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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, APRIL 8, 1906

PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

In a world like this, where most things worth having seem to be got by strenuous combat or not at all, the doctrine of "passive resistance" has never found much open favor among the friends of progress. It had a great vogue in England in the days of the Stuart Kings, who were mean and tyrannical monarchs, but were supposed by many to have been expressly chosen by the Almighty to rule over Great Britain. Why the Lord should have made such a choice was never explained, nor was any attempt made reconcile it with his supposed intelligence. The fact that a Stuart was throne was taken for proof that the Lord had put him there. The much nore likely hypothesis that the devil had done it was never entertained; and it was preached from royalist pulpits and believed by the royalist party that active resistance to the King, no matter what he did, was wicked. One might as well defy the Lord himself as his anointed vicegerent.

Still there was a refuge for tende consciences. Although it was sinful to resist the King, it was permissible to disobey him when his commands were wrong. It was conceded that a subject might decline to execute an illegal or immoral order without calling down the wrath of God upon his head; but if it brought the wrath of the King upon him he must patiently sub-This was the famous doctrine of passive resistance. It was scouted by the English people, who cut off the head of one Stuart and banished an-Its validity depends upon a falsehood, for the Lord never made man a King It to absent t makes one man, often a very wicked and foolish man, more important than a whole nation; and it is immoral ce its acceptance would seem to out an end to all liberty of thought or action. Still, there is something to be said for the doctrine of passive resistance. Imagine a King as wicked as you please; what harm could be de if nobody would obey him? He could not day many people with his own hands. He could not collect unjust taxes with out agents to execute his orders. No matter what laws he made, they would fall flat; people would do exactly as they did before. He could not wage war without officers and soldiers. He would be utterly helpless. In fact, although the English rejected the doctrine of passive resistance in the time Cromwell, they have since embodied it in their constitution, and it is now the actual principle of their dealing with the phantom they call their King. Nobody resists him, but, on the other hand, nobody obeys him. Edward VII might issue bloody commands till he was black in the face without doing the slightest harm, for none of his subjects would pay any attention to them. The English theory that the King can do no wrong is thu made correct in practice by taking away his power to do anything at all.

The doctrine of passive resistance has been adopted now and then by different religious sects, but, though fr was plainly taught by Jesus, it has never been popular among his followers, who have for the most part been famous fighters. No sect was ever more bitterly persecuted by their felow-Christians than the Quakers, whose most conspicuous principle is that of passive resistance to evil. Their numbers do not increase very rapidly, but their worldly prosperity is proverbial, and they have obtained modifications in the laws both of England and Amer ica to suit their consciences. No

such a victory for peace can be won by a small sect against the whole world, what would happen if all the professed followers of Christ were to unite as resolutely in the same cause? It is not likely that they will do so very soon, but, if they should, it is difficult to see how there could ever be another war.

Passive resistance would be the mos efficient of all agencies for abating injustice and wrong if only enough peopie could be persuaded to apply it. Just now the labor unions make more use of it than the churches. A strike is nothing more nor less than the old orthodox Christian practice of overcoming evil by suffering, and, in propor tion as strikes have been peaceful, they have been successful. If the whole body of workmen could be taught to apply the principle consist ently they would always be successful. If no man would accept low wages, high wages would necessarily be paid.

of the matter is an undeviating and able for any man who cares to engage ous loyalty to the principle passive resistance which workmen are dowly acquiring, though in its practice they are still far from perfect. The strategy of almost every strike is marred by violence, and their purpose is too often thwarted by workmen who value a temporary personal advantage above the permanent good of their

class. Applied in strikes, the principle of is quite as efficient to promote positive good as to destroy evil. There is some ason to think that it is the instrumentality by which special privilege will ultimately be abolished everywhere and the world reconstructed upon democratic principles. In Russia the peaceful strike has accomplished more than violent revolution for political liberty. Popular leaders in Germany and France suggest that a general strike of the soldiers would paralyze militarism. If two hostile armies facing each other should suddenly refuse to shoot, it might be bad for the schemes of such a monarch as William of Germany, but who else, they ask, would be the worse for it? What could do more to promote that universal peace which the Czar so ardently desires?

