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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, DEC. 29, 1907.

HARRIMAN'S STOCK GAMBLING.

The Union Pacific report, of which we have published summaries, was drawn up to make fair weather with stockholders and bondholders. The design was to make a showing to them that they hadn't been swindled by the indulgence of the management in its various schemes of colossal gambling with Union Pacific funds. Many millions have been lost, it is admitted; but the excuse is that more millions would have been lost had the gambling taken other directions.

Of course the robbed and plundered and oppressed public, forced to pa extortionate rates for railroad service this public whose money formed the basis of the whole business, is not to he considered at all.

But what business had Mr. Harriman to be gambling with the stocks and bonds of distant railroads that had no relation to the roads of which he was in charge, using the enormous sums extorted from the public on the lines of the Union Pacific system, in his profligate undertakings? He says that if he had left the investments in the Hill roads there would have been more loss than has resulted from taking them out of those roads and putting them in elsewhere. But what business had he to be investing in Hill stocks? The total, the report tells us, was \$117,866,799. A prodigious sum. Where did it come from? From extortions in Union Pacific territory. which the Oregon country contributed \$29,000,000. That money, instead of being used for gambling, should have been expended for betterments and extensions in the territory that produced it. The money drawn from the West has gone kiting in the Baltimore & Ohio, the New York Central, the Alton, and so on.

A law of Congress should regulate the interstate rates; and the law of each and every state should regulate and control the rates within the limits of such state. These reports of profits so vast, invested and squandered elsewhere, should be a fair guide to all Legislatures for reduction of rates and requirement of service. We cannot expect these gamblers to give us any new lines. On the money they extort from us they would rather throw dice in Wall street.

PREVENTION FOR BOYS. Continual arrests of growing boys for petty stealing and embryonic burglary mean something is wrong. The normal boy is not a thief by nature. He may be destructive out of sheer mischlef without malice, but he knows the rights of ownership and does not When he does, however, he is no longer normal. He breaks the law to satisfy a want or suppress a craying. If he have the cigarette habit, as too many boys have, despite spe cial and general laws, his temptation is just as great proportionally as the morphine fiend. Then he soon becomes a delinquent and subject to the discipline of the juvenile court, for he is eventually caught always. There is no getting away from his crimes. Heredity and environment stand for nothing in his case, for it is always the boy of good family who is up be-

Right there, perhaps, lies the trou-The father of the "boy of a good family," himself reared under different circumstances and surroundings. too busy, it may be, in providing for the family's welfare, knows little of the habits of his boy or leaves his care and training to the mother; and any lad who feels that way knows how easy it is "to fool ma." The first knowledge the father gets is the arrest of his son, and then he is dis-

posed to spend money "to clear him." He is a little late with his finances Prevention of the delinquency is cheaper than curing it, and he will learn that if he had given his son a little pocket money-not much, yet a little, as the boy finds other boys have, his greater expense and consequent sorrow would have been spared. The boy of today needs the wherewithal to hold his own with his companions. If he goes wrong after that, there are woodshed and the strap. Thus will the burden of the juvenile court be made light and many a mother's heart spared a grief. Many a good citizen can today recall the time when "the old man laid it on good and heavy" and feel a pride in the tell-

AN OBJECT LESSON NEEDED. graft of the money of trusting deposfor doers of this kind of Infamy. There are laws which ordain that such men shall be placed there and confined for a term commensurate with their misdeeds.

The school moneys are an irreducible fund, a trust, made such by the constitution, the statutes and the courts. Persons who use those moneys or invest them are violators of the law and by the law deemed criminals. The State Land Board is the only authority allowed by law to lend or in vest the school fund. The Ross bank was intrusted with school moneys, which it should have held in solemn trust, as custodian. But it used the moneys in high finance schemes, loaned them to speculators like Per-ce and Rankin, and failed in business The State Treasurer had placed \$288. 000 of the school fund in the bank for safekeeping. That money is locked up in the bank's schemes of high

Here is an offense against all the men and women of Oregon, and their children, whose education is aided by the earnings of the irreducible school fund. The people of Oregon long ago declared in their constitution that the school fund must not be tampered with and prescribed penalties in the law for violators. The officers of the Ross bank should be made to answer before the law for their misdeeds.

