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East Oregonian

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1903.

Trusts are feeding upon the fat of the land and labor is getting deeper and deeper into helplessness.

John Barrett can do the country as much good by booming the expositions as he could by hiding himself in the Japanese ministry.

Tom Johnson's "tax education bureau" has been declared unconstitutional. It is illegal for the common people to study government.

Utah has quarantined against Idaho on account of smallpox. This is a "horse and horse" now. Idaho has quarantined against scabby sheep from Utah.

War begins to show in the background. German and English capitalists have built most of the Venezuelan railroads and in order to bring on the international strife, in which they might acquire land holdings, they have secretly urged the war and encouraged the rebels and the government, to continue the struggle.

There is one hope for the negro, and that is deportation. He cannot attain his full racial stature here. The pressure of civilization will keep his inferior talents in an inferior position. Give him a home in the tropics, where he will not be tempted nor handicapped by the white man, and he will thrive and improve. Open the door of the colonies.

Let the nation take off its hat to John Mitchell. While the public, which has only seen Baer's peridy from a distance, is reviling him, brave, honest-hearted, majestic Mitchell, who has suffered under the touch of Baer's condemnation and oppression, says Baer is sincere, is honest in his beliefs. The man who has felt the wrongs of Baer and his fellows, is the first to forgive them.

The master hand of James J. Hill is being felt in the distribution of the transport service. Seattle is Hill's city. His great road ends there and his line of ocean steamers begin there and he will be the same conquering hero on sea that he has proved to be on land. It is Hill who is back of Seattle's bid, and it is Hill who has a finger on the wavering pulse of the war department. With such a captain to lead, Portland would outstrip every city west of Chicago.

The inner secret of the Venezuelan One of the strongest indications for the legislature to pass a good, fair appropriation bill, would be a vigorous building campaign in Portland. It would be some tangible evidence that there is an intention on her part to accommodate the crowds that will certainly be attracted. No fair would be better than an unsuccessful one, or one in which failure, due to the lack of individual effort, on the part of Oregon, might occur.

The price paid for wood by the asylum management is worthy of thought. This week the bids for cord wood were opened, and 2160 cords of fir wood were purchased at prices ranging from \$1.95 to \$3. Although Salem and vicinity has been settled for almost sixty years, there does not seem to be such a wood famine as is talked of in Eastern Oregon, where sixteen-inch fir wood is \$6 per cord.

The ball is about to open in the land fraud investigations in Eastern Oregon. Fourteen would-be "settlers" in lands added to the Cascade reserve by the president's proclamation of July 1, 1901, have been reported by the forestry superintendent as not having made satisfactory improvements. The facts are, they were in the reserve for speculation and not for homes, in a majority of cases. They were looking for lieu land scrip and not for a suitable place in which to settle, build and improve a spot of Oregon.

While the net earnings of the railroads have greatly increased during the last year, many of the Eastern roads have raised wages, in appreciation of their prosperity. The Northern Pacific and Great Northern, in the West, have also made slight raises. The Southern Pacific has now under advertisement a new wage scale, which contains increased pay. The O. R. & N. has raised the pay of its switchmen 1/2 cents per hour within the past month. There is a general disposition to divide profits in return for greatly increased duties.

State Superintendent Ackerman recommends an increase in salary for the school teachers, as a means of improving Oregon schools. A good teacher commands \$75 per month, while a school teacher in the country districts draws the meager salary of \$40 to \$50 per month. Raise the pay and you raise the standard of country schools. Experienced teachers can earn more in other vocations and teaching is becoming a last resort. This condition must be changed. Oregon must provide funds for the poor districts, sufficient for a \$75 teacher nine months in the year.

THE FELLOW SERVANT LAW.

The workmen of Oregon are talking about "fellow servant laws" and labor legislation. At the last session of the legislature three separate fellow servant laws were introduced.

One by L. T. Harris, of Lane county, one by the railway men, through J. M. Poorman, of Marion county, and one by Douglas county.

