## THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1909.

# The Oregonian

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## PORTLAND, TUESDAY, NOV. 30, 1900.

## SECRETARY BALLINGER'S REPORT.

The report of Secretary Ballinger is a business-like statement of the af- tates and as frequenter of aristocratic, fairs with which his department has to deal. In the entire document there is nothing that can offer excuse for legitimate criticism and for this reason it will prove most disappointing to the army of muck-rakers who have been camping on Mr. Ballinger's trail for several months. The weak points in our land laws were known and under- It is a rare make-up of person that ood by thousands of people years before Mr. Ballinger became the administrative head of the Land Department, and he calls attention to these weaknesses, and makes suggestions by which they can be corrected. This is something that was not done by numerous predecessors who held office before the practice of muck-raking make had reached its present degree of perfection.

The water power problem, which invited more adverse criticism of the Ballinger administration than any other feature of the service, is dis cussed in a practical manner. The plan of legislation for the conservation of the power sites of the country is said to be the first presented by any Government official. Desire to avoid a repetition of the recent friction with the Forestry Service is shown in the suggestion that Congress shall define the powers of the Secretary of the Interior, so that in future there will no conflict between various officials. Secretary Ballinger's recommendation for new land laws will undoubtedly be acted upon, for the very obvious reason that the public land still remaining is of an entirely different characfrom that which was distributed under the land laws of twenty-five years ago.

In recommending the survey of all unsurveyed railroad lands, thus making them eligible for taxation, Secratary Ballinger has disclosed not only a new source of revenue from land taxation, but his suggestion, if acted upon, will also result in the railroads seiling or developing some of the immense tracts now held in idlences. The practical side of Mr. Ballinger's nature crops out quite plainly when, in criticising the kind of talent that is attracted by the meager salaries in the Indian Service, he as-Daid serts that "The Civil Service regula-tions are not adapted to the securing of thoroughly competent public servants of these classes, as the qualifications outside of Civil Service examinations are frequently more important than those determined by such examinations."

Taken as a whole, Mr. Ballinger's report, aside from its official value and significance, is the strongest possible into or perform anything, the decree the recent controversy. It shows quite conclusively that the Secretary was doing the best he could with the antiquated laws under which he was obliged to work. That he kept within these laws, instead of essaying the role of a dictator in his department, is to his credit.

A VERSATILE CITIZEN. Mr. C. E. S. Wood stirred the enthusiasm of I. W. W. members in a Portland meeting last Sunday by declaring himself an Anarchist, for which he was rewarded with foud applause and yells. Said Mr. Wood: applause and yens. Said ar: wood. I work with the Democratic party be-cause it is nearer my ideals than others. Yet that party would be the first to deny to me the tille of Democrat. I don't want it. I am an anarchist. That's my ideal. (Great applause and yells.) I believe in the anarchistic theory that land abouid be held only by those who use and possess it. (Ap-plause.) So I work with the singletaxers.  $2.50 \\ 3.50$ 

coming from Zelaya.

should not be, an immediate and sat-

isfactory explanation should be forth-

plause.) So I work with the singletaxers The Colonel-such he is sometimes called-is lithe in adjusting himself to varying degrees of wealth and social status. As attorney for one of the biggest land monopolies in the

West-a wagon road company in Eastern Oregon-he stands champion of a land system far more monopolistic than that which he denounced

amid cheers last Lunday. As attorney for the gas monopoly in Portland, he stands defender of special and capitalistic privilege that enrages the Industrial Workers of the World. As counselor of big banks and rich esexclusive social strata, the Colonel might seem disqualified from being the boon companion of rowdy, fetid Have-nots of the street, who howl for free anarchy, free land and free speech.

All of which shows Colonel Wood an unusually elastic, versatile man. can flatter such far-flung elements of the social body all at the same time. The question, "Whose man is he?" is out of order each time asked, either in high or low places. The Industrial Workers of the World regard the question unimportant and if they are satisfied, nothing more is needed to happiness complete-except

## THE STANDARD OIL DECREE.

anarchy.

