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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, MAY 6, 1906.

MR. GARFIELD'S MUCKRAKE. Garfield has used the muckrake upon the Standard Oll Company to better purpose than he did upon the Beef Trust. It is to be hoped that he has not scattered immunity around too freely during the operation. His report shows that Mr. Rockefeller's company enjoys discriminations and rebates from the railroads to an extent even greater than

was commonly supposed. The disregard for law on both sides has been flagrant. persistent and almost open. This throws a beautiful illumination upon of so many railroad presidents that there are no more rebates, and of many Senators, particularly Mr. Foraker, to the same purport, Perhaps these gentlemen were aware how extensively the practice was going on, and, again, perhaps they were. Of course, Mr. Aldrich, whose conduct in the Senate is so unselfish and so uniformly directed by a high sense of public duty, knew nothing

the statement so commonly made that f rebating stopped. The railroads are largely owned by the persons who enthe profits of the rebates. At any rate, the practice has not stopped. The resent laws have proved utterly inef-It goes on very much the same as

about it.

were no law at all. This is revenied by Mr. Garfield's report. discover his facts, it is understood he has resorted to those "detective" methods wo ch he so disastrously forbore to use in the case of the packers. There case of the packers. There is one and only one method to use with their misdeeds wherever and however it can be found. A man who will commit a crime will lie to conceal it, no matter if he is as rich and pious as Mr. Rockefeller, and the law must approach him on the supposition that he will deceive if he has a chance.

Mr. Archbold, replying for Mr. Rogers and for the Standard Oll to Mr. Garfield's charges, assumes a strange tone. That he should plead innocence is natural-all criminals do so when they are seems to think himself a more import ant personage than the first magistrate talks as if some sacrilege had been committed by accusing him and his corporation of crime. Undoubtedly the immunity which the Standard Oil Comenjoyed throughout its long course of robbery and corruption has exempt from the penalties of the law and the officers of the Government; but t is carrying this notion rather far for Mr. Archbold to assume that he is in a position to put on lofty, patronizing and critical airs with the President. sibly, as Mr. Archbold says, the President has used the Standard Oll Company for an object-lesson. If that was his purpose, he could not have chosen a more terrible one or one which exemplifies more fearfully the results of entrusting the lives and fortunes of the American people to the unrestrained lawless greed of corporations. That the Standard Oil Company has o ate years carried on its predatory operations within the limits of the law perhaps true, though there is much evidence to the contrary, but for him to speak of fairness, frankness and candor, as he does, in relation to its conduct is to insult the intelligence of the

The Standard Oil Company has been a destructive and corrupting force in the Nation from the time of its origin. lis career has been one long defiance of common morality. Pitiless, un scrupulous and utterly treacherous, its trail runs through the history of the last generation like a smear of filth on

Mr. Archbold finds it difficult, he save, to differentiate between Mr. Roosevelt the President and Mr. Rooseveit the individual. His problem has the Standard Oll Company, brought at of little importance. He rails at the President, he laughs at the law; he

corporation may be which he controls, advances it to a worthy place among Mr. Lapland, of the Lowell Observathe law which gave it life can destroy it. The American people have made up He destroys it as a fetich for groveling their minds upon this subject. They superstition and endows it with new all the other arrogant combinations of slays it as an offence to the intelligence era has no illusions. unscrupulous wealth shall submit to and resurrects it as a consolation to the unscrupulous wealth shall submit to the law. Nor will the Nation be satisfied with that treacherous, wriggling, stories about Jesus, no longer things to slippery submission which Mr. Archbold and Mr. Rogers impudently call and where, or whether they occurred at frankness and fairness. The subjection all, shall have become subjects for must be open and complete. Nothing peaceful edification and pure delight? else will suffice.

through the Commissioner of Corpora-, praise him, nor will be be the last. ions. It is heartily approved by everyody, not in hatred, malice or envy, but in an eager desire for justice too ong delayed. The Nation is tired of eing exploited for the benefit of greedy trusts and it is resolutely bent upon finding relief. The flippant sophistries of Mr. Rogers and Mr. Archbold will not after this purpose in the least except to make it more inflexible; their meers at Mr. Roosevelt will have no effect except to increase the confidence of the Nation in its chief magistrate.

IN DEFENSE OF DB, CRAPSEY.

