(By Mail or Express.) Daily and Sunday, per year.

Bally and Sunday, str months.

Daily and Sunday, str months.

Daily and Sunday, three months.

Daily without Sunday, per year.

Daily without Sunday, three month

Daily without Sunday, three month

Daily without Sunday, three month

Daily without Sunday, per month.

Sunday, per year. per year..... alx months... three months. BY CARRIER Daily without Sunday, per week. Daily per week, Sunday included. THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN. (issued Every Thursday.) Weekly, per year.... Weekly, six months... Weekly, three months. HOW TO REMIT-Send postoffice money order, express order or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency

are at the sender's risk. EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE. The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency-ork: Rooms 48-50, Tribune building. cago: Rooms 510-512 Tribune building. The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals and cannot undertake to return any manuscript sent to it without solicitation. No stamps should be

inclosed for this purpose. KEPT ON SALE. Chicago-Auditorium Annex: Postoffice News Co., 178 Dearborn street.

Denver-Julius Black, Hamilton & Kendrick, 506-912 Seventeenth street, and Fruenuff Bros., 605 Sixteenth street. Emsas City, Mo.—Ricksecker Cigar Co., Ninth and Walnut.

Los Angeles-Harry Drapkin, Onkland, Cal.-W. H. Johnston, Foursenth and Franklin streets. -M. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South Third; L. Regelsburger, 217 First avenue New York City-L. Jones & Co., Astor

Ogden-F. R. Godard and Myers & Har-Omaha-Barkalow Bros., 1612 Farnham; Mageath Stationery Co., 1808 Farnam. Salt Loke—Salt Luke News Co., 77 West

Second street South,
San Francisco—J. K. Cooper & Co., 746
Market street; Foster & Crear, Ferry News
Sinné; Goldsmith Brox. 236 Sutter; L. E.
Lee, Palace Hotel News Stand; F. W. Pitts. 1608 Market; Frank Scott, 80 Ellis; N. Wheatley, 83 Stevenson; Hotel St. Francis Washington, D. C .- Hibbit House News

Stand. PORTLAND, SUNDAY, FEB. 11, 1966.

IT IS THE END.

it does not become The Oregonian to eay very much at this time about the disclosures made through A. H. Tanner's confession yesterday, in Judge Bellinger's court. There needs no homily on the moral effect of this confession on the position and fortunes of John H. Mitchell. Almost alone during many years. The Oregonian was a critic, accuser and opponent of Mr. Mitchell. Many thought it was censuring him without just cause. These persons now-such of them as survivemay be disposed to revise the harsh opinion of The Oregonian which they entertained at that time, and for long afterward.

The wisest thing Mr. Tanner could have-done was to tell the truth, though it involved a most humiltating confession of misconduct and guilt, on his own part. When a man is wrong the proper thing for him to do is to get right at the very first moment he can. regardless of everything else. The proofs in the hands of District Attorney Heney were decisive. Mr. Tanner knew what they were; and it was credtable to him as a father that h fused further to imperil and to disgrace his son.

But though the part and place of Mr. Tanner are important in the development of this remarkable drama, he is ure—the man in high place—whom this confession involves, and who now can make no defense-let no one now name him but with pity. It is such a fall! Superfluous it is to say that such a career and such a fall point the most impressive moral that the history of Oregon has known. To think of that speech of solemn denial made with emotion and lears, and of the denunciation and defiance, in the Senate, less this revelation! But The Oregonian cannot pretend to surprise. It has readers by thousands who know why

The Oregonian could say much. will say little. It rejoices in no man's downfall. Enough now to say that Senator Mitchell was. He still is Senator -nominally-but that title to him is not even the shadow of a name-the name that has dominated the politics of Oregon nearly forty years. The only wonder is that this exposure has been delayed so long.

# MATING HEARTS.

February, which Henley has called "the moon of half-candled meres"-a description particularly appropriate to Multnomah County just at present-is chiefly notable for being the month wherein occurs Valentine's day. Half way through February the birds begin to mate, according to the old belief, so It is entirely fit that at the same period the young man's fancy should lightly turn to thoughts of making himself solid with his best girl. Your lover is only too anxious to find some excuse for a visit, or, if that is impracticable for the sending of a missive to the object of his affection. It is easy then to see how the practice of sending valentines became so popular that today we have even postal cards especially designed to facilitate this delightful duty on the part of the young man who yould "fleet the time corclessly, as they did in the golden world." It must have been of Valentine's day that Henley, who is now dead to the influences Spring, thought when he sang: The nightingale has a tyre of gold, lnrk's is a clarion call,

And the blackbird plays but a beawood flute But I love him best of all For his song is all of the joy of life.