Money of depositors was received by the bank when the institution was insolvent; there were deals and conspiracies in the bank to misappropriate funds; there was inflation and watering of properties turned over to the bank to cover up the funds so diverted-in short, there was a carnival of grab and graft such as Oregon has never seen in a bank within its own borders and such as would supply abundant counts for indictment.

But the most lawless deed of all was the looting of the school fund. Oregon needs the object lesson of men brought to justice for misdeeds like these. It has had juggling enough with public funds.

THE PESTIFEROUS HOUSE PLY.

After recording an exhaustive scientific report of a committee on santation of the New York Merchants' Association, in which the pernicious activity, as a filth carrier, of the common house fly is set forth, one is lost in wonder that, in days before wire screens were employed as a defense against flies, the farmhouses and ountry hotels were not depopulated every year by a pestilence of typhoid and other enteric diseases. The house fly, as is well known, formerly held farms and villages, and the kitchens and dining-rooms of the people, with only the fly-brush wielded over the dinner table at mealtime and the improvised fly-trap of sweetened water n a glass on the kitchen table as checks to its pernicious activity. While epidemics of typhoid in the rural districts were rare, it is recalled that the enteric disorder known as 'Summer complaint," supposed to be due to hot weather, was generally prevalent among the children of fly fighting, fly-conquered farmers and villagers in those days. This disease was, in fact, an expected visitant in families where there were children, just as ague was expected among the settlers along the margins of undrained prairie lands in the Middle West during the earlier years of the

The cause of these annual visitations was not known, but the effect was a foregone conclusion, and this was fought valiantly by the supposedly wise old doctor, who went his rounds carrying his saddle-bags well stocked with calomel and jalap, souills and paregoric and all the rest of the otions known to and compounded by the old-fashioned pharmacist.

But somehow a portion of the turdy stock of the old pioneer days survived the invasion of the swamps. the annual incursions of the house fly and the dosings of doctors, though in the light of modern discovery in the realm of cause, we are left to wonder that any were left to tell the tale of a miraculous delivery from

death. We read in the report of the committee above noted that fly traps were placed on the piers and elsewhere in Manhattan and Brooklyn, which, between July 13 and August 31 gathered in 110,925 flies. Dr. Jackson, the bacteriologist of the committee, examined a large percentage of these files and found them covered with dangerous bacteria, principally with those causing intestinal diseases. His investigations warrant him in expressing the opinion that flies are responsible for the infection that results annually in 5000 deaths from typhoid fever and other intestinal diseases in the great city. As against this estimate, malaria caused 52 deaths in 1905, a comparison that makes the mosquito an almost negligible quantity as a carrier of disease. Concluding his report, after an exhaustive presentment the means by which he was enabled to reach the conclusions presented,

Dr. Jackson says: We are spending considerable time and money in a war on mosquitoes. The cases of maiaria reported in Greater New York in 1905 were but 359, and the deaths only 52. Much more to be feared is the common house fig. This so-called harmless insect is one of the chief sources of infection, which in New York causes annually fection which in New York causes annually about 850 deaths from typhoid fever and about 7000 deaths yearly from intestinal diseases. We are in the habit of consider-

nds to the rise in temperature also corresponds to the rise in temperature. We are therefore erroneously inclined to view the disease as due to hot weather. While climatic conditions, by reducing the vitality, favor the contraction of the disease. they are not the real cause of it. Temperature does not produce the specific germ which invariably accompanies the disease. The activity of the house fly is in proportion to the temperature; and the time at which it is most active and most numer corresponds exactly with the time of the contraction of typhold fever and other intestinal diseases.

IT IS A SIMPLE STORY.