Discussing the case of Dr. Crapsey, whose trial for heresy has excited a good deal of interest all over the country, The New York Evening Post reaches a conclusion with which we cannot agree. The Post holds that if a minister's "divergence from accepted doctrine be such that he cannot stand up and repeat the prescribed creeds ithout intellectual stultification and noral ignominy," then he should resign his pulpit. He cannot go on repeating creed. The Post declares, when to do so is of the essence of falsehood. This, of course, is undentable, and it seems to be precisely the case of Dr. Crapsey. He has said publicly that he does not believe in the miraculous conception of Jesus. Nevertheless the creed of his church contains the formula, "I believe in Jesus Christ-who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the virgin Mary," and so on; and this creed Dr. Crapsey recites in concert with his congregation week after week. In his church service he seems to assert that he does believe the very thing which he has said publicly that he does not believe. The Evening Post thinks that this is moral stultification and of the essence of falsehood.

Stated in this way it cannot be denied that the case against Dr. Crapsey looks black, and perhaps there is no other way to state it. We think, however, that it is not in reality as black as it looks. We believe that after candid reflection upon the matter an un-prejudiced mind must admit that Dr. Crapsey may do all that he is charged with doing and still remain entirely clear, both of moral stultification and of falsehood. To come at once to the gist of our defence for him, let us suppose that an austerely plous spinster should sit by at bedtime and hear a mother recite the adventures of Little Red Riding Hood to her children, The spinster would be shocked. Grave moral problems would arise in her mind. When the children have said their prayers and are safely tucked up in ed, the two ladies return to the parlor attack upon the mother's soul. "Do you of modern astronomers, employs the believe that story?" she inquires. Certainly not. "Yet you tell it to those unhappy infants with all the solemnity and earnestness of absolute belief."
Yes. "Madam," the spinster then adleient to control or even much diminish | jures her in an awful tone, "every time you recite Little Red Riding Hood to your children you stultify yourself morally; you are guilty of falsehood, You should at once resign your sacred office of motherhood and let somebody In this humble apologue of ours the mother is Dr. Crapsey and the spinster | that life is dependent on these two es eriminals, whether rich or poor, high or is The Evening Post. It is not lying sentials. Against the argument that low, and that is to seek the evidence to recite a fairy tale for the delight of

believes it. Why not? There are several reasons. In the first place it is a earth alone, and that tenuity of air is trivial question whether the events narrated really took place or not. De minimis non curat lex. The law pays no attention to trifles, and this is quite as true of the moral as of the civil law. Again, the mother tells the story in the full certainty that her children's minds will presently develop into a correct perception of the non-reality of Little caught. But he does more than this. Red Riding Hood's adventures, while He poses as a critic of the motives of their early pleasure in the tale and the President of the United States. He the ethical truth it involves will remain with them as a permanent treasure. Similarly, although Dr. Crapsey denies of the greatest Nation in the world, and | the historical reality of the myth about the birth of Jesus, he may continue to recite it in all seriousness for the edification of himself and his congregation. That his purpose in reciting it is not to deceive is perfectly plain, for he has deciared publicly that he thinks it a made Mr. Archbold, Mr. Rogers and all | nerion. When Dr. Crapsey reads that the rest of its officials feel that they are part of the creed everybody knows that ne believes himself to be reading a fictitious narrative. He is no more guilty of lying than he would be if he should read The Pilgrim's Progress, or Jack and the Bean Stalk to his congregation. They perfectly understand that he is giving it to them as a fiction and nothing else, for he has told them so publicly and repeatedly. How then can The Evening Post call him a liar? One might as well call Mr. Aldrich a liar when he says he does not represent a special predatory corporation in Senate. An assertion which is not expected to deceive anybody is not a lie,

> no matter how false it may be, The morality of Dr. Crapsey's position is unassallable. If he should assert publicly that he did believe the creed o be historically true while in his heart he thought it a myth, we must condemn him for prevarication. But he does nothing of the kind. He proclaims everywhere in the most open manner that he takes it for a myth; and as a myth and nothing else he recites it with his congregation. For this he merits praise instead of blame. His case is one of unbending moral consistency and frankness. Nothing could be farther from anything like stultification or deception. His conduct is of the very Autumn and eventually withers. essence, not of falsehood, but of ver-