Spokesmen for the Standard Oil Company have endeavored to pass off the adverse United States Circuit Court decree as a trivial matter, but they can hardly be sincere. If the company obeys the court's order, it will have to do something more than change its name and shuffle its shares a little. That trick sufficed in 1892, when the Supreme Court of Ohlo ordered the monopoly to dissolve; but the Federal Judges, as the full text of their decision shows, appear to have had its slippery ways well in mind and framed their decree expressly to prevent a repetition of that brilliant performance. Judge Hook says, in his concurring opinion, that one way for the Standard Oil Company to obey the court will be to turn over to the equitable individual owners all the shares of subordinate corporations it now holds. Thus the minor corporations will become truly independent, may resume the conduct of their own affairs, and something like competition will be restored in the oil industry

The decree is really aimed at the head of the Standard Oll Company of New Jersey, which, since 1899, has become majority owner of the shares of a host of other corporations dealing in petroleum and its by-products. This concern is forbidden to vote these shares and 'enjoined from even attempting to exercise any control over the companies it has devoured These minor companies, on their part, are forbidden to pay dividends to the Standard, and are ordered not to submit in any way to its control. Finally with an eve on the juggle of 1892. the Standard Oil magnates are admonished not to repeat it or to "enter into or perform any like combination."

sought to evade its snare by interpret- them by their fellow-men. But whening the law. Although on its face it ever one of them falls into disgrace. forbids all monopoly, yet, since its his spirit withers and fades. It would purpose was to foster competition, the be a novel spectacle, that of a man real intent must have been to forbid a exposed to the scorn of the world's certain kind of monopoly only. What population of 1,600,000,009 souls. kind? Clearly, that which is set up by improper means. The monopoly this would be. which necessarily flows from the ordinary conduct of business, no sane Con-

gress could have thought of making a crime. Thus, starting from the premise that the purpose of the Sherman act is to foster competition, the court reached the ingenious conclusion that it is not hostile to monopoly. All it desires is that those who establish monopolles should do so by legal means. Since the Standard Oil Company traveled to the goal by the wrong road, it broke the anti-trust act. The sin lies in the manner of the act, not

in the act itself.

## A PERSONAL STATEMENT.

Many persons have taken notice of an article on Harvey W. Scott, that appeared recently in the Saturday Evening Post (Philadelphia), and many, including brethren of the press, have sent in their compliments to Mr. Scott, for which he desires to express his sense of pleasure and gratitude. But he is unwilling to leave on any mind the impression that the article was inspired by him-that its publication was procured by him, or that he had knowledge that such an article was in preparation, or even was intended. Moreover, he never has assumed that the creation of The Oregonian was his own exclusive work, but has always assigned that credit and honor in largest degree to his associate, Henry L. Pittock, who is chief owner, and to whom has been due the

masterful business management that has carried the paper, through long years, to the success it has achieved. On receipt of the Saturday Evening Post, containing the article, Mr. Scott sent the following letter to Mr. Samuel G. Blythe, the writer, and a similar one to Mr. Lorimer, the editor:

PORTLAND, Or., Nov. 25, 1903.-Mr. Samuel G. Birthe, The Saiarday Evening Post, Philadelphia, Pa.-My Dear Sir: One, no matter how old, or how buffeted or batered in his conflicts with the world, never becomes insensible to good report. Is it a ardonable human weakness When you were here, I had no idea you

were contemplating such an article as has appeared in the Saturday Evening Post; or any article that could relate to ms. Not less surprised than gratified was I, thereore, to see your article in the paper dated November 27.

One error, as to fact, in your article am not owner of The Oregonian, nor chief proprietor. Henry L. Pittock, who has been with the paper much longer than I. is the man; and my property interest is that of a minority stockholder. To Mr. Pittock is due the success of the paper in business; and to him 1 am indebted for the oppor-tunity I have had of helping to make the paper what it is. I thank you for your kindness, and shall remember it as one of the things worth re-membrance "in this inclement clime of human life." Sincerely

HARVEY W. SCOTT

OPPOSING "THE BUDGET." The opposition of the Lords to "the budget," as the programme or policy of the ministry is called in England, is based not merely on resistance to the financial measures it proposes, but on objection to alleged constitutional changes. In our country, when members of a legislative body wish to can obtain no consideration alone, they insist on affixing them as amendments or additions to some large special bill that must pass-usually general appropriation bill. been employed little in the British wet nurse and all-round guardian. Parliament hitherto. We call such acts, "putting riders on the bill." In

No man ever suffered such an ordeal as

The mind of the earth has never been united on any episode like the discovery of the North Pole. No individual ever received such worldwide adulation as the first man who laid claim to discovery of the earth's northermost point. The disappointment of all the races of the globe would exert a force without precedent. It would unnerve and wreck any individual against which the force was directed.

Dr. Cook is now on trial in Copenfor all that life holds dear. hagen Should he emerge triumphant, the world will again unite to do him

But his tardiness in allowing the trial to proceed, and now his lack of stamina in facing criticism, have awakened very gloomy forebodings. The walt will probably now be not long continued. Dr. Cook should not have allowed the delay to run so long. Lectures, books, essays and banquets should have followed the "proofs," not preceded them.