And we in the mad Spring weath We two have listened till he sang Our hearts and lips together.

But of course such a pretty custom as that of selecting a valentine for the ensuing year, one whose colors might be worn upon her knight's helmet, as it were, could not go without burlesque, and so it comes that today we have valentines of all sorts, from the somewhat antiquated ones of pierced hearts and tender sentiments to the unadulterated comic." of which the only apparent

as possible. The latter are meant, so far as their meaning is ascertainable, as a lesson to the person who receives them, a dose of unpalatable truths that will cure the faults which prompted them. The comic valentine should chasten the spirit of him or of her to whom it is sent, to the end that there may be a reformation of character.

Valentines of this sort, however, are not valentines. As Lamb had a list of books that were no books, so all true lovers will class anything but an expression of the deepest devotion as mere trifling with a serious subject. When Angelina opens her letters on Tuesday morning she will find one from Edwin, and it will say, in the ages-old innguage of the lover, that his heart is plerced and bleeding. Angelina will single out Edwin's missive for a place with her other like treasures, and will subsequently do her best to stanch the flow from the wounded heart. This is that has enabled it to survive in this prosaic age, when Cupid is an outcast and civil marriages are the rule. It is a little tribute to Romance, a wild flowstreet, and long life to St. Valentine is curt letters of business.

### TWO ANNIVERSABIES On this day in well-nigh every lan-

guage used by civilized men and in nearly all almanacs which profess to recall dates of interest, these names will be seen-Abraham Lincoln, born February 12, 1809, and Charles Darwin, born February 12, 1809. Both were unnoticeable for any accident of birth. Both lived through long years of apprenticeship and preparation before being called to prominent service for men. Both wrote their names large in the history of our race. The one was robbed of his full reward by the assassin's builet at the pinnacle of his career, the other rounding out a long life of arduous work by the full appreciation of his services to thought and knowledge. Though a continent apart in birthplace and surroundings, separated as widely in the orbits in which they moved, each one born on the same day, they would doubtiess be set in the small group of the greatest men of their century, possibly as the two greatest for character and achievements.

Whether in the world of National, po litical and social life, or in the world of thought and pure knowledge, certain currents may be recognized, more or less effective at any given moment. No great world change or consummation, no great discovery, no great invention stands alone as the product of one man, but will be found to be resultant from surroundings operating on many men. In other words, the individual, with whose personality the mighty event is forever connected, who stands out as the hero of the movement is the embodiment, the representative of the environment in which his place bas been

Abraham Lincoln, born and raised on the border land between North and South in this Republic, nurtured amid food, clothing and schooling during childhood and early youth pressed hardly on him, was yet storing in character the seeds of patience, persistency, inadorned a cottage and created the atmosphere of love and happiness in an unnoticed home. So graced were the as he was who lived unnoticed lives. Union of this great Nation?

As he came to a late maturity amid

ekwoods social life other men minds, met him. He entered on the new environment. As he studied the thoughts of the Nation, its history its heroes, its struggles, its ideals, the issues of political life became the realities of his being. As the man thinketh but a minor figure in it. The chief fig- so is he. His soul was as the Marconi pole, gathering, receiving and responding to the electric currents in the free air. But the currents were there. He became thenceforth the central point round which were grouped the forces more remunerative. These instances which in the end sustained and confirmed the fabric of the Union of the United States. So settled is this fact ex-fireman and brakeman, now at the that the then impending war was won before the first shot was fired, won when Abraham Lincoln was chosen President of this Nation. For he stood for the winning principle, the free life than one month ago, and then to have of a united people. He saw clearly, as few men have done, he had the great endowment of clear expression, and he fought through to the end for his ideal. . The story of Lincoln's life and death should be familiar to every schoolboy and needs no retelling here. When the stage was set, the scenes prepared, the part learned, the other actors ready for their parts also, the star appeared. All the fine qualities of his nature served to adorn, but the force lay in his faithfulness, his truth, his putience, his patriotism.