Dr. Crapsey also merits praise for another reason. His courageous acceptance of the early Christian myths for just such an irrigation system as that what they really are will be extremely more complex and beneficial to the cause of rational redifficult, for he is about to have an ex- figion. The persistent effort to force perience with Mr. Roosevelt, ex- mankind to accept them as historic The active head of facts has produced a dull disgust which first discovered by the Italian astronompany, brought at makes their beauty and religious meanthe Standard Oll Company, brought at makes their beauty and religious meanist to the bar of justice, takes a light ing repugnant to the common mind canala Lowell, by far the most assidand jesting tone as if it were a matter and destroys all interest in them. The pertinacious assertion of their literal Mars, has succeeded in plotting nearly truth has obliterated their deep signifisneers at the majesty of the people. cance to the soul and annihilated their Schlaparelli had made his discovery He is mad with vanity, drunken with emotional value. By abandoning the astronomers refused to the wine of power. Great as he is, the arid dogma that the story of the birth law can reach him. Mighty as the of Jeeus is historically true Dr. Crausey gory of optical illusions; but last year to pay-

wrangle over as to when they occurred This happy consummation Dr. Crapsey Among the people of the country there has brought nearer by his frankness is but one voice concerning Mr. Roose- and courage. He is not the first man velt's investigation of Standard Oll to be condemned by those who ought to

Douglits Hyde did not start his crusade for revival of Gaelic any too soon, for here is one Zemenhof, German, of course, who twenty years ago invented language he was pleased to call Esperanto. After lying dormant so long it is taken up by diplomatic circles in Europe as the one thing wanted for intercommunication. In making the language Zemenhof uses letters with sounds common to all tongues, one sound to a letter and one letter to a sound. Voweis have the Latin pronunciation. Words are not made arbitrarily, but are drawn from roots com-mon to many languages. "Good" in Esperanto is "bona," while "bad" is 'malbona," by which will be seen the idea to do away with a multiplicity of words of a common meaning. eliminates synonyms and the wealthy kleptomaniac is all the same as common thief. Great, isn't it!

Prefixes and suffixes differ from the English in being consistent. Gender is masculine, except when the letters "in' are injected, which changes the sex. Just fancy! If "bovine" goes for "cow, how easy to speak of the gentleman at the head of the herd as "bove!" Nouns end in "o," possibly from the Italian adjectives in "a," though how to interject necessary profanity is not stated. Grammar, it will be seen, is so simple as hardly to be needed; and there are no idioms.

This cult is favored by Mr. Bok, of bring it home to Oregonians with a very hard bump it can be said with great or less degree of grief that some of the faculty up at Eugene are taking it up (whose ancestors in the land of the thistle called themselves "Cawmill") trying to say "Hoot, mon!" in the fargon; or Professor Schmidt holding up two fingers in desperation after vainly or "zwei lager!" Or Professor Straub making a crack" at it and giving it up! Or Professor Dunn-Oh, gracious! Stop the deal and send for Dan Mc-

IS MARS INHABITED?

That the planet Mars is inhabited, and hat it is peopled by a race of high intel ligence and capable of vast engineering works, are propositions which Waldermar Kaempffert attempts to prove in a highly interesting article contributed to the current number of Munsey's Magazine. He writes with confidence, does not weaken his case by introducing and the spinster begins her reformatory doubt, fortifies himself with the finding ories as facts, and reaches the conclusion that we have learned enough through the telescope to warrant the statement that life as we know it exists among the Martlans.

Concerning the trustworthiness of evidence on the subject, the writer declares that no astronomical skeptic will deny that Mars has an atmosphere composed of gases similar to those which envelop our earth, and that the planet is well provided with water. Terrestrial experience has taught us the atmo there is too thin to sustain life, Mr. Kasmpffert offers the fact that | higher and higher each year. our organisms were designed for this not conclusive proof against life adapt-

ed to conditions of another orb. life, is not absent on Mars, we have abundant proof in the regular melting and reformation of polar caps, composed probably of snow or frost," says the writer. "Indeed, by far the most obvious changes which occur on the planet are the gradual increase and decrease of the white expanses of the poles. Two hundred years of observathese expanses that we know more about Mars than we do about our own Arctic and Antarctic zones." He quotes Professor Percival Lowell and fessor William H. Pickering, of Harvard, as authority for the statement that these white expanses are open polar seas. Thus is the water supply

of the planet set forth: It happens that water is rather unhappily distributed on Mars. Only in the frigid zones is it found in any appreciable amount. This is exactly what should occur on a planet older than the earth by many milon years. As a world ages its water sup ply diminishes. Oceans, lakes and rivers dry up. Life, therefore, slowly disappears, and after millenniums the planet decays

nto a gigantic dead globe.