Caveat emptor. The Daughters of the Confederacy should have known better what they were about when they invited Mr. C. E. S. Wood to address them. The Daughters knew beforehand of his eccentricities and we cannot discern that they have any "Thou shalt not steal" was omitted substantial ground of complaint. Mr. from the rules of the Ross bank; at | Wood may have permitted himself to least it did not prevent theft of the paint the ante-bellum conditions in state school money, nor grab and the South with a tarry brush, but we question whether he exaggerated the itors. There was black rascality in evils of slavery very much. A full rethis bank. Prison is the right place | port of his remarks is not available, but from what is printed in The Oregonian, the truth does not seem to have suffered excessive violence from his tongue. It has become fashlonable to muse over slavery with fond regret. One can even discover signs of attempts here and there to envelop the peculiar institution with an illusive glow of fancy, and to make it appear that a great wrong was suffered both by the whites and negroes when it was abolished. This moral slump in our views of slavery since the way may be compared to the change which took place in the South between the times of Jefferson and Buchanan.

In Jefferson's day slavery was universally admitted to be an evil. Noody thought of defending it on principle, and every enlightened Southerner looked forward to a time when should be abolished. Jefferson, Washington, Patrick Henry, all felt in the same way about it, and so expressed themselves. But passing to the period between 1830 and the outbreak of the slaveholders' rebellion. find that a complete change in Southern sentiment has taken place. Everybody in the South, great and small, young and old, male and female, is now justifying slavery. Instead of an acknowledged evil to be abolished as soon as may be, it has become a divine institution. Texts are discovered in the Bible which make it sacred. It is found to be singularly adapted to the Southern people. It | Port of Portland, last month celechange? What transformed the

The reason for the change must be morality of the South, like that of anclent Rome and of every modern community, grew directly out of its means butter, to say nothing of the silks and diamonds, of almost every white person in the South had come to depend on the unpaid labor of the negroes. Slavery was not only the foundation of Southern life, but it was interwoven with its structure from top to bottom. Cotton could not be grown by now. The feudal domination of the freedom. The profits of the commerce of the South, such as it had, were made from slave labor. The habits, modes of thought, sympathies and prejudices of the whites had all been molded and built upon the right of cury: the white man to rob the negro of the product of his toll. A word against right of way between the stables, pig | slavery was therefore a word against | everything that the South held dear and sacred. To attack slavery was to rend the fabric of its domestic and commercial life. Naturally the South originated a code of morals which sulted its economic conditions, just as

all men have always done. There was a little tilt, it seems, between Mr. Wood and one of his auditors about the reason why slavery disappeared in the North, though there was no genuine difference of opinion. Mr. Wood said that Massachusetts gave up slavery voluntarily. The auditor replied that Massachu setts only gave up slavery after her negroes had been sold down South. Both statements are true. Negro slavery disappeared in the North because it was unprofitable. The farms of New England could be worked by free whites to better economic advantage than by negroes. The same was true of the manufactories, whaling fleets and fisheries of the North. was even more emphatically true of the fleets of common carriers which covered the whole ocean between the time of Jefferson and the beginning of the Civil War. If negro slavery had paid in the North, as it did in the South, it would never have been abolished, and New England would have invented a code of morals to justify it. It is an unfailing trait of moralists everywhere and always to discover that whatever is profitable is or-

It is an idle fancy cherished by sentimentalists that the Civil War might have been avoided by compromise, disunion prevented by con sion, and slavery gradually abolished by the lapse of time. All these propositions are illusory. We may agree with Lincoln that Almighty God sent the War of the Rebellion "as a woe upon those by whom the offense" of slavery came, or we may not. To him it seemed likely that Providence had willed the war to continue until all the wealth amassed "by the bondman's 250 years of unrequited toll," had been swept away and until "every drop of blood drawn by the lash had been repaid by another drawn with the sword." We may see in the Civil War nothing more divine than an economic struggle between free and slave labor; but in any case it was in evitable. No compromise was possible with slavery. It was an institution which had to conquer or be quered. If the North had yielded, the South would have become a militant slave empire like ancient Rome. Her armies would have been the best in the world and also the largest, because they would have been fed by black labor unpaid. That the South would have overrun the free territory of the North little by little, partly by military force, partly by commercial pressure, seems indisputable; and there is reason to believe that under her dominion the great West would into this compact are in earnest and have been divided up into vast feudal that its letter and spirit will be by