The doctrine of passive resistant taught by Jesus as one of the fundamental principles of reform has been repudiated for ages by his followers. Now it reappears in the world with a validity seemingly almost universal, a great reformative and constructive dogma of victorious democracy. stone which the builders rejected has ecome the corner of the temple. Possibly we shall rear upon it not only a new social structure, but also a new and better Christianity.

THE FIREMAN AS A LIFESAVER. A terrific blaze which involved the entire top floor of Portland's largest office building and imperiled human serenity the call that all must answer. beings was an object-lesson in the We know that there are a large numwork of firemen as lifesavers. Occur- ber of men-fine, well-disciplined, thorring in the heart of the business dis- oughly taught men-who have given trict in mid-afternoon of a beautiful day, when streets were thronged, the military or naval service, living in re-Chamber of Commerce fire presented to the thousands of spectators a thrill- ing at some of them as they pass along ing drama never to be forgotten. A the streets, erect, active, shoulder tragedy was averted by the skill, the straight and true of line, we cannot coolness and the intrepidity of a concede that their retirement was made trained band of brave men.

new duties to men who fight fire; a stepped out of the ranks to make promore strongly intrenched enemy must motions possible to their younger, but be overcome. Old apparatus was in- still not young, comrades, weary of adequate. Practical men contrived to long detention in the lower grades of unite several ordinary streams into a the service. We know, moreover, that hydraulic giant, ladders were made many men just stepping out of active only the ordinary, but the extraordi- brains that which is not learned in pary, crises incident to their vocation. schools, but comes from the tutelage of Greater physical strength than ever before was required, and greater power gency they could and would give to of endurance, together with intelligence, steadiness of nerve and high fectiveness to that which won them

But saving property is now only a part of the fireman's work. First and Touching this matter, a recent writer foremost, when the exigency arises, he in the New York Post said: must rescue men, women and children whose lives are menaced by smoke and flame. To this end he is drilled like a marvelous revelations of modern science name. To this end he is drilled like a marvious revealions or modern actuate recruit in the regular Army and the men in marine lifesaving service, but with one distinction that raises him above them; he is taught to think and no need to feel that he cumbers the ground. act for himself in emergencies. Grop- and that he has to walk humbly as among ing his way through blinding smoke in furnace-like heat, he can't hear orders from an officer. In such moments he

is a law unto himself. Proficiency the Portland Fire De-partment has attained since it became fully paid was amply demonstrated in last Friday's fire. Every man know to the man himself how far retirement last Friday's fire. Every man knew exactly what to do, and did it well. Putting up the extension ladders, supplementing them with scaling ladders, spreading the nets, carrying ropes and securing them, climbing dizzy heights, are not always regarded with the honor are not always regarded with the honor. releasing terrified prisoners whose escape depended on the strength of limb, them. This list is made up from do-coolness and skill of their rescuers, mestic life, through those inevitable themselves facing no light danger-the helmeted men in blue proved stouthearted heroes.

Theirs was not chance success. They learned at periodical drills how to have new men, elbow to elbow with veterans, been required at stated times to perform the feats that were put to intensely practical use when grave danger threatened. They have become experts in what in athletics is known as "team work." They are under good leadership and carry out with zeal the instructions of a chief who came up from the ranks on his merits as a firefighter and a disciplinarian. That Portland's firemen are actually as well as nominally in the civil service is cause for congratulation. should never again permit their service as lifesavers and property-savers to be impaired by the good wishes or the

ill will of a political boss. While it is unreasonable to expecalways such successful results as attended Portland's last spectacular fire, we may be certain of the department's best effort. The best of armies occasionally meet defeat, but the fighting spirit cannot be quenched. A good