These measures were essentially the same. They embodied the one leading and fundamental idea that the employer should be held liable for the incompetence or ignorance of his employees.

Already a half dozen men have signified their intention of introducing fellow servant bills at the coming session.

Right now is it not proper to get together on this proposition? Can't a concerted effort be made by those who intend to fight out this worthy legislation?

Senator-elect Pierce, of Umatilla county, has determined to introduce a measure of this kind. Representative Burleigh will also have a fellow servant bill; L. T. Harris, of Lane county, will be on hand again with the bill of two years ago and the railroad men will certainly renew their fight.

One of the best fellow servant laws in the United States was passed by the Colorado legislature in 1901, and is known as the Tanquary law. It has been written, introduced and pushed to final triumph by Senator Tanquary, an old telegraph operator in the state senate. Inasmuch as Colorado is a Western state, with conditions closely resembling those of Oregon, would it not be wise for those in Oregon who propose fighting for such beneficial legislation to endorse the Colorado law, unite their strength upon it and pass it? It has stood the test, met the requirements of the situation and certainly has merited a reputation in Oregon and every other Western state. The Tanquary law is as follows:

"Sec. 1. Every person, company or individual, who may employ agents, servants or employees, such agents, servants or employees being in the exercise of due care shall be liable to respond in damages for injuries or death sustained by any such agent, employee or servant resulting from the carelessness, omission of duty or negligence of such employee, or which may have resulted from the carelessness, omission of duty or negligence of any other agent, servant or employee, of the said employer.

In the same manner and to the same extent as if the carelessness, omission of duty or negligence causing injury or death was that of the employer.

"Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed; provided, however, that this act shall not be construed to repeal or change the existing laws relating to the right of the person injured or in case of death, the right of the husband or wife or other relatives of a deceased person to maintain an action against the employer."

NO SOUTH AMERICAN UNION.

The idle talk of a "United States" of South America, founded upon our constitution and national union is not worthy of serious consideration. The differences between the North American colonies and the governments of South America are so wide that a parallel cannot be logically drawn.

The different characters of the Puritans, the great objects which drew them hither, the intellectual and spiritual development of that New England settlement which grew into the solidified union of states, does not furnish the remotest comparison to the South American people.

The reckless, impulsive, hot-headed, blood-thirsty stock of the equatorial regions has not the first qualification for a permanent compact or union.

Warlike by birth and training; treacherous by instinct and tradition; ambitious to such a degree that it becomes an insanity; lustful, bigoted, unlettered, ungled with savage blood and cursed by Spanish lineage, the South American is unfit for union, unfit for serious mental or moral stature, the enlightened nations of the earth.

South America must be repeated before she is united. And after she is reaped by a gentler stock, purified by contact with the civilized nations and strengthened by the environment of peace, letters and national honesty, there remains yet upon the northern people of that great continent the everlasting curse of the tropic clime.

Man cannot throw off its deteriorating blight. He cannot rise under its weight to perfect mental and moral stature. The racial mixture, the diseases of ambition and greed, the burning alchemy of southern blood, and the faculty and stubbornness of climatic conditions forbid the United States of South America.

COMPARATIVE CUSSEDNESS.

In the midst of the moral crusade now being carried on in Pacific Coast cities, it is an interesting study to look into the statistics of crime, and determine from figures and facts just

how wicked the great cities really are.