that Christian civilization and the Christian religion would have expired together, leaving as the sole hope and consolation of mankind the idolatry of slavery. That the catastrophe was averted we owe in a measure to the moral sentiment of the North, but more to the feeling of nationality. In his most powerful appeals. Lincoln always touched that string and never did it fail to vibrate. The North had come to the point of deploring slavery, and even of detesting it, but dreamed of nothing more than preventing its extension. The South destroyed slavery by attacking the National Union, and by trying to destroy the nationality of the United States to secure the perpetuation of slavery. Inquitous as slavery was, the would not have endured the sacrifices of the Civil War to destroy it. But it was ready to endure those sacrifices for preservation of the nationality of the United States. Herein was shown Lincoln's greatness. He understood the country. He continually declared, during the first years of the war, that his object was neither to preserve slavery nor to destroy it, but to main tain the Union and the territorial in egrity and full sovereignty of the United States. So, he carried the people along with him. Desire to abolish slavery would not, alone, carried them into such a war. From their own standpoint of desire to protect slavery, nothing could have been so blind, so fatuous, as the course taken by the Southern people in pitting the maintenance against the perpetuity of the Union. Multitudes who never would have fought for "freedom for niggers'

MADE-TO-ORDER PORT. The "Mersey Docks and Harbor Board," an organization which forms for the great port of Liverpool functions similar to those which are looked after for this city by the is better for both the whites and the brated its fiftieth anniversary. Newsnegroes. What brought about this paper accounts of the half-century jubilee contain some interesting data South from a community which regarding this immense "made-to-orloathed slavery to one which was der" port, which has easily the largeager to fight a bloody war for its est and finest docks in the world. During the fiscal year ending las month, 25,635 vessels of 34,128,422 sought in economic conditions. The tons entered and cleared at Liverpool. The board, when it began operations fifty years ago, had a water area of 92 acres and today its dock holdings of livelihood. By 1850 the bread and embrace 1677 acres, valued at ap-

would fight and did fight for the un

divided nationality of the United

States.

proximately \$150,000,000. When the board began operations it was impossible for vessels of even moderate draft to enter the harbor on account of the limited depth of water. Today the largest ships in the world, the Lusitania and Mauretania have Liverpool for their home port free white labor then any more than and immense freighters of from ten to twenty thousand tons' capacity are first families was inconsistent with plying regularly out of Liverpool on every important trade route in the world. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the Liverpool harbor situation is shown in the following extract from the Liverpool Post and Mer-

The greatest obstacle to Liverpool's pro gress has been the accumulation of sand banks about the approaches to the port. This has necessitated an expenditure of something like \$50,000 per year in keeping the channels and river clear of sand and silt. To cope with this evil, the board has a fleet of very powerful sand pump dredgers. Besides these sand pump dredgers of which there are six—the board owns twenty-four steam hopper barges, nine steam dredgers and one grab hopper, while its whole fleet, exclusive of dredgers, numbers some sixty vessels of all types necessary for the carrying on of marine work for lighting and buoying the channels; and pilotage services are entrusted to the Mersey Board.

From this it appears that Liverpool has taken full charge of everything in connection with shipping entering the port. Dredging, pilotage and dockage are all attended to by port officials, whose positions depend on the results achieved. Liverpool, in the beginning, had no such admirable volume of water at low tide as sweeps out of the Columbia, and the work of building a harbor there has of course been vastly more expensive than a similar undertaking would be on the Columbia. The comparative ease with which Portland has secured a twenty six-foot channel in the river has allayed any possible fears regarding the maintenance of a depth in river proportionate with that on the bar, but it is highly essential that the work of the jetty, even when pleted, should be supplemented by that of a good bar dredge.

There is so much water sweeping out of the river that there will never be such deposits of sand as obstruct the entrance to Liverpool harbor, dredge should be stationed there for use when needed. Liverpool has more than held her own in the face f tremendous competition by ports which in the beginning had far superior natural advantages. Her fight with the forces of nature has been a winning one and the success of the Mersey Dock Board stands as an example for all other ports similarly situated.