An article from the New York Evening Post, printed on this page today, under the title, "The Moving Finger Writes," may be illustrated by an incident. A young Jew from Europe, whose descendants now are resdents of Fortland, landed in New Orleans, in the days before the Civil He saw in the slave auction War. mart of that city-which is still to be seen-a young woman, nearly white, put up for sale; and he saw lustful rufflans pass their hands over her limbs and bust, and then bid on while the auctioneer tried to her. catch the eye of the next man who would raise the bid. This made that young Jew an abolitionist, and he went north as soon as he could, where himself and descendants-though he passed away years ago-have ever since been uncompromising oppon-ents of the political party that stood for such things, and of the party that stands as its regular and natural successor today. In these past days polltics have meant something, indeed.

In Alabama the prohibition amendment is heavily beaten. Yet the ardent Prohibitionists expected it to win; and there was general scurry of pollticians to that side. It was believed that if prohibition could carry in any state where the agitation is now in progress, it would win in Alabama.

The adverse vote is a mark in the turn of the tide. Yet Alabama is one of the states where there is a very heavy negro population; and the demand for prohibition in the South has had its "W main inspiration from the cry. must keep licker from the nigger.' But white men, even for that cry, are not willing to be absurd. Alabama, however, will keep her local-option law.

The noble red man is participating in the prosperity that accompanies

dollar wheat. Under the stress of high-priced wheat and plenty of renters, Indian lands on the Nez Perce reservation are being rented for \$9 per acre for the two-year period. This is a heavy advance over the 50 cents and \$1 per acre formerly paid for lands on some of the reservations; but, with good crops and good prices, the renters will probably make money. force their special measures, which Unfortunately for the conservation of the soil, the renter is less likely to take good care of it than a permanent owner would be. As for the noble red man, there is no incentive for him to ceneral appropriation bill. It is a engage in farming so long as Uncle Sam performs all of the duties of a

BRYAN'S NEW ISSUE.

The Paramount Thing Now Will Be Writer Says Explorer Is Seandalized Prohibition. by Mercenary Detractors. PORTLAND, Or., Nov. 28.-(To the Ed-tor.)--Why has The Oregonian so lately ind suddenly "flopped" on the North Lincoln, Neb., Special to New York Times. The new issue which William J. Bryan and suddenly "flopped" on the North Pole controversy? Time was but recently is preparing to force on the Democratic party is prohibition. Within a month he when the versatile scientific member of vill make an announcement which will the editorial staff went out of the way and appropriated every opportunity to give Dr. Cook credit for his great discovplunge the party into bitter strife, and will bring about a complete realignment ery and the priority that goes with it. But of lake those of us who are still loyal to the intrepid doctor have been pained at the ironical, spiteful and sarcastic of the present factions. If the attack on the liquor interests is successful, and the rank and file follow him, Mr. Bryan expects to find himself at the head of a squibs directed against Dr. Cook, the last

party with a living issue. The announcement will be made in a Has The Oregonian resolved to abandon series of articles which Mr. Bryan has Dr. Cook, now that he has been scan-Dr. Cook, now that he has been scan-dalized by a horde of mercenary and con-tumelious detractors and ally itself on the side of the military aristocracy and already prepared, and which will soon be published. In which he makes an attack on the saloon and liquor interest. By hose who nave been permitted to read these articles it is said that Mr. Bryan silk-stocking class, who alone have here-tofore defied fair play and defied Poury 7 And does the mere fact that Colonel Roosevelt has nodded the imperial head has used the strongest language at his command in his characterization of the liquor trade. While these articles are appearing in print Mr. Bryan will be in South America, and so will escape per-sonal participation in the trouble which his military friends? will follow.

us have fair play along with It. STEPHEN JOHNSON. At the outset Mr. Bryan's efforts for prohibition are to be confined to Ne braska, but afterward they are to be exbranks, but alterward they are to be the tended to other states until the National party will be involved. With the South, the stronghold of Democracy, already largely on the side of prohibition. Mr. Bryan will wage his chief battles in the Nath and Wort sudden "flop." At the outset of the Polar controversy, it insisted upon affording Dr. Cook full opportunity to establish his claims. It also regarded North and West.

