state. Private business will not permit it. With the same money the private employer will get always results two to three times greater than can be obtained by the state. Everybody knows dozen times. it. On public work the contractor is always at the mercy of his men. But it is not merely in construction of railroads that the state would Operation of the railroads suffer. would be a far greater difficulty, and a continuous loss. The districts served by the railroads would everlastingly insist on lower rates; the men employed by the state in the maintenance and operation would dictate their own terms. In all this business the politician would be at work, with ceaseless activity. It is the opinion and belief of The Oregonian that the people of the state, foreseeing all this, and taking warning against it, will keep the state out of the railroad business, and rofuse to mortgage their property to the bondholders who might furnish the money their competence. They were not even surveys in the Pacific Northwest and around the world.

for the exploitation, and then have in their hands the power to enforce the taxes, through the courts, sary to pay the interest, and finally

the principal, of the bonds. No thought has The Oregonian that its appeal to the people of Orewill be vain gon on this question The appeal will be as sure, in its results, as the appeal was to them against the fallacy of debasement of the money standard. by free coinage of silver. This, till settled and disposed of, will be the one leading question before the people of Oregon.

A FOOLISH EFFORT.

The country will not approve the indictment at Washington, D. C., of the editors and proprietors of the New Vork World and Indianapolis News, and the efforts to compel them answer and to stand trial there. It is alleged that they have published libels against various persons, in relation to the Panama Canal. That is a proper subject of inquiry. But it should be conducted where the newspapers are published. The men against whom the libels are alleged do not reside at Washington; which is another reason why the trials should not be forced there.

It seems that an old law of the State of Maryland is forced and strained for this business. The territory of the District of Columbia, embracing the City of Washington, formerly belonged to the State of Maryland. Ever since the creation of the district the courts of the district have exercised the common-law jurisdiction of the state from which the district was derived. Libel has always been a crime Maryland, and so, therefore, it is held to be in the District of Columbia, This would be well enough, only it ought not to be strained for the purpose and to the extent of dragging persons from other states to answer for libel in the District of Columbia or In the State of Marviand, merely because journals published, say at New York or at Indianapolis, have chanced to send or sell copies in Washington or Balti-

These prosecutions at Washington are a mistake. They will come to nothing. Libels may have been published, but the fight over the prosecution will obscure the main issue The men of the New York World and of the Indianapolis News will be able to defcat the attempt to try them at Washington. President Roosevelt and Attorney-General Bonaparte have committed a blunder. The Distric of Columbia can have, properly, nothing to do with this business.

FALLIBILITIES OF THE COURTS.

In Collier's Weekly for February 20 C. P. Connolly returns to the subject of judicial fallibility, which seems to a favorite of his. In this article Mr. Connolly, who is a master hand for exact facts, does not content himself with denying that the courts are dilatory, that the judges are prone to exalt technicalities above justice, and so forth. He teaches by example as well as precept and gives some striking instances of the sins which he condemns. It may be worth while to comment on one or two of Mr. Con-

nolly's cases which appear to be unusually flagrant. The California forgery case which he mentions, where the defendant was trico three times and finally went free because the witnesses were all dead, merely carries to the logical outcome the policy of indecisiveness and delay which pervades almost every court in the country. The purpose of both bench and bar does not seem to be the finishing of business and having it over with, but to prolong everything to the utmost limit. Thus it is 10 o'clock ac cording to legal notions until 11 has struck, which, of course, puts a premlum on sluggishness. Any little inconvenience on a lawyer's part, a path of the great ships to sonorous neadache from the conviviality of the metal night before, idieness which put off every deck, all was instinct with life and vigor and concentrated energy. preparation too long, anything whatever, is sufficient pretext for postpon-And though with Kipling we may exing a case. To one who pays much elaim: attention to court procedure the entire Lo, all our pomp of yesterday is one with Nineveh and Tyre. business seems to be carried on as if i were a game between the lawyers scene presented by the rethe with the judge for umpire, instead of turning fleet, as, having circumnavithe most serious matter of civilized gated the globe, it passed in review be life. The careless, dllettante habits of fore the Commander-in-Chief of the the court-room are, at least on the Army and Navy and dropped anchor surface, incompatible with earnest in home waters, is one not likely to work. One of the principal reasons be forgotten by any one of the tens why busy men dislike jury service is of thousands who saw it, or to be undervalued by the millions who, the exasperating waste of time in lawthrough vivid descriptions, beheld in But this species of waste is of little from afar. The scene was one to close fitly the spectacular adminisconsequence compared with the endess succession of new trials. Is it not tration of Theodore Roosevelt and to a strange comment on the efficiency illustrate to the world his idea of of the courts that they had to try a forceful, strenuous, compelling power. man three times to find out whether he was guilty of forgery or not, and