From a bulletin of the department of labor, usually very dry reading, some unusually juicy facts are gathered. For the year 1901, the criminal statistics of Portland, Seattle and Atlanta, Ga., are as follows: Number of policemen, Portland, 53; Seattle, 78; Atlanta, 161. Number of retail saloons, Portland, 267; Seattle, 187; Atlanta, 104; amount of license, Portland, 400; Seattle, \$600; Atlanta, \$1000. Cases of drunkenness, Portland, 908; Seattle, 1186; Atlanta, 4242. Disturbing the peace, Portland, 192; Seattle, 1888; Atlanta, 7063. Assault and battery, Portland, 213; Seattle, 218; Atlanta, 22. Homicide, Portland, 2; Seattle, 6; Atlanta, 1. Vagrancy, Portland 197; Seattle, 936; Atlanta, 2190. Housebreaking, Portland, 24; Seattle, 63; Atlanta, 63. Larceny, Portland, 301; Seattle, 342; Atlanta, 302. All other offenses, Portland, 1509; Seattle, 4536; Atlanta, 1742. Total arrests, Portland, 3364; Seattle, 9175; Atlanta, 15,537.

The total arrests made in Portland for the year was a trifle over one-third the total for Seattle, but one-fifth the number for Atlanta.

After all, Oregon's metropolis is not so utterly wicked. Conditions now agitating the city of Portland are found in every large city in the country. While much excitement and many dramatic situations have accompanied the raiding of Portland's dens of iniquity, far worse social conditions are found in Southern cities, where the large negro population accelerates the list of offenses.

WANT IN A LAND OF PLENTY.

Within the past week the public has witnessed numerous riots, at different points in the United States, in which the cry of the mob was "coal, coal, coal."

At Boston, the crowds of poor, driven to desperation by the biting winds of winter, trampled the salesmen and policemen, pushed the guards aside, and were hurriedly summoned to protect private property, and taking possession of the coal bins, helped themselves to fuel.

On last Saturday, in the Western city of St. Paul, a crowd rushed into the offices of the Northwestern Coal Company, beat a clerk almost to death and frantically fought with each other for the purchase of a few tons of coal.

Winter has brought on the climax in the coal situation. The scarcity was not felt so long as the wind was "tempered to the shorn lamb" of the temperate zone.

But now that the bitter cold is pinching the thin-skinned denizens of the great cities, the cry of want goes out to the world.

There is a lesson in the situation which should cause the country, and especially the owners of the earth's store of fuel, to blush for shame.

The coal operators are wealthy; they did not need the profits they were losing by the strike; they could well afford to let it drag on for months, for they well knew the great shortage occasioned by the six months of idleness, would only add five-fold to their dividends. Want cannot reach them. Their own comfort is the breadth and depth and height of all their considerations.

The suffering caused by the want of fuel can be so easily placed on the credit of the miner, who refused to work.

The self-complacent operators, with the world's wealth, so much needed by the masses, so valuable to the country at large, clenched in the hollow of their hands, care not for infant childhood—even though it suffer, and cry for relief and perish in its utter helplessness.

There is an area of coal in the United States, sufficient to warm the fireplaces of the nation for centuries. It belongs to the public. It is public utility, which should be used for the public good. How utterly ungrateful, how vainly and unreasonably wasteful and detrimental to allow 100 coal barons to make a toy and a plaything of the priceless treasure of 80,000,000 people.

JUDGING A HUSBAND.

Don't marry a man till you have seen him sharpen a pencil. You can tell by the way he does it whether he is suited to you or not. Here are a few infallible rules for your guidance in the matter:

The man who holds the point to ward him and close up against his shirt front is slow and likes to have secrets. He is the kind of man who when his best girl finds out that there are "others" and asks him who they are and what he means by calling on her, will assume an air of dignity and put her off with some evasive answer which says quite plainly, "Yes, I called, but it was none of your business who she is or why I did it." A woman with a jealous disposition should look out for the man who sharpens his pencil in this manner and shun him.

The man who holds the pencil out and whittles away, careless of results, is an impulsive fellow, jolly, good-natured and generous.

He who leaves a blunt point is dull and plodding, and will never amount to much. He is really a good-hearted fellow, and hasn't an enemy in the world. He finds his chief pleasure in the commonplace things of life.

On the other hand, he who sharpens his pencil an inch or more from the point is high strung and imaginative and subject to exuberant flights of fancy. He will always be seeking to mount upward and accomplish things far above his higher regions of intellect, and his wife's greatest trouble will be to hold him down to earth and prevent his flying off altogether on a tangent.