WOOL AND SALMON

fireman is of the same stout stuff as a

Since Portland attained the proud distinction of sawing more lumber than a funeral pyre has been made of the is turned out by any other port in the world, that great industry has to a degree eclipsed all others in which we are interested, although we are still shipping flour and grain to the value of millions of dollars every year, and have a wealth of other industries and annual "harvest" of two of our best crops, exclusive of wheat and lumber, is about to begin. All along the Lower Columbia River an army of fishermen is making preparation for the annual harvest of the royal chinook salmon. an epicureau dainty with scarcely a peer. The value of the salmon pack including the cold-storage fish, approximates \$3,000,000 per annum, and it is all taken out of the waters of the Columbia within a period of about four

nonths. The actual value of the output, however, only faintly represents the true importance of the industry to all other lines of trade. Nearly every dollar paid out to the fisherman for the raw material is turned over many times, and, in the course of its wanderings, pays debts or purchases commodities which in the aggregate would reach a total several times as great as the original sum. Another especially valnable feature of the salmon industry lies in the fact that, aside from the comparatively small expense attached and women who are able to sympathize to hatchery operations, the raw ma- and to console; who can tell of storms terial is obtained by the Scherman

stackbally free of cost and is avail-

the work.

A close second in importance to the salmon industry is the wool and sheep business in Eastern Oregon; in fact, with the present high prices for both wool and sheep, it is probable that the aggregate value of the output for the present season is in excess of that of the salmon fisheries. While these great industries flourish in different parts of this great state, and are pre-en passive resistance has proved itself to in their respective fields, both are be a powerful constructive agency. It flanked by other interests which make liberal contributions to the wealth of the state. Along the Lower Columbia. logging, lumbering and dairying aid in the prosperity of the people at a time when the close season for fishing is in effect. East of the mountains, in the wool districts, there is an increas amount of diversified farming, and the general stock business is a contributing factor to the country's prosperity the year round.

It is this ever-increasing production of new wealth that is making this country immune from the hard times which so often threaten older and more thickly settled commonwealths. The ool clip is good, and prices are high. Prices for salmon are satisfactory, and the outlook is favorable for a good run. This money, coming in at a time when our grain business is over for the eason, and the movement of stock is light, will be appreciably felt as a reinforcement of our mighty timber indus try, which has now reached a stage where it knows no seasons.

THE RETIRED LIST.

Now and then announcement of the leath, at the home of a son or daughter, of an aged father or mother, or in his own home of a soldier who won his epaulettes in a past generation, reminds us of the fact that there is among us etill a small army of men and women who, having completed the active duties of life, linger yet for a time on the "retired list," awaiting in what is termed their effective years to tirement throughout the country. Looknecessary through disability. With the modern skyscraper came know, indeed, that they have simply ager, men were drilled to meet not service carry in their well-furnished long experience, and that in an emertheir country service not second in efhonor in their earlier years. Just now, however, they are on the "retired list."

> It is well that the old make that they who are most in touch with the those for whom his country has no use. He rather has reason to be proud that he has earned a rest alike honorable and honored. Keeping himself abreast of the times, will find that he is able to solve many a someans nucless

This much for the official retired list. to which their past endeavor entitles alone. revolutions which arise in our homes that are the products of nature and of growth. Upon this list are the names of women early widowed, whose children have gone, one by one, out into Not for exhibition purposes the great world to homes and occupations of their own; of men similarly situated, who can no longer maintain among men the active business interests of life. These are placed by Nature on the retired list-the waiting list-and, as the years go on and the call is delayed for many of them, they form a pathetic contingent of an army that has fought the battles of life bravely and is now resting upon its arms.

The change that placed these upo the retired list was a gradual onenot abrupt, as in military life. child after another goes out from the the strength and diminishes the ability of father and mother to care for themwell-worn harness and the other shifts perforce to another home, clinging to the last faded mementoes of former years-the child's cap, the broken toy, the old cradle, the little shoe, the outdated school books and the thousand other things that accumulate in the home in which children have been brought up.