On the same day, Charles Darwin was

born, a doctor's son in a previncial English city. In no way was he remarkable as a child, but as a schoolboy making acquaintance with the creatures of field and wood and burrow. He began the study of his life at the University of Edinburgh, and owing much to the natural science teacher he found there. Thence going to the University of Cambridge, and there studying specially entomology and geology. Just as he was about to leave the university the invitation to join the surveying ship The Beagle, then being prepartd for a five years' cruise, came to him. A place was ready for a young naturalist to the expedition, and, by the good offices of Professor Henslow, who knew him well, Charles Darwin had the chance to fill it. His father was averse to his going, but promised his consent if the son could find one sensible man to advise it." Charles Darwin tells us in the autobiographical sketch printed in the Life by Dr. Frank Darwin that he, disappointed, went to stay with his uncle, Josiah Wedgwood, and told him the story. This uncle, recognized as a sensible man, drove twenty-seven miles to Shrewsbury to advise Dr. Darwin to let the young man go. And he went. Here was a time when mighty issues on little causes

hung. For five years the little brig Bengle sailed along the shores of the South American Continent; anchored here, drifting there, now in this harbor, now in that, the deep-sea dredge bringing the molluses and crustaceans from ocean's depths, the ravines and river beds of the coast exposing the bones and relics of the monsters of the past, the Socialist and the anarchist, a genthe wide-open pampas and plains bringing to the naturalist the animals of toing to the naturalist the animals of to- of us who are still alive will hear it a Misa Gertrude Barnum, secretary of ants and his office expenses, are to day, the forests the insects, the rivers generation hence; but so long as the the Woman's Trade Union League, who cost the state \$5000 a year. In addithe fish, all were collected, noted, de-

tient, untiring, courageous, thoughtful, he was the best example of the advice he afterwards gave, "Collect coplously, secord accurately, and do much thinking." The human race on that continent was also carefully studied. The savage races of Tierra del Fuego were noted as examples of unrestrained feeling, used many years afterward in that most interesting book on the "Expression of the Emotions in Men and Animals." When Charles Darwin returned to England in 1886 he brought shat-tered health, having been a constant sufferer from sea sickness during the long voyage. During all the remainder of his life he was a most weakly man, and his life work was fought through only by the most careful observance of minute laws of health. The first thoughts of the doctrine of progressive life were suggested to him from the points of resembiance and difference beween existing races of animal life and the true use of Valentine's day, and all those of which he found the relics from past ages in the rocks, gravels and mud of the ancient river beds and ocean coast benches of South America," between 1831 and 1836. For twenty blowing in a chink of the paved years he refrained from publication of the observations and deductions, accuwished by all who have souls beyond mulated, pondered over, revised, and redrawn, until suggestion had been in his mind replaced by deduction from an ever-increasing mass of fact. Cautlous and repeated experiment on forms of life under selected breeding and rearing served to sustain the conclusions he had reached. The wonderfully parallel discoveries of Alfred Russel Wallace in the Malay Archipelago hastened the disclosure. When the "Origin of Spe-

> proofs often disputed, never subverted. The overturning of established beliefs made Charles Darwin thenceforward a mark for daws to peck at. The nost modest, careful and self-restrained of men became an object of bitter attack from most of the puiplts and many of the journals of the so-called orthodox faith. Calm in conviction, serene and unmoved under fire, his only defense was: "I seek facts, I study Nature. theology is outside my province." His life was one of continuous industry. In private life he was the most loveable of men. When he died in harness one universal tide of respect and admiration swept over the civilized world. His place was set, an enduring title, the man who, not invented, but discovered the law of progress by survival of the fittest, as governing the world. In the life and work of Charles Darwin is seen another illustration of the preparation by many minds and much labor of the conditions under which one representative, one might almost say, one incarnation, of the spirit of the age stands

cles" at last saw the light, men sto

in wonder at the simplicity and novelty

of the theory which it had taken twenty

years to formulate and support by

### FROM THE BOTTOM TO THE TOP.

out for all time to come.

A few days ago the Washington Legislature elected to the United States Senate a comparatively young man, who, but a little more than 20 years ago, was digging ditches, building roads poor surroundings, where the needs of and performing other labor of the commonest type. This new Senator, Samuel H. Piles, will take his place in that exalted circle of lawmakers a poor dependence, modesty, courage and have so frequently accompanied the faithfulness. Such qualities would have election of some men to high office. Last week E. E. Calvin, for the past year general manager of the O. R. & N. Co, and Southern Pacific lines in enreers of thousands born and placed Oregon, was promoted to the position of general manager of the Southern How came it, then, that this one Pacific system, with its vast mileage emerged, and lived to represent the extending from the Pacific to the Gulf of Mexico and with extensive branches leading north and south throughout the | quaint and amusing story. the awkwardness and roughness of that | entire distance across the southern part of the United States. And yet Mr. vin, who has been placed in charge of this great property and the army of employes, is just past 46 years of age, and less than 25 years ago was a telegraph operator at obscure stations in various parts of the West.