The man who sharpens his pencil all round smoothly and evenly as though it were planned off in an automatic sharpener is systematic and slow to anger. But he is so very undeviating from a fixed principle that he would drive a woman with a sensitive temperament to distraction in less than six months.

He who leaves the sharpened wood as jagged as saw teeth round the tip has a nasty temper and will quarrel on the slightest provocation. There are certain women who can manage that sort of man beautifully, though, and if he gets a wife with a

calm, persuasive eye he will in a few minutes be as meek as a lamb.

The man who does it step to polish the point of lead once the wood is cut away has a streak of coarseness in his nature. He who shaves off the lead till the point is like a needle, is refined, delicate and sensitive.—New York American.

ARE WOMEN HAPPIER?

Only a few selfish men answer this question in the affirmative; the majority of folk who follow the stronger sex who are the happier.

Facts in support of this contention could be rolled out until one became dizzy by their number.

How often a woman exclaims, "I wish I were a man!" But one never hears a man desire to be one of the opposite sex. This circumstance alone clearly reveals man's happier state.

From early childhood to her dying day is a daughter of Eve heavily handicapped as a man is not.

She is made to feel that she is an inferior person to the other sex from the first and to an increasing degree as she grows older, or sensitive spirit unhappiness must be frequent.

When a boy leaves school he has the choice of countless occupations, but a girl is limited to a very few, none of which may suit her tastes. Work, therefore, is more of a drudgery to her than man.

Again, a lad can hope to make a fortune by perseverance and pluck, but it is impossible, except in a very few instances, for a girl to obtain the same. While much excitement and many dramatic situations have accompanied the raiding of Portland's dens of iniquity, far worse social conditions are found in Southern cities, where the large negro population accelerates the list of offenses.

Besides, an unmarried girl who exhibits too much "pluck and perseverance," runs the risk of being considered mannish or fast, and for her reputation and the other to become the wife of a man who may, or may not, be an ideal companion.

The majority choose the latter career but their wishes in this respect are not so easy of attainment as a man's. The latter sex has not only the greater number of candidates to select from, but a man can propose to any number of girls till he is successful in his quest.

On the other hand, a girl may be very fond of a particular man, but through sheer modesty, dare not tell him so, and the unhappiness attending such a position has to be endured to the end.

The lot of a plain girl of marriageable age—and there are many—is not to be envied.

Strange though it seems, it is nevertheless true, that the majority accept the attentions of the first young man who comes along, and do not "give him up for fear of not getting a better chance. Discrimination is thrown to the winds, and the result is many unhappy marriages.—New York World.

LITTLE VENICE.

Venezuela, "Little Venice," so named by Vesputia, faces on the Caribbean sea, lying between Colombia and the Guianas. It has an area of 266,000 square miles, and a population of 2,500,000, of whom one-tenth are white, 50,000 are pure Indian and the balance are half-breed.

Castro is a pure Indian. In 1823, the Republic of Colombia, comprising Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador, secured its independence of Spain. In 1829, these three became separate republics.

For many years there was internal turmoil, and there has not been a decade without one or more revolutions. The successive presidents have recognized no constitutional limits, and have invariably ruled as dictators.

President Castro came in on a revolution, and for some time it looked as if he would go out on a high note, but he was a high-handed way and made himself generally offensive by his arbitrary conduct.

Venezuela is a country of great and varied natural resources. It is drained by one of the noblest rivers of the world, the Orinoco, has an exceeding 3,000 miles of coastline, and has great forests of timber and cabinet woods; produces sugar, tobacco, cocoa, cotton and India rubber, and has a high standard of civilization.

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THE RIGHT TO LABOR IN JOY.

Out on the roads they have gathered, a hundred thousand men. To ask for a hold on life as sure as the world's hold in his den. Their need lies close to the quick of life as the earth lies close to the soil.

It is as meat to the slender rib, as marrow to the bone.