Peary's attitude as unfair and unworthy Mr. Bryan lays his defeats in former of a great explorer and believes his later campaigns to the liquor interests, which, he beliaves, have made use of the Demochange of conduct praiseworthy. ratic party whenever it was needed and Dr. Cook has had every opportunity at other times have "knifed" its candi-dates. For the sake of party harmony he to confirm the bellef, that most of the world shared, of his success. But nearly all observers admit he has not been accused of attempting to "get even," to ecome out in the open. Mr. Bryan says he is not now a candidate for any office, but Nebraska party leaders think he expects has never taken a stand, but now he he new movement will make him Senator by one pretext after another. Meanwhile In this state Mr. Bryan's action will other explorers have been striving with not President.

considerable success to show Cook's exsimply tear the Democratic party to pieces. He has confided in many of the ploit necessitated impossibilities in trans pleces. He has confided in many of the "wheel leaders and has been told by the "wheel horses" that they cannot follow him. Just as soon as Mr. Bryan has left for South America the fight on him will be-gin. Men who oppose him say this trip Cook, until even his stanchest defenders ping," then let Dr. Cook's friends make was planned because Mr. Bryan realized what strength would be arrayed against him, and wanted to be beyond the reach the most of it. Should Dr. Cook prove his claims, the of any influences which might cause him whole world will unlte in his acclaim

o discontinue his attacks. It is said that Mr. Bryan will make

It is said that Mr. Bryan will make the fight in Nebraska on the Insertion of a county-option plank in the Democratic platform. On that he will lose the sup-port of Governor Shallenberger, who is standing on the present daylight saloon act and expects re-election on a platform affirming the efficacy of that law. An-other man who will be against him is other man who will be against him is Mayor James Dahlman, of Omaha, who ins, for years, been known as Bryan's "closest personal and political friend." He stands on a "personal-liberty" plan and will be a candidate for the Governor plank

hip on It. The Omaha World-Herald, which has supported Bryan in his every campaign, in a recent editorial announced that the posi-tion of the party on the liquor question would be determined by the entire party and not by any one man or set of men, and gave as its judgment that the Nebraska Democracy could, under no cir-cumstances, be brought to adopt the ounty option plank.

county option plank. When the last article of the series which Mr. Bryan has prepared is printed it will be seen that be has burned all bridges behind him; that he has staked his political existence on the outcome. He will put this issue above tariff, finance, truths and outcome. finances, trusts, and every other question.

#### Ed Howe's Philosophy.

Atchison Globe An unhappy woman always looks appler than an unhappy man. It isn't always safe to bet that the

nan who isn't prejudiced isn't interested.

If you are clever and coax a weaker man to do a thing he shouldn't do, you are next door to dishonest.

The winning policy is the one poli-ticians are greatly interested in, al-though they don't talk about it much. It is said of Daysey Mayme Appleton that she is the only girl who ever visited in the country who could slop

he hogs and at the same time wear a soulfoul expression

ore important than the Ten Command-

The farther a man can travel away

Even if a man understood anything

cent in.

who will give iotation, being in the nature of a gif

ALL PLAY AT CABINET MEETING! CALLS DR. COOK SPITE VICTIM.

No Important Matters Are Considered; Oh, No, Indeed!

Washington Special to New York Sun, November 20. Far be it from any person connected

indirectly, inferentially monetarily with the Cabinet of President. Taft to say what occurred at the meeting today, and it was vory far from any one from the President himself to the third assistant secretaries of departments.

Of course, the session lasted only three hours and there were but a few unimportant matters, such as the selection of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, the Standard Oil decision, the Nicaraguan affair, the President's forthcoming mes sage, the proposed amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law and the interstate commerce act that might have come up. True, the naming of an assistant Secretary of the Treasury, an Assistant Secre tary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, a Surveyor of the Port of New York, a First Assistant Postmaster-Genof approval toward Peary from out the African jungles mean anything more than cral could have been considered, but

then, no matter One by one the Cabinet officers came out from the Cabinet-room today. Socre-Let The Oregonian justify itself and let tary Knox said there hadn't been any talk of the Nicaragua dispute; Secretary Meyer and Secretary Dickinson affirming; Secretary MacVeagh said there hadn't been any talk about the sugar trust; At-torney-General Wickersham said the Standard Oll decision hadn't come up; Secretary Nagel said appointments were not considered, and Secretary Hallinger said he hadn't asked for the dismissal of Gifford Pinchot or proffered his own resignation.

Nobody asked about the Roosevelt conspiracy and the "Return from Elba." The Postmaster-General hurried out while the ingry newsgatherers were busy tele phoning the important Cabinet news to their offices, so nobody saw him. Secre-Wilson, everybody knew, hadn't tary talked about agriculture, because there are no boll weevil or cattle diseases or Pattens roaming ground the country just

Secretary Carpenter was asked later b the day what was under discussion, and he in turn asked Mr. Tafi. When Mr. Carpenter came out he said that there wasn't anything that could be said about the meeting. Prohably marbles were played. It was a gloomy day outside, any-how, and three hours' recreation would make new men of every one there

#### THE MOVING FINGER WRITES.

### And Having Writ, Nothing Can Blot Out a Word of It.

New York Evening Post. We do not know whether the report is or is not true that Confederate vet-erans are besieging President Taft to erans from the walls of the Lee man-sion in Arlington Cometery these words Detect G increased descriptive of of Robert G. ingersoll descriptive of sinvery:

Survery. The past rises before us, and we see four millions of human beings governed by the lash-we see them bound hund and foot--we hear the stroking women through tanged swamps. We gee babes sold from the breasts of mothers. Cruelty unspeakable! Outrage infinite!