Mr. Calvin succeeded C. H. Markham, a man who rose from the humble position of section hand to that of general manager of the Southern Pacific, and left the latter position for one still are only a few of many with which all are familiar. There are A. L. Mohier, head of the great Union Pacific system; Ben Campbell, fourth vice-president, and in full charge of all traffic on the Great Northern, and J. G. Woodworth, general traffic manager of the Northern Pacific. They were all poor boys once, and all began at the bottom of the ladder, and they started the upward climb not so long ago but that their beginning is still a matter of general knowledge and an example worthy of the emulation of all young men.

There were no such vast aggregaions of wealth, nor such princely salaries, in the railroad business a quarter of a century ago as are now in eviience, but it is not difficult to hark back that far, and hear the wall of the pessimist who then, as now, asserted that there was no longer an opportunity for a poor man. But the poor man has been steadily coming to the front. We find him today just as eager and willing to

'Breast the blows of circumstance And grasp the skirts of happy chance," as he was a quarter of a century ago. The expansion on industrial lines has steadily widened the field for the talents of the poor but brainy man, and today those talents command higher figures than ever before. Nothing in the history of the past, or in the outlook for the future, can warrant the belief that the time will ever come when energy and brains will fall to command promotion and the financial emoluments which accompany it. Knowledge s power, and such it has been since the world began and so it will continue so long as the march of civilization is toward a higher plane.

All over this broad land today, in telegraph and freight offices, in locomotive cabs and in other obscure positions, are the poor young men who a quarter of a century hence will be managing the vast railway systems of the land, Burning the midnight off and working at any kind of labor that will supply them with food, is another class of poor young men from whose ranks a generation hence will come our Senators, Congressmen, jurists and others high in the councils of state. A new race of industrial and political leaders must graduate from the school of experience o take the place of the men who not so many years hence will lay down their burdens and pass on to their re-

We heard the wall of the pessimist eration ago; we hear it today; and those spirit of ambition and emulation fires

izen, there will be plenty of men of the type of Calvin, Piles, Markham, Mohler and others of similar worth, who will of American workers who have turn a deaf ear to all preachers of the socialistic doctrine of equality in man. As it was in the beginning and as it will be to the end, "some must follow and some command," and out of the ranks of industrial, literary, political and other workers will continue to come an endless procession of graduates who will prove by example that poverty is no bar to greatness and that there is always "room at the top."

UNEARNED INCREMENT. The other day one of the minor lights in the Standard Oil galaxy went out. His name was Charles Lockhart, he lived at Pittsburg a quiet and unobtrusive life. He started in after the usual fashion of the modern millionaire, as a boy at 12% cents a day, or 75 cents a week; he lived an uneventful life, and from Standard Oil of \$18,000,000 a year, or \$57,508 per day. These figures are taken from a reputable Eastern journal, which details them in a simple and straightforward fashion.

Nothing is said or apparently known against this man. He was just a minor star in the Rockefeller cluster, and took what was coming to him by virtue dated Virginia a peanut stand. Of course, such a growth and return is unnatural and wicked. But the question is how, rightly, to correct the condition which made it possible.

Submitting the pages written by Miss Tarbell, and the thunder and lightning of Thomas W. Lawson, to calm reading and liberal discount, is it not clear that secret rebates, the cruel discrimination, were the keys that unlocked the doors to this unlimited wealth? Let the dead and blood. That, when in open prosuch means.

SCHOOL IN THE OLD DAYS,

"The Old Red Schoolhouse," a sketch by Eugene Wood in the current number of McClure's Magazine, means much to those of a passing generation who alone will read it understandingly. The writer, who, in reminiscent mood, details the sports and recites the incidents of which the country schoolhouse of three-score years ago was the center; who, "merely as a matter of taste," defends the quality of McGuffey's school readers against all comers; who pictures the excitement that reached to the uttermost corners of two rival districts upon the occasion of a "choosing up and spelling down" between the puplis of the respective schools; who tells of "speaking pieces," the dread of which exercise in due time turned to assurance and made us a "nation of ciphering upon slates, and the surreptitious use of these now discarded aids to mathematical calculation for the game of tit-tat-toe-an indoor sport "entirely inimical to the study of the 'joggerfy' lesson"—such a writer is sure of a multude of readers whose eyes grow misty behind their glasses as the successive chords of memory are man untainted by such scandals as touched by the recital. The reflection tains but fifteen sections, but is perand the thrill that come with it that prayers of God only knows how many loving hearts-the tide on which all our longed-for ships are to come in-is setting toward the schoolhouse," are shared by hundreds of thousands of men and women who know the "little red schoolhouse" only as an illustration of a

Still sits the schoolhouse by the road and it still the sumachs grow

And blackberry vines are running Sang Whittler in tenderly reminiscent mood, more than a third of a century ago. The word-picture that follows these lifes has opened the floodgates of memory many a time, and still represents a reality to the rapidly receding number who learned to "read and write and cipher" in the "Old Red Schoolhouse" of the past.