If our earth were reduced to the condition of Mars, and we were confronted by the ever imminent water famine, all human effort would be put to the prob lem of transporting through ditches or canals the water yielded by the melting polar snows to our temperate and torrid zones.

And this, according to Mr. Kaempffert, is precisely what the Martians have done. The telescopic lens has revealed beyond reasonable doubt the ex Istence of greenish and reddish areas on the surface of Mars. What these contrasting areas are is only one of the many enigmas of an enigmatical planet. To Professor Lowell, whose views are plausible, the red markings are deserts unvarying in line. Professor Pickering suggests that the greenish regions are fertile lands, covered with vegetation, and that this vegetation, verdant in Summer, naturally becomes russet in

In that theory Lowell concurs. What is more, he has advanced arguments deciaring that these greenish stains and the polar caps are laced together by which would be necessary to the preservation of Martian life. Lowell notes network of lines or stripes which were uous and indefatigable observer of Mars, has succeeded in plotting nearly in eclipse. "canals." They were put into the cate-

the great poetic treasures of the world. tory staff, laid all doubts at rest by ac photographing them-the most remarkable feat ever accomplished by are determined that Standard Oli and life as a thing of joy and beauty. He astronomical photography. The cam-

The very manner in which the "canals" are distributed proclaims their arrificlal origin. They proceed from some point on the greenish areas to well-defined centers in the rod desert regions. They proceed, morelover, not in a haphazard way, but by the straighters and increases. straightest and shortest path. At that well defined center they meet other lines simi-larly direct. So narrow are they that we see them chiefly because of their great length, varying as it does front a few hundrad to several thousand miles. Some of them would extend from New York to San Francisci. The meeting of lines in many pents is apparently intentional and certainly unnatural; for nearly all of them run with spoke-like directness to hub-like spots. Mr. Kaempffert concludes that the Martians developed large things in engineering, that physically they are immensely superior to us, much larger and very much stronger, that heavy

burdens here are light on Mars, because

earth, and, despite all our boasted in-

tellectual ability and industrial progress, we are several million years behind the Martian times. Admitting the facts and ignoring Mr.

Kaempffert's strange, but interesting deductions, we on earth must be satisfied for the present with what we have.

Until a future Knabenshue shall visit Until a future Knabenshue shall visit our celestial neighbor in his airship, or a Marconi, yet to be, establishes wire less communication through a hundred million miles of space, Mars and its people can be only a topic for romantic

speculation. A feature of missionary work that appeals to practical people is that which gathers and sends to out of the way stations, as those in Alaska, where there is echool and hospital connection with church work, magazines, periodicals and books for which the owners have no further use. Such work for the Alaska mission has for some year been centralized at St. Luke's Church, the ladies' own, and in his latest there is extended elucidation thereof. But to was packed and ready for shipment was packed and ready for shipment when the earthquake and fire came and church and contents, including the book box, were destroyed. An effort has been inaugurated by the Woman's for study. Imagine President Campbell | Guild of St. David's Church in this city by which it is hoped to make good this loss. Collections of books and magazines for this purpose will begin this week, and it is expected that a wellracking his gray matter for Esperanto | Bishop Rowe, who is in charge of Episcopal missions in Alaska, in a few days The work is one that appeals to who realize the important part that good reading matter plays in the life of a convalescent, and the bo such matter is to those who live in isolated places.

The longshoreman's strike put an efective embargo on the c Lakes Michigan and Erie during the past week. The growth of this commerce in recent years is shown by the fact that a fleet of 40 vessels was tied up at Milwaukee on the first day of the stopped at Cleveland and that at th port of Buffalo no vessels were moving, while a total of nearly 10,000 men went ashore from the various fleets to await. the outcome of the strike. When industries dependent upon lake commerc supplies are compelled to operations the magnitude of the strike will become apparent over a wide area neluding vast manufacturing centers. especially of steel, iron and copper. The strike is one of those that nobody can afford-a fact that Is true only in a lesser degree of all strikes

According to the American Grocer the average consumption of sicoholic beaverages in the United States mounts crease between 1901 and 1905 was 21 3-5 per cent. In cost it amounted to oneeighth of the Nation's total expenditure for food. The increase in population "That water, the second essential of during the period covered was 614 per cent. Still the cheerful prohibitionist reports progress from year to year holds political conventions, nominate candidates, conducts a more or less vigorous campaign and fervidly calls upon his brethren to "stand up and be counted." His confidence in the ultimate triumph of his party on a platform that forbids the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages, tells of a nature that is childlike and bland.