The judicial motio reprimanded. ems to be, "Let the suitor beware." Sins of the bar are venial; those of the

layman are all mortal. Connolly makes the point, Mr. which has been made before, that our judicial procedure resembles that of England two centuries and a half ago. "It is hopelessly entangled in technicalities and neglects justice and common sense to chase after an impossible But if cominfallibility of form." mon sense were admitted to the courtroom what would become of the Dartmouth College case; the Income Tax decision and a number of other precious monuments of judicial in-

genuity? JUST A DREAM, OF COURSE.

Our Canadian friends should wake They are apparently in a slumup. ber such as brought those marvelous dreams to Allce in Wonderland. While Alice was wandering through dreamland, she saw most fantastic sights and imagined all sorts of queer things. The Canadians are doing likewise. A few weeks ago an associa tion of our Northern neighbors sent a petition to the Canadian government asking that a duty of \$2 per thousand levied against American lumber. That they were dreaming and in their dreams imagining strange things was quite clear from the wording of their

petition, which asserted that the Ca nadian markets were being flooded with cheap American lumber. The absurdity of this dream is plain to every one who ever read the American Economist or listened to the plaint of the American lumbermen who suffer much from competition of the Canadian lumbermen that a \$2 per thousand tariff balm must be continually administered. Now come the Nova Scotia coal op-

erators suffering from the same kind of a hallucination. They demand that a protective tariff be levied against American coal, and in justification of their demand point to the steady increase in imports of American coal at Canadian ports. Sales of American coal in Canada last season reached a

total of 218,000 tons, compared with 42,500 tons in 1906. Not only have the American coal operators driven Nova Scotian coal out of Atlantic markets, where it formerly Const a good sale, but the Grand found Trunk Railroad has now discarded Canadian coal and is using nothing but West Virginia coal, which h brought into Canada duty free and sold at a price which the Canadian mines cannot meet. If the Canadian government will grant the relief asked

will leave the coal and lumber tariff in a position where it can move in an endless circle and, if each coun try would continue to advance the rate of duty, in due season the limit would be reached and there would be no exchange between the two countries. The only merit in such a plan is the possibility it suggests for early annexation of Canada, which might be forced by such an arrangement.

A SCENE OF GLORY AND INSPIRATION Twenty-one first-class battleships were in review before the President of the United States in Chesapeake Bay on Washington's birthday! The Father of his Country could never, in his loftlest dreams of his country's greatness have conceived a picture of power and grandeur equal to that presented by this magnificent fighting force as it steamed slowly past the President's yacht in grand review Instinct with life, from the flags that floated at the vessel's peak to the men behind the guns; from the huge machines that moved in obedience to the silent commands of the officers who stood with proud bearing at their posts of duty; and from the waters of the bay that rolled away from the

the indorsement by the full committee of all of his recommendations.