# IN NEW ENGLAND.

The Fall River cotton mills strike, early in January, through the intervention of Governor Douglas, presented, among other things, a condition of self-restraint among a class of Idle tions of the State Engineer, as Orelaborers, 26,000 strong, that was highly ommendable, and, indeed, under the the arrests from August 1 to December 31, the time that covered the most distressing period of the strike, were only ing period for 1903.

Strong in the justice of their conten tion for a living wage; striking against a cut of 12% per cent in pay that had per cent reduction; holding out firmly in the face of absolute want in their week the inexorable determination of thoughtlessly handled. the mill companies not to recede from the demand against which they struck, ing but work in the mills, and the pinching economies that it provided, refrained throughout the entire period of stress and anxiety from noisy or only gain was a provision secured by stream system to the State Attorneythe intervention of Governor Douglas for a sliding scale which may mean

an increase in wages later on. Economic questions involved in this strike of New England workers, who are among the most patient, self-re-The situation is one not readily comtwo sides that belong to every contention. As stated by Charitles: "It is ments which deeply react upon communities of workers. But regardless reach of the cotton fields, between of rivairies between individual mill- with it? owners, there are social factors in the

situation which demand attention." object is to insult its recipient as much scribed by the young observer. Pa- the good red blood of the American cit- behalf of the mill girls, makes the fet- for topographic surveys to be made

lowing presentment of the social and domestic conditions of this community brought up in the milis of New England. Presaging that the conditions of work are the conditions of life for these operatives, Miss Barnum says:

The entire family of the operative is obliged to work with him to the mill to meet family expenses. His old mother and father are still working as sweepers and doffers until too decrepit for even these humble tasks. His wife "asks out" only long enough to bear and wean her children. His 16-year-old daughter too often wears glasses and coughs, his 14-year-old children have and coughs, his 14-year-old children na-bidden farewell to play and sumshine for-ever. All together this family starts out in the gray morning, after a hasty breakfast, to their respective alleys in the mill By the artificial lights they prepare their work for the moment when the wheels shall begin to roar at 8:30. The noon hour is encroached upon by more cleaning and preparation at the machines. All day the workers breathe cotton lint and listen to the noise, which is so great that no shout can his fortune at his death was represent-ed, perhaps, by the receipt of an income they leave the steamy sir, and plunge into any kind of weather for the return tramp home. The principal meal has been the hot dinner served in the palls for \$1 per week. and eaten from the floor of the mill.

A few families own their own little wooden cottages; more of them live in tensments; far too many of these are shockingly overcrowded. The mill girl still has spirit enough to indulge in the \$1.98 picture hat, in the \$2.48 slik walst, whether or not of his investments in that mine to shoes. For amusement she occupies the gal-which Golconda was a desert, Consoli-lery seat at the cheap theater. What woman is more entitled to finery and recreation than the woman who earns her living? The men are often driven to drink by the onditions of their childhood and of their working life. The cheap piane in the home, the baseball garne, and the 10, 20, 30 shows are the only influences which rival the temption of the saloon. These are conditions that would seem

to justify "race suicide," since they the unrighteous railroad contract, the are conditions that intelligent parents should certainly besitate to perpetuate through the medium of their own flesh past bury its dead, but destroy forever test against lowering wages that perthe chance of future accumulations by mit even this meager subsistence and modest style of living, these people have refrained from violence either of speech or action, is, as before said, surprising. It shows a degree of selfcontrol among them that may properly be assessed as one of the most substantial virtues of good citizenship. One does not have to become a champlon of the one side or the other in this great industrial contest to appreciate and admire the self-restraint of these people under the trying circumstances which they found themselves. Those who see in this evidence that the New England mill towns have been probationary schools for large bodies of industrial Americans, and that the standard of each new influx of workers has been advanced by going through mills. suggest that this strike may yet prove a substantial gain to the operatives by pushing them out into higher lines of work for which they are fitted. This is orators"; of "reading in concert," of an ideal rather than a practical view, however, since work in the mills fits the masses only for mill work.