Whether the Confederate have their way or not, we think nobody in the North-or in the South, for that matter-need lose an hour's sleep over it. The story of slavery is writ in places innumerable. If it was the beneficent institution some latter-day Southern writers and novelists of the type of Thomas Nelson Page would have us believe, than the facts will all be found in the contemporary records of the South itself. Most, if not all, of the whip-scarred backs of slaves have gone the way of all mortality; but in the files of Southern and Northern newspapers, in the voluminous records  $\sigma t$  Congress, in the speeches of Southern men, the diaries of Southern women, the letters of four gen-erations and in the court records of a century, the truth lies embalmed for him who would study it. Can an inscription at Washington affect this? No more than the erection of a statue to Robert E Les in the National Capitol can free him from the reproach of having chosen to lead the forces that battled for human bondage. Lee's nobility of private char-acter is now one of our National posses-sions, but his place in history is not to be settled by erecting a memorial to him in the Congressional Chamber of Horrors, any more than the building of a monument to General A. E. Burnside in Bos

an incompetent commander.

Washington (D. C.) Cor. New York Tri-So great is the demand for pews in St. John's Episcopal Church-which is immediately opposite the White House but with the beautiful Lafayette Square in-

pewowner dies or permanently leaves Washington, D. C., and a pew was recently purchased in this church for \$3000, the highest price on record. New York prices for pews easily surpass the Washington, D. C., record. A pew in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church has been sold for \$5000. The costliest pews in the metropolis, and probably in America, are in Temple America, are in Emanu-El, Fifth avenue and Forty third street. For annual rentage in this synagogue \$6000 has been paid. Average third street. entais are from \$2000 to \$5000. The price for a pew rented just for the two holidays of the Passover and New Year,

in Spring and Autumn, reaches \$600. Last year \$615 was paid for two seats. Old Trinity Church has few pews to sell and limits its price to \$125, plus an-nual ground rent of about \$25, but a pew offered recently in the settlement of an

St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal ton will make of him anything else than

estate brought \$500.

Church once received \$30,000 for a pew, but this was hardly a legitimate market

As the Latin tongue used to say: "Magna est veritas et praevalebit-Truth is mighty and will prevail."

NEW YORK PRICES FOR PEWS. \$6000 Annual Rental Has Been Paid for One in Temple Emanu-El.

tervening-that it is the custom to place auction whenever a

ne appearing in today's Sunday

big stick impulsiveness to favor one of

The Oregonian has made no late or

first of all America. The Oregonian has

vished Cook could do this and in com

mon with many other newspapers has

spoken for him. It confesses it is disap-

pointed, although it will not say it dis-

selleves him. The world is now in the

Missouri frame of mind of, "show me."

#### THE NICARAGUAN CRISIS.

The Nicaraguan trouble seems to be nearing a crisis, with the chances strongly favoring the revolutionists For a good many reasons it would probably be a good thing for the world at large if Estrada should defeat Zelaya, who has made such a sorry mess of his government. If Estrada shall be successf 1, it will enable the United States to keep clear of a situation in which our right and our duty are somewhat hazy. Just at present there is a mighty roar because President Zelaya has shot two American citizens. Without due consideration for the strained situation and any possible good reason for the shooting of our citizens, some warmblooded neonle are insisting that the American Navy be sent down to blow the diminutive Central American Republic off the map.

In the absence of definite knowledge of the causes that led up to the shooting of the Americans, it might be well for this country to lie back and trust in Estrada's prowess to avenge the outrage, along with the rest of the avenging he is now engaged in. One point is reasonably clear, and that that every American citizen of average intelligence who goes to Central America ought to be sufficiently familiar with the customs and laws of But the Government brought forward the country to avoid mixing up in the frequent "family rows" that have made these countries notorious. Zelaya may be and probably is a bloodthirsty dictator, but for the time being he is the recognized head of the Nicaraguan government. His country being recognized by the United States as an independent nation, none of our wandering American citizens has a right to take part in a rebeilion amazingly like something more tangiagainst it.