Ideal weather for building still prealls in this section, and builders are pushing their work as rapidly as material can be secured. Hundreds of residence buildings in this city have been enclosed during the past month, and on every hand ground is being broken for others. Flat building is extending tothe suburbs, and neat, finished eottages for rent are taking the place of unsightly shacks or appearing on lots that have served as cow pasture for years. The croaker is abroad saying that "building is being overdone," but the careful man of small means sees a reasonably certain return of 6 per cent on his investment in this line and is satisfied with the outlook.

Louis Blumauer, whose death was scorded yesterday, showed what industry and thrift in business will complish. With one year's savings he started a retail drug store, devoted himself exclusively to it, succeeded, of ourse, and founded a wholesale house hich from small beginnings grew to be the largest concern in the Pacific Northprogress and commercial probity.

Now the Governor of Kansas is alleged o have kissed his predecessor's wife. Which is what Old Bill White in Emporia Gazette would call "Hoch the

Kisser!" "Although the price charged was reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.15 per thousand," says ex-Representative Baker of New their gas bills increasing." Thus we see

ell notes by letting the dog see it. England intricate knows this, and she shows her battleships to the Sultan of Turkey.

Negatively the San Francisco disaster onferred one benefit on the newspaper readers of the country. It put Dowle

It cost Linn County a dollar for every ote cast at the recent primary election which is less than some candidates used | ma" a mistake.

THE PESSIMIST. _

The Schttle "spirit" does not seem to be very active in baseball circles Puget Sound - It may be that Scattle has ne a back number.

and John Alexander Dowie claims to be Without considering these two in parficular, it is a curious exhibition of human conceit that when one first assimilates the doctrine of rebirth, he immediately assumes himself to be different, though not less important, form the later coming of some one great. The chances are that he is, instead, a subsequent edition of a four-flusher who was an object of charity in some one of the centuries gone by.

One of the disagreeable possibilities of the growing belief in the idea of the return of the human soul to earth arises He may be gazing at the remains of himself.

the force of gravitation is less and Referring to buildogs, the editor of Lesthings weigh correspondingly less, that He's Weekly, in the last issue, writes as one man would probably be as effective in canal work as a steam shovel is on-

He is always ugty in his physical make-up, ugiler atill in his demeaner, and ugilest of all in his temper. He is a menster of in-stratizatio, and will bite the hand that feels him as readily as he will the foot that kicks

Following this diatribe against the large-hearted bullpup is a story of a young lady who does all of the housewor on a dairy farm; takes care of two children, a vegetable and a flower garden, a large number of fowls; does an extensive mall-order business; contributes articles to several newspapers and magazines, and sends in designs for fancy work for the latter. All of these things she can do, because she cats predigested "Saw Dust"

After that comes an account of the reent horrors in San Francisco, including tidal wave that swept over the lower of town, the destruction of Cliff House, and a picture of Van No avenue with cable-cars running up and

The editor of Lealie's certainly needs vacation.

There is a greater strongth-giving eletent in the various copyrighted breakfast foods than one would be led to suppose from their taste. Now, the other mornng I ate a dish of Peptonized Grape Shot, and all the forenoon I watched a China stored box will be on the way to good man mow the lawn and didn't feel tired

I can eat shredded cedar shingles every day for two days and never make a roar, but when a dyspeptic Eastern editor says that a bulldog is a misanthrope, he made an enemy of me for life. The best friend I have is a buildog that belongs to family three blocks down the street. Although he doesn't wear glasses, he looks like Colonel Roosevelt, and is gentleman, if ever a dog was one. When this particular dog crawls out from under heap of six or seven boys who hav fallen on top of him, in order to get a baseball which he has grafted, strike; that 25 ore-carrying vessels were straightens himself out and says: "If you fellows think this is fun, I guess I our stand it." Although the genial smile which he generally wears is slightly incongruous with the contour of his face, everyone knows that it is genuine, and that it is prompted by a feeling of love and kindness toward all mankind, has been said of this dog is true of all oulldogs. They are the kindest, truest most friendly and cordial creatures of the caning race.