They ask but the leave to labor, to toil in the endless night. For a little salt to savor their bread, for houses water-tight.

They ask but the right to labor and to live by the strength of their hands.—They who have bodies like knotted reeds and patience like sea-sands.

And the right of a man to labor and to live, to go to his work, to his job, to his home, to his family, to his life.

Not all your laws can blot that right, nor the gates of Hell destroy. For it came with the making of man, and it will be kned into his bones.

And it will stand at the last of things on the dust of crumbled crowns and thrones.

—Edwin Markham, in New York American and Journal.

THE GRAND RONDE VALLEY.

Ah me, I know how like a garden flower, The Grand Ronde Valley lies this August night. Locked in by dimpled hills where purple light, Lies hovering. There at the sunset Sinks downward like a rainbow tinted shower A million colored rays, soft, changeable, bright.

Later, the large moon rises, round and white And three Blue Mountain pines Against a tower, Lonely and dark. A coyote's mournful cry Sinks from the canyon, whence the fields are higher, and the mountains are blue. A blade of silver underneath the moon. Like restless seas the yellow wheat-fields, Dreamless and still. And while the valley sleeps, O hear! the lullabies that low winds croon! —E.L.J. HIGGINSON.

Only \$1800 of delinquent taxes remain unpaid in Yamhill county.

STAY IN THE COUNTRY.

The constant influx of girls from the country into large cities brings with it portentous dangers and evils. Dreaming of an easy time, good wages, a better wardrobe, and more congenial companions, dazzled by the vision of city amusements, and hoping perhaps to find a marriageable partner and settle down into a comfortable city home, thousands leave the farm or village and flock to the metropolises.

Here many of them confront a situation far different from that which they imagined in advance of their actual experience of city life. The wages they get are meager; their lodgings far from comfortable; they have no home life; they face new temptations and trials, and their life becomes one of hardship, and trouble in the store, factory, shop or office, they are beset with danger and annoyance, while all about them are pitfalls as numerous as the stars.

Some of them with unusual aptitude for stenography, typewriting and kindred occupations, or with fine executive gifts, make their way to the top and secure first-class positions, but a great multitude struggle and almost starve on five or six dollars a week. These latter class are unable to save any money; a week's illness brings them in debt, and a month without employment renders them objects of charity.

How much better would it be for most of them were they to stay at home, help in the household, or accept of the farm or in the village. Our large cities now contain thousands of girls in a sorry plight, either without employment or struggling for bread—girls who might have remained in comfort at home, or who could have found work of some sort in a country town to support them, with less cost of strength, nerve power and vital force—to say nothing of the dangers which now beset them in the city.

What a kindness it would be to those who are helplessly planning to rush cityward "to find something to do," if some friend would whisper to them "Stay on the farm."

GENERAL NEWS.

A British warship has run aground in the Orinoco River, and as the water is falling, she is likely to stay there.

Abel Dean, 85 years of age, the last surviving veteran of the Mexican war, died recently at his home in Boone county, Ky.

Emperor William has presented his photograph, richly framed, to Forster Minister Count Goluchsky, as a memento of the renewal of the triple alliance.

An agitation is in progress in New York looking to a plan by which tax would be reduced. The assessed value of real estate of that city is \$1,320,647,273.

Madam Humbert and other members of the Humbert family have been arrested in Madrid. They became notorious in connection with the great safe frauds in Paris.

The news of the beginning of the blockade caused a panic in Caracas, and many of the Venezuelans fled to the neighboring republics to prevent the blockade.

The number of desertions from the United States army has become alarmingly large. It is the result of the abolition of the canteen and lack of amusement in the army.

The hands of Ladronez now harassing the population of the Philippine Islands are said in many instances, to be led by negroes who have been discharged from the United States army.

Professor Moriand, of Naples University, who holds the position of physician to Queen Helene of Italy, is both in stature and proportions the most diminutive doctor in the world.