"THE TREATING HABIT." The abuse of liquor drinking would e reduced to the minimum if the 'treating" habit were abolished. This s a fact known and acknowledged by all men, hence the effort now being made in this city and in some other localities to bring this about is worthy of encouragement and commendation. At Kelso, Wash., the sentiment against this mistaken form of hospitality has taken definite shape by the organization of an anti-treating society, the members of which sign an agreement to forswear the habit of treating as it applies not only to lquors, but to eigars, tobacco and soft drinks. The membership card bears this inscription:

I am a member of the Kelso Anti-Treat-ing Society. I believe that every man should drink his own whisky and smoke his own cigars, and should neither treat nor permit himself to be treated. And I am so obligated. It is hoped that the men entering

tions in her cities. It is interesting him and maketh him drunken also." profitable to exploit, so easy to en- with the flask," but for whose enticebelieve that the United States, as the man. The designation was perhaps ed, might have overrun the world and which it is based is, in the light of common experience, a logical one.

NOT MUCH OF A BUGABOO.

The Postmaster-General's parcels post project which has made such a stir seems to have been pretty generally misunderstood. It is by no means so extensive as most people have sunposed. He wishes to give the privilege of a parcels post to people living along rural delivery lines, and not to anybody else. This is shown by the report of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General. Articles to be sent by the parcels post could be mailed only at the distributing offices for rural routes or at postoffices along such routes. This would cut off the department stores and mail-order houses from the benefits of the innovation and it ought to quiet the opposition of the country merchants once and for all. The only dealers who could possibly benefit from it would be the country merchants themselves. As matters now stand, the rural

they do business. convenience to farmers, is now to all convenient for country people as they possibly could be. If they want a parcel, no matter how big or little, they must leave everything and go after it. The absurd injustice of such a state of things is evident. It injures the country storekeeper as much as it does the farmers, since they necessarily lose a great deal of trade by it. When purchases can only be made at serious inconvenience people will get along with as few as they can. It is amazing that there should be any rural tradesmen who do not see this. If thew knew their own clear interest they would be a unit for Mr. Meyers' proposal. This proposal would permit rural carriers to deliver parcels by mail up to eleven pounds weight at 5 cents for the firs pound and 2 for each additional pound

The report shows that star route carriers used to deliver parcels of all sorts at something like this rate and made money by it. Why, then, should it not pay the Government? Of course it would. The plea that parcels delivery by mail would prove a losing undertaking is due sometimes to ignorance, sometimes to willful misrepresentation. The project is a matter of simple justice to the rural population and its execution has already been too long delayed.

VICTIM OF ENVIRONMENT.

The wild and wooly Western cow boy who shoots up a town and does other equally ridiculous things has disappeared forever, except from the stages of the Bowery theaters. He was from the beginning a creature of environment, and as the environment improved the cowboy changed with it. Not only has the cowboy changed, but his picturesque companion on the frontier, the wild-eyed, long-horned range steer, has also fallen a victim to somewhat the same influences as were responsible for transformation of the cowboy. The small farmer has been increasing his scope of invasion throughout the West and Southwest bringing with him his Shorthorns and Herefords. The era in which the calico steer and the cowbov flourished was productive of romance and much material which the novelists and playwrights, who came later, sought to turn into money; but the returns of beef per animal were woefully small in comparison with those of the present day.

Longfellow, in that sadly beautiful story of Evangeline, relates that in response to the blast from the horn of Basil, the blacksmith, "Suddenly out of the grass the long white horns of the cattle rose like flakes of foam on adverse currents of ocean." today there is no sudden move, and but few white horns, and those are short ones on the short-legged, broadbeamed cattle which lazily and lumberingly browse on the alfalfa as an appetizer for the oil meal and corn which awaits them after they waddle to shelter. The Kansas City Star, in commenting on the fact that the last big supply of range cattle has been marketed, explains that "this does not mean that the West and Southwest have gone short on cattle, but that these sections have been forced to change their system of handling them on account of the small farm ers and cattle-breeders who are breaking up the ranges."