There is not the least possible excuse for Americana voluntarily taking up arms against Zelaya, for they cannot even plead patriotic reasons such as are supposed to animate the native followers of Estrada. If the Americans who were executed had actually taken up arms against the Nicaraguan government, their position in the eyes the world would be not at all different from that of a couple of Nicaraguans who might enter the United itates and join an army of revolutionists who were seeking to overthrow our own government. As a nation, we are perhaps inclined to his competitors if he can, and secure however. et excited over alleged insulis to our the whole for himself. In other flag and our people before we com- words, competition involves a neces plete the analysis of the outrage. This sary trend toward monopoly. This sequences in the present case, and will out forbidding competition itself. The to a false Pole-discoverer. Some men ourse might lead to unpleasant confollowers are successful. If they this innate contradiction. They ing for the good or evil opinion of

is an effort by the Circuit Court to give profound and far-reaching effect "Britain they call it "tacking." So we to the Sherman anti-trust act of 1890. The Judges declare that the Standard Oll Company has violated both the first and second sections of this act.

The first section makes illegal every contract, combination or conspiracy in restraint of interstate or foreign commerce. At first glance, this seems to forbid any combination by which a company or an individual might seek to widen a business, for all such acts restrain commerce in a certain sense. The court reasons, however, that restraint must be the obvious and necessary purpose of the combination, to bring it under the ban. If the main purpose is clearly to extend business, while the restraint is incidental, the Sherman act is not violated. Judge Hook tries to make the point plainer by saying that the restraint must be 'appreciable, and not merely inciiental," in order to make the combination illegal. Perhaps this really does help one to understand what the

ourt means, if we take "appreciable" in the sense of "important" "weighty," which is not its most usual meaning. The decision maintains that the

restrain trade.

principal purpose of the Standard Oil Company in combining the minor corporations was not to extend its legitinate business, but to restrain trade. The Government need not have taken the trouble to prove that trade had actually been restrained. It was sufficient to show that the Standard had the power to do so. The possession of the power, says the court, implies an intent to use it. Otherwise, should anybody bother to acquire it? evidence that the Standard's restraint of trade was a good deal more than a mere unfulfilled purpose. According to the bills of the prosecution, it had secured rebates from the rallroads. made contracts limiting the output of competitors, bribed the employes of rallroads to betray business secrets.

tive or Tory organs that it is improper and unconstitutional, as explicitly recognized by every authority, to 'tack'-that is, to take a measure which in the ordinary course ought to run the gauntlet of Commons, Lords and Crown, to disguise it as a Finance Bill, and then to force it into law by this transparent ruse." Such is the constitutional objection

to "the budget." It is alleged that measures which have been rejected hitherto and would be rejected again, are now presented, and are to be forced through, if possible, as budget The principal objects provisions. almed at, it is said, are these: The breaking up of landed estates, great

and small, by special taxes. The confiscation of liquor licenses without compensation to holders by the imposition f prohibitory taxes. The disposing of accumulations of per-sonal property by the imposition of heavy

These propositions are called revo-Doubtless they are. But lutionary. how far the British electorate may be disposed to support or to oppose them is to be tested by a general election. It must be admitted that under the electoral system the advantage is

argely on the side of those who resist changes of this kind. The opponents of the measure of the Comnons expect, undoubtedly, to win, or they would not so openly challenge the contest. Direct referendum on the bill they oppose even more violently than the bill itself, because it would establish a precedent which could not be resisted hereafter, introducing democracy without check or restraint and setting aside the representative principle in government.

### DR. COOK ON TRIAL.

It is distressing to think what the fate would be of a man who falsely asserted himself the first discoverer of the North Pole. The remainder of and sold its products below cost to dehis life would be an unending torment stroy competition. All this looks He would seek peace and solace here, ble than a mere theoretical ability to there, and elsewhere, and find it not. Wife nor children nor friends could heal his conscience. Every shadow The second section of the anti-trust

and every noise would awaken the act makes it a misdemeanor to "moear that somebody was trying to steal nopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or conspire to monopolize," interstate or his records and his honor. A ghost would certainly haunt him the rest of foreign 'commerce. It applies to his days and nights, and would not 'every person," and thus forbids indown; the scorn and odium of the dividual monopolies as well as those world and future generations would established by corporations. In applying the act, an obvious difficulty con be a very nightmare to him; he would fronts the court. Every person who grow irritable and malevolent; yould lose zest and nerve, and finally conducts a business of any sort, no matter how legitimate his methods become a physical wreck-all out of the dread of being "found out." are, tries more or less vigorously to For stones have been known to move and create a monopoly. He will drive out trees to speak."