"She has a home with her daughter, is the verdict of the community when little belongings of the old home that held no significance to any one but "mother"; and there, in seeming con-tentment, dutifully ministered unto. but with tender yearnings, the gentle woman remains upon the "retired list" until she passes to the realm of the Sympathy, tender participation in the joys and sorrows of the new home; counsel, when sought, in perplexity; open arms and a loving heart-these are the attributes which father or mother, who has ceased to

control, brings to lives that are toiling long the upward way. These symbols of love, emblematic of well-spent lives, are found under every oof that shelters aging lives. tell of mothers on the "retired list." who strengthen their daughters' hearts to bear the burdens of responsibility who fold their grandchildren's hands in prayer; whose example of pa and cheerfulness far outlast their lives unterplaced names from youth to coary age, bequeath them in bonor to sons, and of men and wome grown old, who, having, from choice or circumstances, missed the bustling, re-sponsible way of family life, have from in wider ways become eligible to a place on this grand honor roll. safely weathered and sorrows bravely

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to inexperience and comforts to hearts In stress of disappointment or anxiety, and with the names of these the re-tired list of humanity is illuminated on every page and in every commu-

nity. All honor to soldiers on the retired list, whether military and naval heroes who have reached the "age limit" settled down in our midst, wearing the insignia of their long service and answering to well-earned titles, or men and women, without other insignia of service than that which nature bestows in a crown of gray hair and features and bodies that attest the touch of time, the "retired list" commands the unstinted respect and consideration of the larger army yet in active service.

GIBSON'S SECOND HARVEST.

It might not take a tremendous stretch of the imagination to picture the Gibson female head as the perial emblem of North America.

When we see a New York newspaper which relies for its strength almost wholly on its numerical appeal producing old Gibson pictures as a feature in its serio-comic and weirdly bizarre supplement, the thinking person who reveres art and loves his fellownan may well pause and look about to find the whys and wherefores. Whatever else the publishers of journals of ense distribution may be, they are assuredly astute, and may be credited with a keen sense of what the masses want. A wellnigh supernatural divination of the felt but unexpressed mental peeds or desires of ot pollot, and an inerring equipment of antennae nosing out available material best calculated to feed the insatiable maw of this boundless multitude of easily influenced readers-with these, and more, the yellow press is bountifully supplied. A move on its part so unique and radical as reverting to the Neophytic pen-cilings of Charles Dana Gibson-those characteristic specimens of partly perfect draughtsmanship that charmed the "upper ten" in the Eastis interesting, and makes wise men, as well as fools, ask questions.

Are we really returning to nature? Are we really going back to simpler things? Are 'Arry and 'Arriett so conditioned now in the United States that they are in line to assimilate the artistic pabulum that pleases the palate of the cultured? What is there about this famous Gibson, this coddled and spectacular voguist, that satisfies the cook as well as her mistress, the shop girl as well as the society butterfly, the coalheaver as well as the mineowner the mechanic as well as the corpora tion president, the clerk as well as the man of leisure or the millionaire? He has formken the pencil for the brush, but his early work is now giving him a second life that may become even more luxurlant and widespread than all his successes hitherto. Why has Gibson been selected out of the splendid host that supplies the giorious pictorial press of this country? Hutt's character is more vivid; Pierce is lovelier; Christy is more finished; O'Neill Cheatham is more effective, with her dark masses and contrasts; Aspell, of the Sun, is stronger; Ehrhardt, if rigid, is more particular as to ensembles. The list is long that rises up in the mind's eye, of men and women who have won their spure with resounding victory, who seem to display in their work more of the ordinary elements of popularity than Gibson does. Although Gibson has not a wide gamut, and he has confined himself to drawing types of the highclass female of social eminence, with her surrounding men, habitations and scenic environment; although he lacks the plereing humor, the broad force of the born cartoonist; although he is not a good draughtsman, and although he is slovenly, it is easier to gain a true estimate of his power and raison d'etre But there is another and a larger one, through positive affirmations as to what

The beauty of his women and men, the cleanliness suggested by plenty of white space, the health of his types, the utter simplicity of his results, are perhaps the essential foundations of his vast vogue. His "Retribution," for example, shows a beautiful girl on the left; a senile moneybags on the right; a bony, degenerate youngster (their offspring) in the center. That picture would far a wellbred damsel of the precincts of plenty, and it would also shout to a toiling salesgirl that marrying money is not life's sole desideratum. Gibeon grown more and more, during the dozen years of his increasing success, to disregard details, after the expression and possibly the sartorial perfections of near-face attachments after. At first he burdened himself with accessories and settings, but of late he has merely indicated them, and old home; one year after another saps at for their exaggerated, brush-heap scrawlings. Some dilettanti professed to see an ultra-artistic clan in his very disregard of finish, always launched into insincere transports at the one direction shading, which was strengthened at desired points by cross-lines, and indulged in attenuated ecstasies over some of Gibson's worst work. His earlier drawings are unquestionably his best, although later on his mind developed many more mature and forceful subjects, which made people who appreciated and valued his contributions to the joy and instruction of the world hope even great things for