The old-time steer ran to horns and legs, and picked up a living on ranges where his successor would famish but his development into anything like a good beef product was slow, and he had generally reached the age of eight to ten years before being rounded up for market. Today the modern cattleman is turning off twoyear-olds which produce more beef than the old long horns, and not a few yearlings find their way to market at goodly profit to their owners. The range steer, like the buffalo and the American Indian, played a ploturesque part in the wild Western drama, but the encroachments of civilization and the small farmer have placed him with the other stage settings that are useless in portrayal of twentleth century life.

With scientific breeding, shortening the legs, decreasing the bone and increasing the beef on the animal, and with Burbank making beef-producing food out of cactus and other desert bric-a-brac, when the slaughtered beef steer of the next generation meets the shades of some of his early ancestors there can hardly be a rec ognition.

The parental vigilance that saves a foolish young girl from the direct effects of her own folly, by taking her from a deserting soldier and forger within an hour after her marriage to him and returning her to her home, may be commended as being of the diseases. We are in the napit of considering the Fall rise in typhoid deaths as including the Fall rise in typhoid deaths as including the Fall rise, if set back two months from the report of deaths to the time of the contraction of the disease, will exactly correspond to the prevalence of flies and to the rise in deaths from intestinal and to the rise in deaths from intestinal remote quarters of the earth of the contraction of the disease, will exactly correspond to the prevalence of flies and to the rise in deaths from intestinal remote quarters of the earth of the wise man, "who giveth his neight and contraction of the disease, will exactly correspond to the prevalence of flies and to the rise in deaths from intestinal remote quarters of the earth of the mistrictly observed. The question is not only one of temperance; it is one of economy and of personal responsibility. "Wor unto him," saith the wise man, "who giveth his neight marriage, or going farther back, have

diseases of both children and adults. It and gathering the plunder of all na- bor drink; who putteth the bottle to kept this young girl—the daughter of a prominent citizen of Vancouverto try to imagine what would have A long-suffering woman, wrestling from making the acquaintance of a common soldier, the lapse in vigilance happened when the Southern slave barons had discovered the meek and industrious millions of China, so thus condemned to woe as the "fiend extent made good by the father's sudden awakening to his duty and his slave. Had the North yielded, or the ment the demon might be exorcised prompt pursuit and rescue of his South triumphed, it is not difficult to and her husband become a temperate young daughter. Having had her romance, it may be hoped that this greatest slave empire that ever exist- harsh, but the presumption upon young girl will be satisfied with the commonplace role of a dutiful daugh-

> At the annual meeting of the Vertebrate paleontologists of America at Yale University a resolution passed asking Congress to establish game laws for the protection of whales and green turtles. This is an excellent suggestion, and if it is carried out on the same broad, humane policy as characterized our fur seal protection, it will give employment to quite a fleet of revenue cutters between the Straits of Magellan and the Arctic circle. As the service would be fully as effective as that of the sealing cutters, the turtle would continue to get in the soup and the whales would still find their way into the merchantable product of bone and oil.

The Oregon State Journal has been published at Eugene by Harrison R. Kincaid forty-four years. He started the paper and during this whole period has been proprietor and edipopulation has no delivery system at tor. And he has done conscientious The express companies will not work. On certain economic matters send parcels even one mile from their of high importance The Oregonian country offices. Country storekeepers has not been able to agree with him, never dream of maintaining a delivery and it has regretted that he has no system outside of the villages where been in accord with it. But The Ore-The carriage of gonian most willingly bears testimony parcels by the old star route, "stage to the character of sincerity and earn drivers," which was formerly such a estness which has always been mani fest in the work and bearing of Mr. intents forbidden by law along rural Kincaid. In all his work he has routes. Thus things are made as inshown himself a high-minded man.

> The attacks on the Roosevelt Administra tion for pursuing lawbreaking trusts and rail-road rebaters, for convicting peon-drivers and land-thieves, are manifestations of sympathy with crime. Where it is really open to crit-icism is that, in spite of all Mr. Roosevelt's denunciation of malefactors of great wealth not one really responsible man of that de scription has been sent to jail by any of hi

various Attorneys-General.-New York World. But should the Administration be blamed? These people, when con-victed, all take appeal to the higher courts, under law, usage and practice. Should the President arbitrarily order every one of them to prison? If he should what would the New York And certain stars shot madly from their World say?