What would the world 'do with such a man, if it found him out? No character in all history has ever suftrend cannot be made unlawful withfered the retribution that would come be happily avoided if Estrada and his Circuit Judges were clearly aware of boast heroically that they care noth-

The report of Adjutant-General Ainsworth shows a total of 4993 deread in one of the British conservasertions from the United States Army during the year covered. This is at the rate of nearly five per cent of the whole Army. The increase of desertions is attributed by General Ainsworth chiefly to the abolition of the Army canteen, the monotony of garrison life, and the facility with which not, and don't, young men can obtain lucrative em-

ployment in these times. The last of these reasons is probably the overshadowing one. The present is distinctly the young man's era in the industrial and husiness world. Army pay, Army rations and living under orders are not to the liking of the average young man.

from his family the more they can fool from his family the more they can fool fitemselves about how homesick he is. Evil doesn't have to carry any insur-ance on itself, for it can come out of fire, At the Seattle Fair, the Lewis Coun committee secured about 2000 amine, and plague stronger than it names of Eastern people who wished to know more concerning the reabout cooking, he'd still want to talk about the way he used to get good things, though they really weren't fit to eat. sources of that rich section. To supply that demand, as well as new in quiries, the committee has just issued a very fine sixty-four-page pamphlet. Occupations of Harvard College Men. beautifully illustrated, containing such facts as an intending settler wishes to learn. The booklet is published under authority of the Board of County Commissioners of Lewis County,

If our esteemed citizen, "Colonel" Wood, should decide to practice as he preaches, he will probably arrange to march on Spokane in the near fu-Meanwhile there will be great ure. curiosity as to whether he will travel on the brake-beams, blind baggage or in a boxcar. Of course, the luxury of a Pullman would never do when so per cent. many brother Anarchists are handling" their way to the bread and water stockade in Spokane.

Nobody would object to the "free meech" of I. W. W. members If they would go to work and cease being vagrants. A person who will not work has no rights which the community is bound to respect.

There is Democratic rejoicing over the primary law and the holy statement, because they have delivered the Republican party from party feuds. This is the Chamberlain and the Bourne argument.

If a law were passed prohibiting milkmen from delivering their product before 10 A. M., inspectors would then be out of bed and be able to do some work.

Portland preachers are holding a convention. They think evidently that they are violating neither the primary law nor the will of the people.

No. Jeff and the black man will not mix it up" until the day appointed; there wouldn't be any money in it.

Better a warm rain gale than blizzard like that in Eastern States.

An Atchison man party shortly, will have portieres nade of weinerwurst, and will give a brize to the one guessing nearest to to help the church to meet a debt. At St. Patrick's Cathedral \$1000 is the record pew rent. Two blocks above the cathedral pews in the temporary strucnumber of sausages in the decorature of St. Thomas' bring from \$1000 to \$1500. The attention of the woman who

thinks if she wasn't hampered by hus-band and children, she'd show the world how to make monoy, is called In Brooklyn the best Plymouth Church pews rent for \$200 each, and there are 14 of them. Other pews are as cheap the thousands, of women who are as \$5.

## Reflections of a Bachelor New York Press. A woman wants to get into society st

tean over the front gate. They are lovers. It is moonlight. He is both to leave, as the parting is the last. He the can protend she was always there. The average man thinks a latchkey is She is reluctant about to go away. She is reluctant a see him depart. They swing on the

gate. "I shall never forget you," he says,

"I shall never forget you," he says, "and if death should claim me, my last thoughts will be of you. "Til be true to you." she sobs. "Til never see anybody else or love them as long as I live." They parted. Six years later he returns. His sweetheart of former years has mar-ried. They meet at a party. She has changed greatly; between the dances the recognition takes place. "Let me see," she muses, with her fan beating a tattoo on her pretty bead. "was it you or your brother

American' College. Of a recent class of Harvard College hand, "was it you or your brother who was my old sweetheart?" "Really I don't know," he says,

"probably my father."

## Homemade Fire Extinguisher.

Of a recent class of their probable oc-oupations, as: Business, 135; law, 99; engineering, 54; teaching, 43; medicine, 41; journalism, 18; architecture, 16; the ministry, 12, and chemistry, 9. There-fore, out of a total of 427, leaving out sill many schemes callings are classed as mismen whose callings are classed as mis-cellaneous and who are undecided, busi-ness claims 31 per cent; law, 23 per cent; National Magazine. A simple fire extinguisher may be made at home, and if kept always on hand will sometimes prove of great value. Take twenty pounds of common sait and ten engineering, 12 per cent: teaching, 10 per ent; medicine, 9 per cent; journalism, pounds of sal ammoniac or nitrate of am-moniac, which can be bought at any drug per cent; architecture, 3 per cent; the ninistry, 2 per cent, and chemistry, 2 store. Dissolve these in seven gallons of water. Put in thin glass bottles holding a quart each, cork tightly, and seal to Balanc Memorial Planued in Paris.

tles.

event evaporation. When a fire breaks Washington (D. C.) Herald. An association styled "Les Amis de Balzac" has been formed in Paris to buy the house in which the novelist out throw one of these bottles so that it will break in or near the flames; or if this is not possible, break off the neck of the bottle and scatter the contents on the fire. This has been tested. Some-times it is necessary to use several botdied, and in which he lived for the last six or seven years of his life. With the annual subscriptions paid in