It is now a certainty that the entrance of the river will receive proper attention until the forty-foot channel With the re is assured on the bar. newed interest shown by Washington and Idaho in Columbia River im tory of the United States mint provements, a deepening of the channel to the interior will naturally fol low. With the river entrance still alight delays causing some to business the of the shipping. past year showed greater proportionate gains over rival ports than in any previous season in the past five This gain will be wonderfully years. increased during the coming season as the North Bank Road has made accessible from this port many thou-sand square miles of new territory which in the past have paid exclusive

tribute to Puget Sound. Twenty-five feet of water in the river are slightly more than needed. so long as there are only thirty fee at the entrance, for in a very smooth exchange, together with his stamps sea vessels crossing the bar are in danger with less than ten feet leeway for swells; but the forty-foot channel on the bar is near at hand and we must be ready for it, with thirty feet in the river. So long as the Govern ment continues in its present policy of taking care of the work, Portland need have no fear as to final results.

One who says he is a reader of The Oregonian wants to know why the

paper speaks in such tone as it does of Thomas Jefferson. If this critic knew the history of the country he wouldn't make such inquiry. Jefferson was the man who, after the formation of the Constitution and the making of the Nation under it, for partisan purposes set up the claim that there was in fact no Nation, no National Government, but only

league of states, that might be abandoned or broken up by any of the members at will. This was the Great Rebellion. This was the Civil War. Jefferson was working for a partisan purpose. He was the evil genius of in the Rocky Mountain district, our National and political life. He was the author of Secession and of the Great Rebellion, and of all their consequences-including the appropria-tion made just now of \$160,000,000 for

only man in Wisconsin who "blew in" for the Senatorship. His expenses were \$107,000. Samuel A. Cook one of his competitors, pungled to the extent of \$40,000, and William H. Hatton, another of them, to the extent of \$30,000. Uncle Ike thinks it ought not to be laid up against him that he happened to have more money that the others. Our Jonathan got his nomination in the same way against four competitors, thus vindi cating the purity and excellence of the primary system. Of course, none of the money in these cases was spent for corrupt purposes. That would be im-

A bulletin of the University Washington presents a yery comprehensive summary of the literature of the Whitman controversy. It is the most exhaustive bibliography of the subject yet gathered, or certainly yet published. It extends to more than sixty pages, and gives the titles of perhaps 1000 books, articles, speeches and manuscripts on the subject. The introduction by Charles W. Smith, assistant librarian to the University is an impartial review of the controversy, with statement concerning the sources of the material. The bulletin is worth preservation by all who take an interest in the early history of "The Oregon Country.

BRITISH PRAISE OF LINCOLN. WEST NOW DEMANDS CENT PIECES London Times Likens Him Unto Wash-Era of Economy Sets In, Due to

Bargain Days at Stores.

California has had as little use for

at the San Francisco mint and \$323,

279.87 worth at Philadelphia.

States.

ington in Greatness.

London Cable to New York Times. Darwin's centenary occupies the morn-ing papers, but The London Times and New York Sun. The striking of more than 1.000,000 cent pieces at the San Francisco mint Lb The News publish leaders on Lincoln The former, all things considered, is a re-markable utcrance. In the course of the article The Times compares Lincoln with in 1908 made a new record in the hisits branches, for never before since the coinage of pleces of this denominathe coinage of pieces of this denomini-tion was begun, in 1793, had such coins been struck anywhere but at the par-ent establishment at Philadelphia. As a matter of fact, no need for the mak-ing of coins of this denomination in the West presented itself until within recent years, as the demand for cent pieces was confined almost exclusive-is to the Atlantic and Middle Western Washington 'Each then," it says, "piloted the Nation through a tremendous crisis, and both occupy thrones comented with blood

and tears, such as, we trust, will never again be wrung from the American peo-ple. Widely different as they were in character, training, and traditions, they were allke in possessing an unwavering faith in the future of their country, a to the Atlantic and Middle Western ates. In the West and Southwest which in the luture of their country, a strong grip of the essential rectifude upon which alone a state can be firmly based, the capacity to see right through the tur-moil of the moment to the conclusion marked out by the sternal fitness of things, and an unfluching courage and tenacity in steering their cours to the