Nevertheless, there are moments when a bulldog wants to be left alone. If, perchance, he should lie peacefully asleep, stretched across the walk, and feel the impact of the foot of some two-legged byena who is too mean to step aside, he be done. The thoroughness which which he attends to the matter in hand wins the admiration of an those who see his work. When he and the thing that kicked him are pried apart, seme one is always heard carnestly vowing that he will never kick a dog again.

A business man known by the name of Arthur Richard Rose in the locality where he makes him home, has been thinking of his future life. He has published a volume which he calls "A ommon-Sense Hell." The gentleman is inclined to orthodoxy; but, not believing in the conventional hell of brimstone, he has constructed a heli to suit himself. Arthur exhibits his common sense by carefully avoiding the annoying question, "Is Hell a condition or a place ". He doesn't care t's a h--- bad enough prospect whichever it is. One's existence in this is not forever; yet the hell itself eternal, as there always will be sin ners who need it. Mr. Rose's spokesman, who is an imaginary siamer in the nether regions, is deprived of all his physical atributes, yet he can think and suffer. He says:

We know not even where we are in rela-tion to other parts of the universe. There is no sun, sor moon, nor stars, nor locality for us. We know not whether hell is a blace or a mere stage of existence. For us it has no metes nor bounds. For us it as as wide as the universe itself. We simply know that we exist in company with one an-other and we can communicate our thoughts one another but as to our future, we one another, but as to our future, we ow no more for certain than we did when were on earth."

It is really quite a sensible hell.

will do nothing if you are wise. Be belp patient, Benedict. She does that in hurt Central Point a bit, obedience to the "higher law"—the law that rules the feminine world. She is not thinking of you at all, dear friend. She is thinking that it would Took so from the outside." "What would people say" is the supreme "What question that the dear, sweet things York, "the people (in New York) found ask, as they move gently along from day to day. Those who "say" have decreed that all window-shades shall be kept half-way down, and so it If you want to discipline an unruly be until something else is said. Light dog, you can often save using the stick the gas. Benedict, if the room is dark, England and let your wife be happy in the assurance that the strangers, who walk by, will look at the shades and have nothing to say.

PHILO-"What is the meaning of the phrase, 'pernicious verbosities,' when used in reference to the works of Herbert Spencer?" It indicates that Herbert had so much to say, and so little time to think, that he occasionally

M. B. WELLS.

U. S. SUPREME COURT ON DIVORCE

Careful Analysis of a Recent Important Decision—The South Dakota Method Is Now Under the Ban—How All Divorce Litigants Are Affected

It is said that Sarah Bernhardt is the eincarnation of Adrienne Lecouvreur; April 1966, handed down a decision in the and John Alexander Dowle claims to be the space of three weeks, has become as famous as the Dred Scott decision, and in the mind of the dissenting Justices it will have as momentous effect as the famous ante-bellum decision with reference to a

By way of preface it may be premised that on June 4, 1888, John W. Haddock of and Harriet Haddock were married in the City of New York, and separated upon the same day, without consummation of the marriage, and have never lived together since. A short while after the wedding, the husband left the State of New York, and after some wandering, finally settled in the State of Connecticut in 1871, where, in 1881, he obtained a divorce from his wife, Harriet Haddock, on the ground of desertion, in the Superior Court of Litchfield County, Connecticut. He remarried the following year in Con-necticut. Thirty-one years after the orig-inal marriage, to wit, in June, 1889, the original wife. Harriet Haddock, com-menced an action for a separation in the Supreme Court of the City and State of New York, after the fashion approved by the late act of the Oregon Legislature with reference to forcing a husband to support his wife while they are separate and apart. Mrs. Haddock in this proceeding obtained personal service the husband. That is to say, the husband was at that time within the City and State of New York. The husband set up in his answer as a defense the Connecti-cut divorce of 1881, but upon the trial the cut divorce of 1881, but upon the trial the New York court refused to recognize the Connecticut divorce upon the ground and for the reason that, while domiciled in Litchfield County, Connecticut, the hus-band had not obtained personal service upon the wife, who was then domiciled in New York, and who had ever since the original marriage in 1888 been domiciled in the last-named place. Ans view is now sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States. The theory of the New York court was that since it recog-nized only one ground of divorce, to wit. there, one spouse could sue the other only or that ground, and neither of them ould seek another domicile or place of could seek another domicile or place of residence and by a weaker and more eas-ily proven ground of divorce obtain a separation and divorce for a cause or reason says, to assume this state of the Rw to be correct, it would make New York, which recognizes but one ground of divorce, adopt the laws of the State of Connecticut, or of the State of Washington, which allows divorces upon the hazy and gossamer complaint of divorce known as incompatibility of temper; a cause which is good or trivial second. which would not have been recognized in the original state. As Justice White, of the United States Supreme Court, aptly says, to assume this state of the law to view of the particular Judge who hears the case. Carrying this theory to its full-est extent, that state which made it ea-lest to obtain a divorce would, by forcing other states to accept its decrees of ...vorce, legislate for those states, notwith-standing the fact that citizens of the lat-ter states demiciled therein would be re-fused divorce on the very grounds allowed by the liberal commonwealths.