## What Every Gambler Knows.

## With the annual subscriptions paid in into the treasury by members, the house has been rented, and a museum is now being arranged, containing sou-venirs of Balzac. The house is a one-storied building, with a garden, sit-uated in a quiet, somewhat unfre-quented quarter of the capital. Life. That it is skill when he wins. That it is luck-or bad luck-when

That everything is a gamble, the only difference being in the form. That he would rather mak, an honest living if it weren't such hard work. That it is always easy for the winner to find moral justification for gambling. Big Pennsylvania Tree, 325 Years Old. Philadelphia Record, Recently the largest tree in Winslow

## Oldest Town in Oregon.

CORVALLAS, Or., Nov. 29 .- (To the Editor.)-Which is the eldest town in Oregon, Astoria or Scottsburg? J. G. Astoria was founded in 1811. It is

a whole generation.

## Walks 42 Miles on Apple Ladders.

Boston Dispatch. E. C. Whittaker, of Hanover, N. H. figures that he walked up and down ders 42 miles during the apple-picking season. He picked 500 barrels this Full, the largest number in one day being 21 barrels.

#### Great Time for Savage Looiers. Chicago Record-Herald.

Among the humorous and human sto des in Dr. T. L. Pennell's recent book. Among the Wild Tribes of the Afghan Frontier," is one of a British officer in the Kurram Valley who interrogated an Afridi with regard to what was then considered a probable conflict. "Now tell me," said the officer, "If there were to be war-which God forbid-what part be war-which God forbid-what part would you and your people take? Which alde would you take? Do you wish me, to tell you what would please you or tell you the real truth?" was the naive re-ply. "I adjure you to tell me what is the "white word." "Then." said the old graybeard, "we would just all up have on our mountain toos watching you both our mountain tops watching you fight, until we saw one or the other de feated. Then we would come down and loot the vanquished till the last mole! God is great! What a time it would be

Laogfellow Gems in New York Sale.

Laogfellow Gems in New York Sale. North American. In the recent library sale of American authors, collected by Frank Maler, New York City, were 130 Longfellow Stams, many of which are notable for their ex-cellence. "Outre Mer" appeared in the original wrappers and uncut, Boston, 1833-34. The first issue of "Evangellow" in the original boards, uncut, with all the "points," a presentation copy from the author, tempted high bide. Among the other "leaders" were: "The Bellry of Bruges and Other Poems," first edi-tion, with the wrappers dated 1845, tion, with the wrappers dated 1845, having inserted an autograph verse from the poem "The Clock on the Stairs," first separate edition of "Ex-celsior," with the first stanza of this famous poem in the author's handwrit-ing, and the extremely scarce fourpage leaflet "From My Old Armchain." having an autograph signature of Longfellow attached.

## Secret Hotel Labels on Trunks

Notes and Queries. There is a secret code hidden in the botel linbels with which travelers' tranks on the continent are so profusely decor-nted. Globe trotters are aware that in Switzerland and in other countries por-ters or watters stick bills or labels with the name of the hotel on the luggage when one leaves.

The trunks look very ugly at the end of a trip and require a sound washing. I have been told that the place where these labels are stuck and the way of putting them-upright and upside down or crosswise-form an unwritten and susected "character." Forwarned, forearmed, according to an English proverb These labels speak, and tell in the next hotel if the traveler is generous or not, if good "tips" are to be expected-in short, what the prey is worth.

## Sugar Has a Stronghold.

Springfield Republican. In spite of the talk about the sugar frauds, the business of the trust continues good. The people must have sugar, even if it is refined by Satan and shipped to the ultimate consumer direct from the demnition bowwows.

#### A Hint to Roller Skaters.

At one of the roller-skating rinks in Dresden, Germany, a sign has been placed bearing this inscription: "Do not put your arm around the waist of your skating companion. It is dangerous."

# been 140 feet; spread of limbs, 71 feet; distance to the first limb, 36 feet. It was\_5 feet through 7 feet above the ground. The tree was an elm. Ac-cording to the annual rings it was be-ween 320 and 325 years old.

Biffingham, "sliced onlone scattered about a room will absorb the odor of

The Onion Cure.

London Anawers. "According to this magazine," said Mr.

"I guess that's right," rejoined Biffing-ham, "Likewise, a broken neck will re-lieve a man of catarrh!"

township, Jefferson County, was cut. It was located in the Paradise settle-ment. When lying down it was found that its height when standing had

older than any other town in Oregon by

## And This Was Love. Tit-Bits. A young man and a young woman