> As we musingly and contentedly peer along the corridors of time, we note the various types that have stood the test of the centuries, and live as the representatives of the successively reigning schools. From Raphael to Gibson, from Detaille to Davenport, from Murillo to Murphy, we may consider and understand the multi-sided forms of shape, and line, and idea, and unborn generations. It is not so much the islands. the amount of reason each type has for its current and subsequent apprecia-tion as it is its fundamental genuine-Jersey, or a Routledge or a Murphy here in Portland, are earnest, and represent truth in art, they need not bother themselves with classic canons cept to enlarge and perfect their cul-ture by extracting what is best from the myriad luscious types, contorted types, awful types, lurid types, whatever typical creations that have ema-nated from the leading artistic brains of the years that are past and gone. But is it not a cause for rejoicing triumphal conquering of the people who have money, by a process of reincarnation or second advent, as it were, is now regenerating and sanctifying the ranks of American breadwinners?
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> The supersbundant wholesomeness,

the over-muscled vigor, the purity, the well-groomed, modishly appareled sleekness of Gibson's girls and grown up youths are to become the idea which the masses are aspiring. They represent the ideal American in his, and her, pristine optimism and bloom-ing, matchless health. Their beauty is idealized, but to win our hearts and our soaring, day-after-tomorrow spir its, this idealization is indispens As China dreaded, then worshiped, the Dragon, and afterward adopted it as its governmental symbol, so, in a meas ure, yet by a more beneficent and salubrious metamorphosis, the limitles brotherhood and sisterhood of laboring Americans, through love of cleanly hopeful outlook, bodily vigor, comely attire, a sound soul in a sweet body, may to hold aloft on the housetops the ideal types of Gibson as our National

WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN ZION.

It is only a question of time whe redulity that leads to the blind fol lowing of a self-preclaimed prophe or revelator in religion gives place to public, scandal caused by the awakening of his dupes. This time has com for Zion-Alexander Dowie's Zion and, with all his hosts in arms against him, his wife broken in health and spirit, and his son estranged, this latter day saint bellows his rage impotently from afar, and then starts back to possess his own, hinting darkly of "bloodshed" if his erstwhile dupes do not yield to his demand for reinstate

If Dowie had been a meek, mild mannered prophet, ruling through assumed humbleness and gentle persua siveness, the revolt would not have come so soon. The assumption that is encased in velvet and makes merit of seclusion: that takes refuge in the "soft answer" when its dogmas are questioned, and quickly withdraws from the firing line when assailed, is relatively much harder to meet and dislodge than is the bold assumption that carries on its schemes with noise and posturing and takes no pains to conceal the fact that its rule is abso

lute-its word law. Dowle's assumption was of this latter nature. He was a self-proclaimed prophet, religious dictator, tyrant, financial boss. He said to his followers, do this, and they did it; or, failing after their best endeavor to obey, they crawled humbly to his feet craving pardon, which was loftily withheld until after due penance was done. A band of zealots may stumble along blindly after a leader in this fashion for a time, but not for long, They censure themselves for a while because they find the burden galling. and for a while renew their efforts at self-abnegation in the name of the Lord and the prophet. But, being human, they grow tired. Religious devotion does not irk them, but, when this is yoked with heavy financial demands that promise no returns except to the prophet; when they look around their lowly dwellings bare of all but the meager comforts of life and see their children coming up to add to the great volume of toll, self-abnegation and ignorance with which they are bidden to encompass them, and, lifting up their eyes, behold the prophet living in lux-ury, traveling abroad, establishing a residence for himself and a favored few in a semi-tropical climate; and finally when, delving into the community purse, they find it empty, then indignation speedily outruns their seal, and common sense comes out of its unnatural eclipse. This is what has happened in Zion