ANALYSIS OF IRRIGATION BILL. A substitute for the irrigation bill (House bill No. 51) was on February 8 introduced in the Oregon Legislature by the committee on irrigation. It conhaps the most vague in its wording and "at this very hour all over this land a far-reaching in its effects of any bill living tide appearing the hopes and yet introduced with any admitted idea of its passing. It is to be hoped that it will be carefully revised and amended before being placed on its passage in either house.

Its main object was understood to be to facilitate, as far as the State of Oregon could do so properly, the work of ascertain whether a man who falls the United States in carrying through upon the street is simply drunk, or irrigation works in Oregon. The bill whether he has received some injury Section 2 authorizes the appropriation ure to do this is a serious offense by the United States of all Oregon wat- against the commonest instincts of huers which the Government officers may fancy to be intended to be utilized (purpose not stated). To effect this all the United States officer has to do is to file jury that did not prevent a man from in the office of the State Engineer a notice of intention to "utilize" certain specified waters. Thenceforward all Gregon must sit by for three years for the filing in the same office of final plans for the works, and wait further to see if the United States "authorizes the construction of the proposed work." which began last June and was ended This last operation is final. No date is set for even the commencement of the The intention may be good. works. but-? It appears also that the gon's only representative in the transactions, are to have a room somewhere, circumstances, little less than wonder- to receive the United States officer's ful. These people were idle half a notice. What then? Is the state to year at a loss of \$290,000 a week in have nothing to do but to sit by and vages, and a cost of \$1000 a week in have the use of its waters tied up for strike relief, yet the records show that good and all without either a voice to tell if the "nlane" to be filed by the Government are satisfactory, or to say for how long the walting process shall 1315, or 686 less than in the correspond- | last? If it is to be only a question of receiving a notice from the Govern-ment, probably the janitor at the State House would do that as safely and not cost the state quite so large a salary already within the year suffered a 10 and expenses. The rights of the present and future generations of the citizens of Oregon in the waters of the homes, and meeting only from week to state should not be quite so lightly and

Take up then section 4. By this some duties, beyond the reception of notices, these men and women, who knew noth- are laid on the State Engineer. Here he is not to wait even for a notice from the Government officer, but on his own motion he is to go to work and make a "hydrographic survey" of any stream riotous demonstration. And after all system where "construction" (of what?) they went back-still without threat is contemplated by the United States or invective, practically on the mill under the reclamation act. He is to treasurer's terms-a 1214 per cent cut hand an abstract of his survey, and of beyond the 10 per cent decrease in all data necessary for the determinawhich they had already acquiesced. The tion of all rights to waters in the General. Then the Attorney-General and the District Attorney are to proceed, diligently, mind you, to determine the rights to the waters by a final adjudication, the suits to be on behalf of the State of Oregon. What specting, economical plodders in the is to become of the rights afterwards world, have been widely discussed, with | does not appear. Possibly they are to this long-drawn-out struggle as a text. | be acquired by the United States under the power of eminent domain. Or else prehended. It has indisputably the the rights would remain in the owners unless the state were to purchase them. for which end there is neither power part of one of those industrial adjust- given nor appropriation made. That this conclusion is not mere reasoning and deduction is made abundantly clear of the purely industrial side of the by section 6. The decree stating who question, of the economic relations be- owns the water rights is to be copied tween Northern mills within reach of by the clerk of the court, without the market and Southern mills within charge (how economical we are), and the copy filed with the State Engineer. Northern capital in Northern mills and Reception of yet another document by Northern capital in Southern mills, and him provided for-what will be do

Now for the duties of the State Engineer: In the first place he, his assistworked throughout the strike period in tion \$3000 for hydrographic and \$5000

by him are appropriated annually, conditional on the United States Government spending equal amounts for surveys within the state. Then this State vestigations of every stream system and source of water supply within the state. It is an immense undertaking.

The moneys mentioned will not go far. The effective and reasonable object of the bill is found in section 3, which confers on the United States the right of eminent domain in Oregon, and so to acquire for public use any property and rights within the state necessary for the application of water to beneficial uses. Similar proceedings would have to be followed in the state courts rights of way. This is all eminently right, as preventing a selfish and interested opposition to a public good. shown in section 1, which professes to

deal with the appropriation of water. This directs the posting of certain nothe filing with the County Clerk of a duplicate within five days, and a copy of that duplicate in the office of the State Engineer within 30 days, with maps, field notes and plans of the works proposed. There it stops. The consequences to follow, the rights to be so gained are not stated. It is to be hoped that some patriotic member of the Legislature will submit as a substitute for this substitute a short bill embodying section 3, with right of eminent domain for the United States, and there leave it. So far there will probably be a consent of opinion. and from that results may be expected. Let us all remember that words are like sharp tools which may cut the fingers of the careless or uninstructed user.