A wife or husband tiring of the other pouse in the State of New York, which spouse in the State of New York, which allows divorce on one ground, and, by following the lines of least resistance, so-journing for a sufficient length of time. The to wit, 90 days, six months or a year, in Connecticut, South Dakota or the State of Washington, may obtain, a divorce

matters of divorce, separation and property rights of husband and wife, the Haddock decision is by no means a surprise so far as it concerns the State of New

In 1901 (67 App. Div., 437, Starbuck vs. Starbuck), the Supreme Court of New York went so far as to hold that New York went so far as to note that where a man and woman were married marital partner. in the State of Massachusetts, of which state the woman was then a resident, move to the State of New York, and the wife subsequently leaves the hus-hand and returns to the State of Mas-sachusetts, and after remaining there sachusetts, and after remaining there
six years, obtains in that state a decree
of divorce from her husband on the
ground of cruelty (a ground not recognized in New York), such decree of
divorce would not deprive the wife of
a right to dower in the property situated in the State of New York; all this,
not with standing the husband had, supposing the Massachusetts divorce to be
effective in that state, subsequently

IN THE OREGON COUNTRY. Sunday Baseball

The Dalles Chronicle There is always something doing with the young people, and there are worse things they might be doing than playing baseball or going on an excursion on Su baseball or going on an excursion on Sun-day. These are things the Sabbatarian should think over and be as charitable as possible, remembering that the temper and the spirit will be reflected. Youth looks not upon the world through the glasses of the gray, and his soul's salva-tion worries him not. Bring the boy up tion worries him not. Bring the boy he will work out his own salvation with credit to humanity and glory to divinity.

Stick a Pin There Some Day

Central Point Herald, Answers to Correspondents.

BENEDICT—"What shall I do to my wife to make her step annoying me the way she does? Every time I run up a window-shade to get a little more light, she pulls it down again." You still do nothing if you are wise. Be bell the looks of the map, and will not be lead to look of the map. It will be nothing if you are wise. the looks of the map, and will not

Prophecy by Filosofical Flagg.

St. Helens Mist We still have on hand for free distribu tion a number of packages of Government garden seeds with the frank of that sterling Democrat and good citizen, John M. Gearin. Hetter get some and preserve the frank, as they are positively the last Mr. Gearin will send out.

Put Him Out of Misery. Walls Walls Union, It was most appropriate that a humans officer should killed Outlaw Smith

Wise Fido.

Washington (D. C.) Star.

And so when Polly talks to me I lift One car to hear my mistress speat then always leave the other hanging down. To keep the words from silpping out again

Enited Stafes, however, takes the view, in the Haddock case, that no other state can determine the marital status of a citizen of the State of New York residing therein.

In a proceeding of divorce under titls decision, brought by the plaintiff who haves that state and obtains a residence in a foreign state for the purpose of obtaining a divorce, it is not absoof obtaining a divorce, it is not absolute so far as the defendant alone is concerned unless one or a combinat

First-Unless the defendant is personnly served within the state in which the plaintiff has removed or re-sides, and in which the action is begun. Second—Unless the defendant appears by attorney in the last-named

Third-Unless (this is a necessary assumption as a result of the Haddock ense) the chuse of suit arises in the Inst-named state.