Vice-President Mahoney, of the Western Federation of Miners, says that injunctions have come to be a mere joke to the American people. To a great extent what he says is true. And yet when courts exercise an unwarranted power it is too serious a matter to be considered a joke. The authority of a court to issue and enforce an injunction is a proper and necessary one, and yet many courts have gone to unnecessary extremes in the exercise of this power.

The Willamette River may be relied upon at least once a year to restore the falls at Oregon City to something of their former wild grandeur. Last year this feat was not accomplished until February. The present freshet therefore makes the second spectacular display of waters at the falls during the year. The sight, when the volume of water tumbling over the fails is the greatest, is worth going far to see.

Colorado mining promoters who swindled the public by publishing false advertisements regarding their nines at Silver City. N light jail sentences, though the judge remarked that their offenses merited terms in the penitentiary. Fortunate for them that they committed gentle-

The postoffice is the business barometer of a city. When, therefore it shows for 1907 an increase of 15 per cent over that of December, 1906 in this city, there is no need to seel farther proof of the substantial growth in population, in homes and in business of Portland during the year.

Why should any one, in this era of universal good feeling, look further than Mr. Schuebel for a man to be appointed as a Republican to the office of United States District Attorney? His qualifications are that he has been a fiery Populist and free-silver man.

Mayor Green, of Topeka, Kan., as "newspapers, medicine and as necessities of life. If he would only substitute "fruit" "medicine," the intelligent American public would agree with him.

Maybe those spying Japs merely wanted to duplicate Portland's incomparably fine water supply for Toklo and hadn't sense enough to ask for something that would have been cheerfully furnished them.

Should the state succeed in holding the \$14,000 captured in a Secondstreet lottery raid, there will be com pensation for the interest on state funds that the Title Guarantee & Trust Company didn't pay. All honest bankers should lend

their moral support to the prosecution of the crooks in their line of business In that manner they could give convincing evidence of their disapproval of dishonest practices. If Manchurian authorities want to

careful not to lock up Oregon land thieves. Horace McKinley gave them Now that the money stringency is relieved and the "day after" feeling has vanished, Portland may take up

nce more the discussion of a crema-

tory site. One effective way for historical and ocial organizations to avoid offensive addresses is to refrain from inviting Mr. Wood to make the addresses.

Only a few days more and then the political combat will begin. No one can get up interest in politics until after the holidays.

The mistake those Chinese made with that \$14,000 was in not going on a clearing-house basis when the police appeared.

We're still an inch short on our annual average rainfall. But we're making a first-class finish.

Fairy Lore From Shakespeare

The Fairles' Lullaby. From 'Midsummer Night's Dream." Enter Titania, with her train.

Titania-ome, now a roundel, and a fairy song; hen, for the third part of a minute, Some to kill cankers in the musk-rose buds; ome, war with rear-mice for their leathers wings.
To make my small elves coats; and some, Keep back Keep back the clamerous owl, that nightly hoots, and wonders At our quaint spirits. Sing me now asicep; Then to your offices and let me rest.

First Fairyou spotted snakes, with double tongue, Thorny hedgehogs, he not seen; sewis, and blind-worms, do no wrong; Come not near our fairy queen.

herus—
Philomel, with melody,
Sing fn our sweet lullaby;
lia, lulla, lullaby; lulia, lulla, lullaby;
Never harm.
Nor spel nor charin,
Come our levely lady nigh;
So, good-night, with lullaby.

Second Fairy-Weaving spiders, come not here; Hence, you long-legged spinners, hence! Beetles black, approach not near; Worm, nor snail, do no offense

Chorus-Philomel, with melody, etc. Come Unto These Yellow Sands, From "The Tempest."
Come unto these yellow sands.

And then take hands; Curisled when you have, and kissed The wild waves whist, Foot it featly here and there;
And, sweet sprices, the burden bear,
Hark, hark!
Bowgh, wowgh.
The watch-dogs bark: Bowgh, wowgh.
Hark, hark! I hear
The strain of strutting chanticleer
try, Cock-a-doodle-doc.