States. In the vest and contract, this minor coin has had no purchas-ing value, was not recognized, and was seldom seen in circulation. In-deed, even at the present time there are many Western localities in which cent pieces are not accepted. tenacity in steering their way to that great end," In Colorado, for example; if a person tenders a 5-cent piece to a postmaster for two 2-cent stamps, he received in

great end." The Times then gives a sympathetic outline of Lincoin's life, dwelling on his early disadvantages. "It may well dec." It says, "that in those slient and repressed years he also acquired that moral stability so con-epicious in his hier life, and so wanting the second stability has been been been been. exchange, together with his stamps, not a 1-cent-plece, but a 1-cent postage stamp. There are no cent pleces in the money drawer of the postmaster, and he doesn't desire any. In a Denver store a certain commodity is quoted at, say, 17 cents a pound. The pur-chaser must take either 15 or 20 cents' worth. Nothing less than 5 cents' worth is sold. Apples may be 4 or 5 cents, but one apple is also 5 cents. those whose intellectual flame has en overfed with more than they ca convert to useful purposes. It is, at any rate, clear that when he did at length obtain access to the fullest aprings of in-formation, he showed immense assimilaive powers. The categories of though

5 cents, but one apple is also 5 cents, just the same. Now the people of the Centennial state are going to have a were fully prepared, and the filling in o he contents was an easy matter. Man chance of becoming sequainted with the little branze cent, for it is the in-tention of the Government to strike cational systems reverse the operat and the categories never get established ent pieces at the new Denver mint in nt nll The editorial concludes as follows:

"The maintenance of the Union this governing passion; maintenance peace, if that were in any way possil nsked

California has and as little use for the cent as other parts of the West. For many years no coin of less de-nomination than 10 cents had a pur-chasing value there, and in the gold days nothing less than 25 cents would but, if not, then by war, which he horred and which wrung every fibre his gentle and compassionate nature that terrible struggle, when all the pa-sions of humanity were let loose and H affections were almost forgottan. Lit iy anything, miners frequently rowing a handful of small silver eces out into the street as useless

coln never swerved from his attitude o pitiful consideration, even for those h held hopelessly in the wrong. The in weight to carry, the "2 bits," or quar-ter, being the minimum current coin. Times have changed, and the people a magnanimity of the man under along the Pacific Coast have been pulcker to adopt the cent than those most trying provocations from all side at once is perhaps the most strikin ong the many striking proofs of th the coin is used in such quantities that it has been found advisable to essential and massivo greatness of his manufacture cents on the ground, and "His tragic end added a deep thrill o

thus save the expense of shipment across the continent from Philadel-phia. For the calendar year of 1908 human sympathy to the appreciation o his greatness by the American people a greatness which, however, was in an event secure of recognition for all time. inns the United States mint report shows that \$11,150 worth of cents were struck

DRY BILL KILLS DRUG STORES.

About 2000 for Sale in Kansas, Becaus

of No-Liquor-Sale Law, Topeka, Kan., Dispatch

Do you want to buy a drug store at your own price? If so, come to Kansar and take your pick of more than 2000 which are on the market. Nearly every country paper these days have from one to a dozen advertisements read-ing: "For Sale-Cheap; a drug store

owner desires to retire from business. The secret of the sudden determina tion of so many druggists to retire 1 that the Legislature is about to pas a law cutting them out of their chies

source of revenue-the liquor trade. The Senate bill already passed stop the sale of liquor by the drug store When.

joint" cases. Legialators say th

Natural Selection.

pliched camp deep in the wilds of the Northwest last year a telephone con-stituted a part of the camp outfit. He for any purpose whatever. It is the most drastic laws enaced in any state on the prohibition question. It not couldn't overcome the wire habit. when he tried to lose himself in the continuous woods where rolls the Oreonly provides for absolute prohibition but also restores the inquisition and gon. Not even during a short vacation can he forget the vast business ingives immunity to people who testify bill is bound to become a law, druggists seem to think so too. terests which center about his name