within the last few days. Dowle, dethroned, discrowned, is heralded from its very walls as the lecherous, designing, dishonorable creature that the world has long known him to be; bellowing anathemas and denials from his retreat in Mexico, he has begun his return to reassert his "rights" and re- Tomorrow being the full of the moon, establish his power in the holy city. All of this is sound and fury, signifying nothing. His aggressiveness serves but to render him more vulnerable. A woman apostle would know better, The humble air of injured innocence becomes both sword and shield to the religious pretender when asked for an accounting. When he, in a moment of unregenerate anger, admits that he himself, and not the Lord, is ruler in Zion, his anathemas are shorn of their terror. Rolling up their sleeves like schoolboys who find they have been tricked, his followers square themselves for the conflict and bid him "come on." It now looks as if Dowle will get all that is coming to him, if such measure of retribution is possible. He may browbeat his sick and broken-down wife, after the manner of the bully of his type, into recanting the statements of his brutality and immorality that have been wrung from her through pressure of suffering. But the mepter has passed from his hands. This is what has happened in Zion.

Plans for sending a reinforcement of teachers to the Philippines have been completed by the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and the first installment of forty will sail from Seattle on April 29 on the Minnesota. Twenty will sail from San Francisco on the steamer China May 2, and forty, completing the balance of one hundred that have been engaged, will sail from the lastnamed post on a transport May 6. While women are much more success ful as teachers in the Philippines than are men, the hardships encountered in the new provinces have proved too much for them, and so many have broken down in the service that few are being employed at present, and none are sent where they have not relatives or friends to care for them. It thus happens that of the one hun-dred to sail within a month, but tweive are women, and these are wives, sisideal, that have caught the people's ters or flancees of men who are the teachers' corps in or en route for

The man who sits around his wife's boarding-house, eager to boss the job. while she makes the living, has plenty of time in which to brew mischief. Usually, it may be added, he employe this time, with a devotion to the bu ness in hand which, if directed to the duties of an honest vocation, would speedily put the boarding house out of commission by destroying the necessity for its existence. The case of one J. H. Bode, of Heppner, is no exception to this rule. He recently ex-pressed his disapprobation of the boarding-house business in which his wife with her sister was engaged, by surreptitiously entering the kitchen during their absence and putting poison in the teakettle. Two of the boarders becoming violently III, an investiga-tion was made, which disclosed the manner in which he attempted to "-up off the boarders." As a result, he will

obably become a guest at the state's example, it may be hoped, to men of his class—a class despised by maniy men, but too often coddled and supported by energetic women

A man of Newcastle, Pensylvania has paid the penalty of deserting his wife and family for a period of fourteen years, he having been declared legally dead by the court at the ex-piration of that period. An administrator was appointed, and his estate was settled. Later the truant returned to find himself dead in law, but not in fact. He now occupies a peculiar position, it being doubtful whether he could contract an obligation of any sort, since he has no legal This seems to be a very proper way to deal with a man who ignores or repudiates all manly obligations. Half the period of this man's absence should suffice to blot him legally out of existence, providing, of course, that he abandoned a wife and young children to the struggle for selfsupport during the period of his disappearance. The fellow who goes away eaving no trace of himself, stays until he gets tired, and returns suddenly to make trouble for the family that has fived and, perhaps, managed to acsomething without should be checkmated.

All world's records for pigiron production were broken by the four blast furnaces of the Carnegie Steel Company at Duquesne during March. The four .furnaces produced 78,128 tons. against the record of 77,142 tons, held by the Edgar Thompson blast furnaces of the same company. Thus does the answered the question, and gently intiwealth, of Carnegie pile up faster through demands of a prosperous era in construction and transportation than he can dispense it through libra-ries. Really, it looks as if, notwithstanding all of his efforts, and his proclaimed desire to the contrary. Andrew Carnegie is doomed to die a rich man.