If Guglielmo had been properly and promptly executed for the wanton and cowardly murder of his young countryroman some months ago, because she refused to marry him, it is probable that Amelia Sirianni would not today be lying in the morgue, the victim of a like jealous and ungovernable passion. Low, cowardly, vengeful criminals of entitled to their day in court. But that is all. After a fair trial and conviction they should be given short shrift and long rope. The attorney who delays penalty by hook and by crook of legal scheming in such cases is, to put it wonder there was hot talk of lynching in the Italian quarter when this last murder cold-blooded and flendish-was committed, since there seems little sans Italics, sans accents, sans capital chance of bringing a criminal of Florebello's type to justice by civil process. The fact that "catching is before hanging" intervened, however, to save the city from the disgrace of a possible lynching to meet perhaps the delayed disgrace of a long-drawn-out trial, appeal, postponement of decision and what not, during which time the murderer whose gullt no one questioned was maintained at public expense. Such processes are calculated to make the ignorant and degraded foreign element among us feel that they can violate law with impunity.

While it is not practicable, even if it were prudent, to make the city jail a retreat furnished with "clean beds and warm blankets" for common drunkards, it is both practical and decently humane to give these wretched wrocks of manhood a warm room with space sufficient in which to lie down when they are "run in" on Winter nights It is always possible, moreover, to that condors him unable to acies manity and should receive such official reprimand at police headquarters as will prevent its recurrence. An instanding in a crowded cell all night long, beating the door at intervals and calling for release, might or might not have resulted fatally under more favorable circumstances. The chances should at least have been taken on the side of humanity in the case of G. W. Smith, who died from a fractured skull in the morning, after passing the night as above noted.

If Senator Foster should be success ful in securing the removal of United States Marshal Hopkins for pernicious activity in the recent Senatorial fight. some interesting results would follow The President is noted for his fairness in such matters, and, having removed Hopkins, he could not consistently retain in office any of the rest of th "Federal brigade" who had taken part In the Senatorial fight at Olympia. This would necessitate the appointment of a new set of Federal officers throughout, and would cause more widespread distress than that which followed the unsuccessful attempt to tap the Sweeny barrel.

The Army transport Sheridan is com ing to Portland with troops from Manila. If the Government would conto recognize the existence Portland there would be less complaint about the manner in which the transport service was handled. In view of past transactions, it is somewhat surprising that the Sheridan was not sent to San Francisco or Seattle, and the troops forwarded to Vancouver by rail. Now that there has been a break in the system. Portland may secure her rights.

"Daredevil Edwards," the loop-theloop performer who had a number of hairbreadth escapes in this vicinity, is reported dead at El Paso, Tex., as the result of injuries received in perform ing his dangerous trick. As it is not In evidence that Mr. Edwards accumulated a fortune in the work he was engaged in, it is not clear why the ordinary methods of suicide failed to appeal to him.

The Montana Legislature has refused to license gambling. It need not be inferred, however, that the land of the cowboy, the jackpot and the high-rolling Senatorial contests will be deprived of an opportunity to guess which shell the little pea is under, or purchase the gilded brick from the Indian.

The railroad commission bill which is expected to become a law at Olympla next week is locked in the safe of the Attorney-General, If that official could keep it there for a couple of years he would save himself some work and the state considerable money.

Facsimile letters have appeared here. tofore in The Oregonian. There is nothing new under the sun.

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

One Mrs. Leigh, we read, has just brought from Paris a gown intended to Engineer is to make surveys and in startle the Britishers at the King's first court. 'It is of the richest moonlight blue satin, cut like a picture, with the full foice of the heavy skirt worked in the loveliest designs of butterflies in full flight, sparkling with allver and diamonds. The effect at night is gorgeous and is enhanced by a train of the palest sapphire blue panne, over which are flights of butterflies composed of brilliants and supphires." To complete the effect, Mrs. Leigh will wear a new necklace of large sapphires with a slender pendant composed of a large bluestone encircled with as are applicable when railroads need diamonds. Supplies brooches and brace-rights of way. This is all eminently lets will add the last touches. It is not often that the description of a freek appeals to those who are not connoisseurs The hasty drafting of the bill is in millinery, but this one is a poem, and worthy of attention from all lovers of poetry. There is just one thing that seems to demand explanation; "Cut like a pictices at points of diversion of streams, ture"-what picture? Even at a drawingroom some pictures would be barred or the Lord Chamberlain would have to yump his rob.