Some are in bondage to the exactions of society. Some are in servitude to gambling. But Harriman is a slave to Charles Darwin, final words of the "Origin of Species," 1859. It is interesting to reflect that these the wire habit. Where he is, there may the telegraph and telephone be in is interesting to relieve that these elaborately constructed forms, so dif-fering from each other, and dependent on each other in so complex a imm-ner, have all been produced by law acting around us. These laws, taken in the largest sense, being Growth with Reproduction; Inheritance which is al-most devided by reproduction. Variafound. Wires follow him as the Con-stitution follows the flag. To direct and to achieve is tonic to him. To be wholly isolated from business and to get beyond the sound of the click the telegraph instrument and the ring of the telephone makes him uneasy

most implied by reproduction: Varia-bility, from the indirect and direct ac-tion of the external conditions of life It would be better for him if he could wholly throw off financial care during and from use and disuse; a Ratio o

Life's SunnySide

Philander C. Knox, the prospective Secretary of State, taiked at a recep-tion at Valley Forge of an impudent politician.

"The impudence with which he de-demands his favors," said Mr. Knox, "reminds me of the impudence of young John Gaines, a Brownsville boy. "One Winter day in Brownsville the skating was good and a game of hockwas proposed.

John Gaines, his skates over his arm, rang the bell of one of our old-est inhabitants, an 1812 veteran, with a wooden leg. "'Excuse me, sir,' he suid, 'but are

you going out today?" "'No. I believe not,' replied the vet-eran kindly, 'Why do you ask, my

""Because if you are not,' said John Gaines. "Id like to borrow your wooden leg to play hockey with.""-Cincinnati Enquirer

. . .

Two belated disciples of Bacchus staggered arm in arm up Walnut street about 1 o'clock the other morning. The street was dark, except for a single ground glass globe that blazed in front of an apartment-house. One of the in-obristos spying this lone light, observed:

"Oh, look at she moonsh." The other seriously contradicted him saying: "That ain't no moonsh, zash

sun." This started an argument which lasted for several minutes, as to whether the globe was the moon or the sun. Finally they decided to leave it to the first passer-by, who happened to be another "happy" gentleman. They stopped him, and pointing to the globe,

Settle an argument, old pal; is that the moon or the sun?

The moon or the sum? The third party stared knowingly at the globe for several minutes before he shook his head and replied: the

"Gentiemen, I really couldn't tell you, I'm a stranger in this town."-Phila-delphia Record.

James Whitcomb Riley is evidently no believer in the greatness or endur-ing quality of modern literature. Some time ago a friend was talking to him about the god times the novelists of today have compared with those of the

"You modern writers don't work so hard," he said. "and you are paid twenty times as much as you ought

Mr. Riley gently shook his head. "You labor under a misapprehension, my boy," he replied. "The chief differ-ence between the old authors and those of today is simply this: They died and their works live; our works die and we live-as best we can."-Judge.

"I told her that I admired her for

her noble qualities of heart and mind, for her intellect and a lot more off the same roel

e same res. "Make a hit?" "I dunno. I think the best plan is to Il 'em they're pretty."-Louisville tell Courfor-Journal.

Why do you think your son is going

to be a gonius?" "I gave him 50 cents with which to got his shoes mended yesterday and he spent the money for a cigarette-hold-

er."-Chicago Record-Herald.

For years Mr. Clerkie has eaten his rugal but nourishing luncheon in a little restaurant half a block north from his office. He was an easily sat-isfied person, and what he ordered seemed always to suit him to perfec-The waitresses never knew him tion.

But one day things went wrong. The Her was raneld, and the bread so ist that Mr. Clerkle would not eat He did his best, and left the table diffor.

The next day the same thing ocsurred, and the day after there was no mprovement. He called the waltress "May I see the proprietor, please?"

he Incufred

"He's gone out," was the reply.