Funds for the construction of the Panama Canal will be provided, until Congress convenes next December, by the sale of 2 per cent bonds aggregating in the next three or four months about \$42,000,000. The denominations of the bonds will be \$20 and multiples thereof, redeemable in ten years and payable in thirty years. The immenity of the canal undertaking is indicated by the sum that will be necessary to carry the work forward for less than half a year. The immense advantages of the canal will be demonstrated long before the present bond issue is payable.

Names given out in connection with he proposed interurban railway centering at Walla Walla carry evidence of ample financial strength. The region which the system intends to serve is admirably adapted to such an enterprise. For a successful future, there need be no misgivings. Therefore, it good enough. is incumbent on the towns and cities to provide for some little share of the profits. Let no franchises be given in perpetuity. New railways should be encouraged, yet so restricted that they cannot become tyrannous.

The "wash ladies" of New Brighton Pa., went on a strike the first of April for \$1.50 a day, against the old rate of The housekeepers stood firm-the \$1. Wash Ladies' Union weakened, and the old rates prevail. If there is a just demand in the whole realm of labor, it is that represented by the demand for \$1.50 for a day's toll at the washtub. Housekeepers need reforming on the basis of equity and humanity when they resist this demand.

It may be superstition, yet it best to plant peas, beans, cabbage and all that develop above the earth at once, saving potatoes and the like for the 'crease which begins tomorrow beware.

Japan again denies any purpose of desire to purchase the Philippines. Judging from the appeals for help for its starving subjects, the Island Empire has use for all the spare cash that the Government can control, without investing in some thousands of malcontents, fitly characterized by Kipling as-

Our new-found autlen peop Half devil and half child

Begause a railroad dislikes to pay a tax until compelled, the roads in Mich igan are this month putting money into the school treasury. An ad valorem tax law passed in 1901 was disputed, but the highest court sustained it, and one railway company has just paid over 1609,000. The Detroit public school fund will receive over \$500,000.

The Baker City man who shot his brother-in-law last Thursday says it was an accident. He is sorry, and perhaps will be more sorry if he sh be the victim of a rope accident at the penitentiary a few months hence. Such accidents will happen once in a while, though perhaps not as often as they

Between preachers who theorize and Circuit Court Judges who practice by dissolving the bonds, although occasionally withholding a decree, one turns with pleasure to the statistics column to read of the licenses taken out. And in the proportion that the one exceeds the other lies the hope of the world.

The Oregonian prints today the re spective platforms of Hon. E. L. Smith and Hon, Stephen A. Lowell, Republican candidates for the United States Senate. It invites to each the careful and considerate attention of all voters They do things differently across the

In Winnipeg, where there has been a street-car strike for a week, the possible importation of strike-breakers from the United States is met by threaof invoking the alien labor law. Every genuine sportsman in Oregon will rejoice over the conviction and

punishment of three Umatilla pothunters who corraled and butchered a band of deer. This is a good season for other game wardens to get busy. Solomon succeeded because his or-ganization was perfect. Brigham

Young died in time to escape. Dowie is a cheap, senile imitator. But

In the length and breadth of Oregon lie opportunities awaiting brainy de-velopment. Think what the cornect

THE PESSIMIST:

What we save in coal bills is spent ice cream sodas, and the deficiency in gas consumption is evened up by the eneficent protestations of the candidates for office.

It speaks well for the culture and Christian forbearance of the people of the Northwest that no one has been rude nough to suggest that the preacher who contended that marriage was a failure nok up that position because he knew from personal experience what he was talking about.

Of course, the debate on marriage between two of our worthy ministers was intended as a loke-and a good loke it was, too-yet they touched upon a serious matter, a matter serious to young peo ple who are about to be married, and one that is more serious still, after they are married. However, at the White Temple, Friday evening, it was enthusiastically decided that marriage is a success. Nevertheless, almost any day, one of the judges of our Circuit Court, under circumstances totally devoid of the elements of humor, is called upon to decide that marriage is a frost. And there we have it. is marriage a fallure, or is it a success?