> The "poet ranchman" of Texas, Larry Chittenden, has written some verses on the Alamo, The first stanza, which sirikes a high note, is as follows:

Grim Gettysburg and Waterle Survivors from their carnage knew Thermopylae had one! But on the Lone Star's gory field The Texans bled, but would not yield. The Alamo left none;

Harper's Bazzar says that "the exclanation point, in conversation or in life, betrays emotional lack of balance and waste of energy." Another magazine congratulates the world upon the passing of italies, and proudly remarks that woman nowadays does not emphasize every second word in a letter. Away with this dull linotype uniformity. It is bad enough in newspapers, but in the letters written by fair hands it is monstrous. Let there be underlining galore in such letters. Who wants primly-written words. evenly spaced and arranged in painfully straight lines. The word that is heavily underscored makes up a little for the lack of the conversational exciamation point, the Guglielmo-Florebello type are still which fortunately holds its own despite the assaults of Harper's Bazaar and other magazines. What is wanted in woman is "emotional lack of balance" and all its accompanying exclamation points. A fight is now being made by some members of the W. C. T. U. against such exclamation mildly, an enemy of law and order. No points as "Fudge!" Abolish "fudge" by all means if a substitute is provided, but

> In obtaining a divorce a St. Louis man estified that his wife had not spoken a kind word to him in seven years. He should have become accustomed to it that time.

don't reduce conversation to the spirit-

less level of the modern printed page,

letters (almost), sans everything that

would burst the shackles of the monster

machinery.

The deadly cigarette has been doing its Satanic stunts again. Twelve months ago a girl in Sharon. Pa., told the young man who had just proposed to her that she would marry him if he could give up smoking eigarettes for a year. The time was up a few days ago, and the young man was accepted. Gleefully, he went for the marriage license, and, so happy did he feel, that he returned smoking a cigarette, whereupon the girl "threw him down." The license was returned. Surely anti-cigarette people should erect a statue to this outspoken girl. But what a chump the man was not to wait until after the wedding

Students of the University of California are to give a travesty on "Hamlet," and the San Francisco Post is moved to protest against such sacrilege. The Post suggests that some other play be travestied, "Mispah," for instance. "Elia Wheeler Wilcox is one of the authors of 'Mizpah,' " says the Post, "and she is quite as well known in California as is Shakespeare," "Hamlet" will probably survive any burlesque attempted by a bunch of sophomores, but its selection shows a lack of invention on the part of students. It is too easy to burlesque "Hamlet." Just as the rattlepates select the grave and stately diction of the Bible to use in telling some fool story-the contrast between style and matter furnishing the amusement-so those lacking ingenu ity take "Hamlet" as the basis of a buriesque.

Down in Iola, Kan., the other day, a man was arrested for beating his wife, He admitted that he was accustomed to whipping her when he was angry, but stated that always, when he cooled off, he said to her, "Excuse me: I am sorry." It takes a Kansas man to be really po-

Miss Helen Gould has instituted a cainpaign against tattooing in the Navy. We should have considered that the one absolutely harmless skin game.

Germans may now drink toasts in nonalcoholic liquors, according to a recent pronouncement by the Kaiser. It will look funny, all the same, to see a toast being drunk in buttermilk or ginger-pop; and, as for water, to drink a person's health in water is considered a very unlucky thing to do. Toasts are an anachronism where the flowing grape is barred, and should be done away with holus bolus at teetotal festivals

Representative Walmsley declared in the Missouri Legislature that the Kansas City Horse Show was nothing but "a parade of mutilated horses and halfnaked women." On being questioned by another Representative, Mr. admitted that he had never been to the horse show. However, the House passed a bill probibiting the docking of horses, although it did not venture upon any action regarding the other count of the

Walmsley indictment. WEXFORD JONES

> An Acute Critic. Milton Eagle.

The passing of a vote of confidence in enator Mitchell by the Senate was the signal for an hysterical outburst by The Oregonian, which calls upon the Legis-lature to do whatever it can to "rebuke the infamous course of the National Administration in presecuting Oregon's trusted statesmen," and advises withholding "the electoral vote of Oregon from an dministration that shows so little appre-lation of his friends." Brother Scott should learn to keep his excitable temperament under better control. Let tration that has done more to inspire conndence in its justice and honesty of pur-pose than any other since the days of Abraham Lincoln. Walt till the evidence Abraham Lincoln. Well be possible to is all in, and then it will be possible to

The Wise "Third House,"

facts.

Albany Democrat. The third house, with all its fool resointions, did not have a single one coming with the Mitchell whitewasher in regular session.