Mr. Cierkie became bold. "This is ridiculous!" he exclaimed. "I come here at noonlime every day, and every day he is out. Where is he,

A SLAVE TO THE WIRE HABIT. Latter Follows Mr. Harriman, Just a Constitution Does the Flag. Hartford (Conn.) Times. Edward Harriman is to live a few weeks in tents down in the southern part of Texas near the Mexican border Felegraph and telephone wires have been strung to the canvas city where he is to try to banish rheumatism and

apply the processos of recuperation. Harriman is a slave to the telephone and telegraph. The Union Pacific maginte finds it difficult to take his finger off the pulse of business.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, who is en-Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, who is en-tertaining William H. Taft, President-an outing, and conquer the practice of

pensions.

Uncle Ike Stephenson was not the

possible under this chaste and spot less system.

and he is powerless whally to throw off his cares for a holiday. Some men are fettered by drink.

MONEY FOR THE COLUMBIA. Oregon fared well in the river and

witnesses were dead? Suppose the harbor bill as reported to Congress witnesses had not perished, presumby the House commiliee and passed ably of horedom. How many times by the House and the highly imporwould the California judges have tried tant work already under way at the this forger? He might have given entrance of the Columbia will conthem agreeable and not too exciting tinue without interruption if the Senoccupation till doomsday. However ate approves. The appropriation of it is not the purpose of the numerous \$500,000, which is expected to last retrials to find out whether the until July, 1910, will not admit of rush used is guilty or not. That question s almost always settled at the first work on the project, but will insure enough new work each month gradurial, and since it is the only question ally to deepen the channel over the of importance, one would think that when it was determined the lawsuit har, and will also prevent any deterioration in the plant. The approwould end. But it does not end. priation of \$200,000 for operating a As a matter of fact, the question of

dredge on the bar is also of great he prisoner's guilt or innocence often ooks very insignificant to lawyers and value to the river, and of course to the entire Pacific Northwest. The jetty, appellate judges. It is the last thing when it is completed, will undoubtin the world that they trouble themedly insure a permanent channel of selves about. Appellate judges often order new trials when they know the at least forty feet at the river enccused is guilty as charged. trance, but pending its completion the Nice work of the dredge will be highly impoints of procedure and scholastic portant in maintaining a depth which rules of evidence loom so large before their vision that justice is obscured will enable shipping to enter and depart from the river regardless of gen-They overlook the main matter eneral weather conditions. tirely and busy themselves to find out

The \$100,000 appropriation for the if the trial judge did not in a moment Columbia and Willamette between of lassitude neglect to crook his finger or say "King's excuse" at some crisis Portland and the sea will admit of of the game. If he did, then it must all be done over again, even if the considerbale work on the channel and, supplemented by the work of the Port of Portland, will make an exevidence proves the prisoner guilty a cellent beginning on the thirty-foot

Mr. Connolly shows that this infanchannel which must be provided as soon as forty feet of water can be setile play with fustice is not restricted cured on the river entrance. The libto criminal cases. There is just as eral manner in which Oregon was treated in the bill is a high tribute much of it in suits over property. He gives the maddening history of a man to Senator Fulton and Representative who lost one hundred thousand dollars Hawley, and also to Senator-elect Jones, of Washington, who has for because his lawyers failed to make out a bill of exceptions on appeal precise ly according to the rules of the Appelmany years occupied a most important ate Court. The court held in a parposition on the House river and harbor committee. Oregon and the Pa allel case that the property was his by cific Northwest are particularly in-debted to Mr. Jones, for the reason right, but he had to lose it all the Of course it was not the apthat he has done more for the Colum pellant's fault that his lawyers were bin River than any other Congress regligent but he had to suffer for it. man ever sent to Washington by the His fortune was confiscated and he is Evergreen State. His influence on now working for wages by the day. the committee is shown by his an-Nothing was done to the lawyers. They pointment as a subcommittee to hanare still practicing before the court which licensed them and certified to dle all questions of river and harbor

lect, at Philadelphia, is the well booming patriotic airs from known author and physician of that name. He is in his eightieth year, and still seeks an outlet for his activities both in literary work and pro-

fessional practice.