(With apologies to Schopenhauer and the San' Francisco Examiner.)

if, instead of asking. Is marriage failure? some one should inquire. What is the purpose of marriage? a great light would begin to dawn on this problem of the ages. A great philosopher has mates that by marriage the coming gen eration achieves its existence. No doubt that view is wholly unpopular with the dispensers of the Word, yet, looking at it in that way, marriage is a success, If the purpose of marriage is to make us happy. marriage is a failure. Of course, some married couples are happy. They are no happy because they are married; they are happy in spite of that fact. Some people are happy when their house is burning up.

The ladies of the first families in the East are objecting to the vulgar red color of our two-cent stamp. They want a color, it seems, that will harmonize with the tint of their stationery. Although they could use two green cent stamps, they do not want to do that secause the picture of Franklin on a one-cent stamp is vulgar and common; and, besides, it is too expensive to use a stamp of a higher denomination on a two-cent letter. It is to be hoped that they will get what they want, and I will help the matter along by suggesting that the Government regulate the amount of postage and the color of the stamp in accordance with the value of the con tents of the letter. The ladies could then send three letters for a cent and pick their own color, as any color would be

The candidate whose election card was tacked on the posts of the entrance to Lone Fir Cemetery probably tore it down because he did not want to be classed with the dead ones.

Did anyone ever notice the aristocratic Mrs. Thompson? Mrs. Thompson is not an individual; she is a type. Mrs. Thompson is the supercilious creature who calls on people who five in large and costly mansions It is on account of Mrs. Thompson that

we have real lace curtains in our front windows instead of ones that we can afford. Mrs. Thompson is long on ancestors,

but short on brains. Nevertheless, when Mrs. Thompson drives up with her footman and her coachman, on the day one of the things learned in youth and which is our day at home, we are all in not forgotten nor lightly disregarded. a flutter, and wonder if our clothes and proval of the hypercritical Mrs. Thomp

When we invite Mrs. Thompson to dinner we set before her costly viands, instead of feeding her face with the kind night. There is not a man over 60 who instead of feeding her face with the kind cannot prove this. Let young scoffers of grub that we are used to when we are alone.

When we go to the theater we buy expensive seats, so that Mrs. Thompson will see us there. Taking it all in all, the aristocratic Mrs. Thompson is an expensive luxury. But for her we could live the simple. She is a nulsance

To Seattle with Mrs. Thompson!

I hate to see a big fire, but when there is one I like to be around to see it.

Architectural Terms.

Architect-A cold, heartless individual who scorns your most cherished ideas. of your money. Architect's Commission-The rest of it.

Lien-A sworn statement that the contractor is a liar. Bondman-One who knows that he is

Frieze-A decoration on your wife's face

when you insinuate that the stairs and a fireplace cannot occupy the same space. Den-A place for sofa pillows Parlor-Where we sit when we have on

our good clothes. Reception-Room-Same as parlor, only nore expensive.

Drawing-Room-Where we can't smoke. Inexpensive-The architect's estimate. Outrageous-The lowest bid-Hardwood Floors-An antidote for tears when you would not have leaded-glass

windows in the basement. Wood Holst-A thing that is in one cor ner of the basement, and the woodpile in the opposite corner. M. B. WELLS.

WHERE DEPUTIES ABOUND.

John D. Rockefeller at Lakewood in a "Low Voice." (Apologies to Herbert Johnson.)

I know not now how soon 'twill be
When I shall leave these parts unknown;
I cannot see how he'll get me,
Unless by some one here I'm thrown.
Alas, slack, 'tis better so,
For oil move, un with sold state.

Alas, alack, its better so,
For oil moves up with rapid pace;
But this I know, if I must go,
I'll hate to meet him face to face.
I'll hate to meet him face to face.
And leave all these I love so well.
I do not like this fearsome pace—
I wish that he would go to—blazes.

For sheriffs come and marshals go, In Time's fast pace the fee bills grow; And the the joy have much alloy While thinking of the new-born boy, It matters not, a few days more, It matters not how slow the race, For this I fear, on Erie's shore I'll meet a deputy face to face. Yes, I shall see him face to face. And be with those whom I can't buy; Yes, I shall see him face to face, And I'll not win, the' hard I try.