Where the Rec Sucks. From "The Tempest."
Where the bee sucks, there suck I: There I couch when owls do cry. On the bat's back I do fly After Summer, merrily. Merrily, merrily shall I live now.

Under the blossom that hangs on the bough Maiden Meditation, Fancy Free. From "Midsummer Night's Dream." beron. My gentle Puck, come hither. Thou remember'st.

Since once I sat upon a promontory.

And heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,
Uttering such a dulcet and harmonious

breath.

spheres.

To hear the sea-maid's music.
Puck. I remember.
Obe. That very time I saw (but thou couldst not).
Flying between the cold moon and the earth.

Cupid all armed; a certain aim he took At a fair vestal throned by the west, And loosed his love-shaft smartly from his bow,
As it should plerce a hundred thousand But I might see young Cupid's flery shaft Quenched in the chaste beams of the watery

And the imperial vot'ress passed on.
In maiden meditation, fancy free.
Yet marked I where the boit of Cupid fell:
It fell upon a little western flower
Before milk-white, now purple with love's And maidens call it love-in-idieness.

Full Fathom Five.

From "The Tempest."

Full fathom five thy father lies;
Of his bones are coral made;
Those are pearls that were his eyes;
Nothing of him that doth rade.
But doth suffer a sea-change
into something rich and strange.
Sea-aymphs hourly ring his knell;
Hark! now I hear them—ding-dong, bell.

Over Hill, Over Dale From Midsummer Night's Dream."
Over hill, over date.
'Through bush, through brier,
Over park, over pale.
Through flood, through fire.
I do wander everywhere,
Swifter than the moon's sphere,
And I serve the fairy queen. And I serve the fairy queen,
To dev her orbs upon the green;
The cowsilps tall her pensioners be,
In their gold coats spots you see;
Those, be rubles, fairy favors,
In those freckles live their savors;
I must go seek some dew-drops here,
And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear.

THE HARRIMAN REPORT. Its Apology for Its Enormous Stock Gambling.

New York Evening Post, Mr. Harriman could not well ignore hese transactions in his annual report for the Union Pacific Rallroad. Continued decline in values, since his estimate of last May, has increased the loss, as compared with the purchase price, to not much less than \$40,000,000. What the report has to say by way of explanation or apology, is curious. Taking the market values of last June, it points out that, had the company kept its original railway investments of 1901, it would have lost more money than it has actually lost in its "reinvestments." The Northern Pacific and Great Northern holdings had depreciated \$55,527,900 since the Union Pacific sold them; the bunch of stocks bought in 1906 had depreciated only \$23,149,-000; ergo, the Union Pacific had increased the value of its investments by \$32,378,000. This may be ingenious argument; but it does not need much insight to expose its fallacy. The company has doubtless also lost less. through its indulgence in the speculation of 1906, than it would have lost had it bought Metropolitan Street Railway or Westinghouse Electric; but the question is not one of relative mistakes. Mr. Harriman's management is properly charged with inflicting enormous losses on the property through wholly unwarranted and highly speculative use of its surplus funds, and to gay that he might have lost \$75,000,000 or \$100,000,000 instead of \$40,000,000 is an audacious begging of the question. It is fortunate for Union Pacific that its own financial strength is so great that it can withstand such impairment of resources. When A. A. McLeod tried preserve their jails they should be exactly the same experiment with the Reading Railroad in 1892 the result was bankruptey.

Hometown (Pa.) Banner

At the Methodist Church festival last Wednesday evening the editor of the Banner was voted the handsomest man in Hometown. Next morning he had only pickled beets and bread and but-ter for breakfast. Such is the life of a metropolitan editor.

Preacher to Subdue Tipplers.

Baltimore News:
Rev. Dr. Maurice P. Fikes, pastor of
the Franklin First Baptist Church, Franklin, Pa., and formerly of Baltimore, clares that it is his intention to drop from the rolls of the church every who goes into a saloon, hotel or drugto buy a drink of liquor.

Conscience-Stricken Thief Relents.

Philadelphia Record, A pickpocket who robbed Edward G. Miller of Paulsboro, N. J., of several hundred dollars, wrote saying he would return the money if luck came his way