Now there will be an "Omaha inci dent," to use the terms of the State Department, and, as Greece is not blg enough to fight us, we shall pay the indemnity and smile. While our ports on the Atlantic side are open we must run a profit-and-loss page in the National ledger.

Before having that special legisative session, perhaps we would better delay a week or two until other mistakes by the Legislature are uncovered; and then wait a year or two or three to see if it really makes any difference.

So some of the moral squad-which means the whole force, with notable exceptions-caught a member in flagrante delicto. Just let him offer in defense that he called to wind the clock and all will be well.

Before the matter escapes our mem ory again, we must suggest to the Oregon horticulturist who evolves the next first-class cherry that he name it the George Washington. And don't forget the front name.

The Oregonian is glad the fleet got back on a day easily remembered by a forgetful public. For the next year this office will not be bothered with inquiries concerning the date of Sperry's return.

Motorman Hull who dropped his fender Sunday and saved a little child, deserves a Carnegie medal, for he made a precedent in Portland,

If those Omaha Greeks were a few shades browner and cleaner and lived in a Pacific Coast city, the Nation would be sleeping on its arms.

Paper mills would better soon begin working overtime to provide for the referendum that will be on the ballot at the next general election

Sixteen battleships are back again to one country, one people and one flag. The heaven-born ratio again.

Has the custom of parades by the National Guard on Washington's birthday been permitted to die?

An extra session of the Legislature 'to which no expense must attach' makes a noise like humor.

Let all Portland wish that the days of fruition may be as favorable as the day of planting the roses.

The booming of guns at Hampton Roads yesterday sounded "Ready!"

mixing business with vacations.

A Million Attend Boston Revival. Boston Dispatch to t World, the New York

A big revival movement which has been in progress in this city and sub-urbs Since January 29, has already attracted 1.000,000 persons. There is said to be a religious awakening, such as this city has never before known. Two and three times each day crowds fill Tremont Temple, which seats 4000, to hear Dr. Wilbur Chapman, the chief evangelist, while nightly throughout the suburbs assistants apnightly

eal to throngs in the churches. No estimate on the number of con-verts made is yet obtainable. The great auditorium is filled daily

to the door, not with wo n hut well clean-shaven business and professional men.

Odd Observance of Lincoln Day. Beau Broadway, in the New York Tele

graph. The queerest observance of Lincoln day that I have heard of is the "reception" which the Madden boys are arranging to hold at Humburg place in honor of Nancy Hanks. The old trotting mare is in her 28th year and she is to be the center of a function which, it is expected, will

draw crowds from all that part of Ken Nancy Hanks, as you probably know, was named after Lincoln's mother by Hart Boswell, her breeder. He was the red-hottest Abolitionist in old Kaintuck and his zeal was still on fire when the mare was foaled in 1886.

Aged Dancers "Jig" for 20 Minutes.

Camden, N. J., Dispatch. At the celebration of the 78th birth day of J. B. Davenport at North Cald-well, N. J., in a house 114 years old, after dinner John B. Baldwin, aged 73. and J. A. Bogart, aged 80, danced st eral jigs. The music was fast, but the aged dancers kept up the jig for near-ly 20 minutes. Bogart was the last one to quilt, and he seemed wfresh enough to continue.

Plant Arzolla Kills Mosquito Larvae

Chicago Record-Herald. Consul-General Gunther, at Frankfort, Germany, reports that the Direc-tor of Fisheries at Biebrich, after ex-perimenting 14 years, has found that the semi-tropical plant arzolla covers stagnant water with a layer of about 2262 inches, which suffocates all mos-

him with mud and robbed him of \$50.

Washington, D. C. Dispatch. All the finger nails of the employes of the Hotel Walcott in New York will be cared for by a manicurist.

rease so high as to least Selection, entailing Divergence of Character and the Extinction of less-improved forms. Thus, from the war of nature, from famine and death, the most

the

a grandeur in this view of life, with its several powers, having been originally breathed by the Creator into a few forms

or into one; and that while this plane

beginning endless forms most beautiful and most wonderful have been, and are being, evolved.