The writer of this article assumes a fourth ground, to-wit: That where both parties are married and domiciled in the state where the marriage is con-summated, and where both the plain-tiff and the defendant leave that state for separate and different states and the marriage domicile is broken; then and in that case, the matter is put at large and either party may maintain a suit for any ground allowed in the state of their domicile or piace of res-

idence In the case of Haddock vs. Haddock, the Supreme Court of the United States does not annul the divorce obtained by the action in the State of Connecticut, but simply holds that if Haddack's ap-pearance in the State of New York sub-jects him to the laws of that state with reference to being Hable to the support of the wife whom he deserted in that state, his divorce in Connecticut pro-tects him as against any criminal act ast-named place. As view is a new first and state of connecticut and never leaves that state or goes to one ground of divorce, to wit, and, as to its clizens living a proper could such that out the state of New York, his property and personal rights are protected under and by virtue of a proper could such that out the state of New York, his property and personal rights are protected under and by virtue of his divorce decree in Conne

The ultimate analysis of this decision of the Haddock case simply holds that a state may, as was held by the Supreme Court of the United States in the famous not in New York her marriage in Oregor is to be recognized as valid or not, to the extent as to whether or not it complies with the laws of New York as to the grounds of divorce, and as to whether or not the defendant husband was personally served in the State of Oregon, or appeared by attorney therein. In short, the law it may or may not be as to the defendant in New York, according as to whether or not be was personally served, appeared by at-torney on the one hand, or was served only by publication of summons on the

The Haddock decision does not in any way annul the divorce so far as the posttion of the spouse is concerned in the state where the divorce was taken, nor of Washington, may obtain, a divorce upon the elastic ground of nonsupport in South Dakota, incompatibility of temper, as in Connecticut, or just simply because the Jaidge thought they could not live happily together and should be divorced, as in the State of Washington.

First State of New York has consistently maintained its position for a number of years past, and to lawyers well versed in matters of divorce, sensaration and property that is the property regions that they should obtain personal rights, that they should obtain personal service upon the defendant or cause him to make appearance by attorney or stipulation in the case. It puts the quietus upon the hurried sojourn to accommodating states like South Dakota, or ticut, but in no wise curtails the rights of an injured party from obtaining

In particular it puts a stop to the dis-satisfied wife or husband leaving the "home state," adopting a temporary resi-dence in South Dakota, Washington or some convenient commonwealth, obtain posing the Massachusetts divorce to be effective, in that state, subsequently contracted a second marriage in the State of Pennsylvania. It will be noted that the New York courts hold steadfastly to the view that no other state can grant a divorce against a citizen of New York upon any other ground not recognized by the State of New York. The Supreme Court of the

CONTRAST OF DIAY AND CASTRO

Brooklyn Standard-Union It would be the greatest of misfortunes if President Diaz were to terminate his

long and distinguished service as chief magistrate of Mexico. He found his country in rulus. He has built up a nation. He found his country incapable of selfgovernment. For a whole generation he has striven with the devotion of a true patriot and the wisdom of a great statesnan to fit the people for self-government, never relaxing for a moment the reins of the benevolent despotism which has made a continuity in this course possible

The Mexican people have been educated, have been raised to a higher standard of living, have been urged to assimiin our civilization, and have been trained in the forms of representative govern-ment. Diaz will never resign. He will never be defeated at the polls. The lenger he lives the better will the people of Mexico be fitted to carry on as their own business the business of the Repub-lic. And Diaz is a pure-blooded Mexican Indian. India

Castro's despotism appears to have had Castro as the chief object of its benevo-Castro as the chief object of its benevo-lence. Like many another South Amer-ican President, he came into power through revolution, and personal aggran-dizement seems to have been the motive of his rule rather than the aggrandize-ment of Venezuela. He has involved his country in many useless disputes with foreign powers. He has failed to adforeign powers. He has falled to vance her material interests at home abroad, and now retires rather than face a conflict with France, discredited, wealthy, and if the cabies are to be believed, with the purpose of resuming power when the storm shall have blown over. Should this retirement become permanent there will be no regret in the manent, there will be no regret in the family of nations, and possibly not in Venezuela either, except among his ad-herents and supporters.

The Poor Orphan.

Terrell Love in Lippincott's.
He's never known a mother's care,
He's had no one to love him.
No shelter from the stormy air,
No Pa to push and shove him;
No lofty, grand eld family tree
To make his heart-throle quicker
Oh, pity, pity such as he.
The terihator chicken