Time Goes Begging in Congress.

Washington, D. C., Dispatch. It is a rare occasion when no one

can be found to consume time in the House of Representatives, but it does

to accept his generosity. He offered time to Foster of Vermont; Longworth of Ohio, and several others. Finally,

John Wesley Gaines of Tennessee, man aged to think up something, and h

proceeded in his characteristic way to

Mock Funeral Wrecks His Renson

Needle Travels From Heel to Hand.

Baltimore News. Mrs. J. O. Boehm, of Jay City, Ind., has removed a portion of a small needle from the index finger of her left hand. The needle was run into her best bits was run into

Cupid Carries Off Ten Employes.

Camden, N. J., Dispatch.

In six years, five saleswomen from the store of B. Saltzburg, of Salem, N. J., have been married, and Cupid has

carried five of his cooks in that time.

liven, things up a little.

is about 25 years of ago.

her heel two years ago.

has gone cycling on according to fixed law of gravity, from so aimple

"We expect him back any minute," said the girl. "He just stepped out to get his lunch."-Youth's Companion. exalted object which we are capable of conceiving, namely, the production of the higher animals, directly follows. There is

Frenchmen of every rank and class dearly love titles. The manager of a Paris insurance company was decorated with the Legion of Honor a few days ago, and the clerks in the employ of the company presented him with a piece of plate to which their visiting cards were statched. On looking over these he was a good day work of any other these he was a good

On looking over these he was a good deal puzzled and amused by the visiting card of the office "boy," an old soldeir from the Invalldes, who was employed to open the dors from 9 to 4 under the man's name was the title "the Em-perors orderly." He sent for the old soldier, who stumped in and saluted. "Of what Emperor are you the order-value draw himself up to attention.

valide drew himself up to attention. "I am the orderly of the Emperer," he

hoppen once in a great while. One day lately, "Sunny Jim" Sherman had two or three hours to parcel out to members who might wish to get 19d of their overabundance of hot air, but strange to may no one could be found to moment his concernity. He offerred said, "Napoleon, in petit corporal." "But he is dead. He has been dead some time," answered the puzzled man-

nger. "I dust his tomb for him," growled the old soldler .-- London Express.

Of Lincoln.

Phillips Brooks He fed us with counsel when we were in doubt, with aspiration when we sometimes failtered, with caution when we would be ramh, with calm, clear, trustful cheerfulness through many an hour when Marysville, O., Dispatch. Immediately following the holding of a mock funeral over a young man, Louis Fields, a young farmer of Wash-ington Township, began having serious our hearts were dark. He fed hungry souls all over the country with sympathy and consolution. He spread before the whole land feasts of great duty, and devotion, pains and his reason is now almost dethroned, and there are grave fears that he will have to be committed to the Columbus State Hospital. Fields and patriotism, on which the land grew strong.

The Very Best.

Abraham Lincoln I do the very best I know how-the very best I can; and I mean to keep doing so mill the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was

right would make no difference Chestnut Tree Burr Hurts Sight.

Philadelphia Record. Floyd Bennet of Sussex. N. J., walk-ing under a chestnut tree during a high wind, looking up, a burr struck him in the eye with such force that the sight

may be destroyed.

What Would You Dof

If I see a pockethook Lying on the ground Should I waste my time to look Till the owner's found? Should I widely advertise? Would that course be very wise? Tell me, please, what would you do If it were you?

If there's credit still unclaimed When my part is small Should I very much be blamed If I took it all? If the others did not care Very much about their share? Tell me, please, what you would do If it were you?

If there's any pie to grab Is it such a sin That a man should snatch a siab, Boldup butting in? If it's push and press for pelf Wouldn't you hog some yourself? Teil me, piezze what you would do If it were you? --Chicago News

-Chicago News.