Steps were taken toward erecting a monument in bronze to Commodore John Barry, the "Father of the American Navy," in Washington at a recent meeting of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

A bill was introduced in the senate and house granting to railroads and water companies right of way through government reservations and public lands for reservoirs and pipe lines.

The allies will today notify the Venezuelan authorities at La Guayra, of a blockade to become effective at 3 p. m., of the ports of La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Cora, Maricao, Capurapo and Barcelona.

United States Commissioner Benedict has ordered the deportation of 12 Chinamen who had not been registered under the excise law, and could not show that they arrived in the United States before the passage of the law.

The Niagara Falls Power company shut the water off its tunnel to examine for wear and tear. During five years over 32,000,000 cubic feet have been rushing through every hour and yet every one of the 19,000,000 bricks was found in place and perfect.

General Young, in a speech Saturday before the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, showed how necessary under the present system, the army and navy are to the preservation and acquisition of commerce, especially since the acquisition of the Philippines.

A jury at Elizabethtown, N. Y., has rendered a verdict of \$6000 damages against David Fleming, who, while playing on the Lake Placid links last summer, threw his golf stick at his "caddy," causing the loss of the sight of one eye. The "caddy" brought suit for \$10,000.

The Japanese government has introduced a bill establishing a China and Japan bank for the purpose of financing Japanese enterprises in China. The capital of the bank is to be \$9,960,000. The government will furnish \$2,575,000 of this amount. The charter is for 50 years. Branches abroad will accept deposits at compound interest and issue premium-bearing bonds.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST NEWS.

Frank Wagg's sawmill near Wells, Idaho, was burned Sunday morning. Loss \$1500.

Washington has signed her intention of appropriating \$100,000 for the Lewis and Clark fair.

Toby Irwin, of San Francisco, won a 15-round fight from Jack Clifford of Butte, at Oakland, Friday.

The anti-saloon ticket with the exception of one councillor, was defeated at Ashland, Thursday.

Ten people were instantly killed Saturday evening in a wreck on the Southern Pacific near Byron, Cal.

A closed town fight is on at Paeo. It is the first anti-gambling demonstration in the history of the town.

Thomas Evans, a pioneer of Walla Walla county, died Friday at the home of A. L. Bates, on Blue Creek.

At the log-rolling of the Woodmen of the World, held at Dallas, on Friday night, 100 members were initiated.

Emma Snyder, of the Thomas Kay Woolen Mills, of Salem, had her hand badly mangled by a loom on Saturday.

Six young men of Albany have been bound over to the circuit court, in the sum of \$250 each, for assaulting a Chinaman.

Some chickens, valued at \$200, were stolen from the Cherry Craft ranch, near Fisher's Landing, Wash., Sunday night.

Herschel Stump, who was fatally injured by a runaway elevator at Butte, has been sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary.

Grant county, Oregon, citizens are to hold an anti-forest reserve meeting in the near future, to protest against the present boundaries.

An O. R. & N. engine backing up from Tekoa to Chatcolet, struck a cow, jumped off the track and tore up 300 feet of ties and rails, Thursday morning.

The proposed new charter for Salem will contain a provision for municipal ownership of electric lights, gas and power plants, street railways, water works, ferries and bridges.

Franklin S. Whitney, state organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and treasurer of the state federation, died at St. Joseph's hospital in Tacoma, Friday, of typhoid pneumonia, aged 28 years.

Ray E. King and Lena Stanfield, of Salem, were married at the deathbed of Conrad Stanfield, the foster father of the bride, Saturday evening. They were to have been married later, but the death of the dying man, consented to this romantic act.

A movement is being made toward replacing the deputy United States marshal at North Yakima. The increase in the number of Indians is making the step very necessary. There has been no deputy at this place for a year.

ONE STEP MORE

Will be fatal to the sleep-walker. Will draw back or will be taken the final step? A great many people are in peril like the sleep-walker. They are diseased. The disease is progressing day by day. The time comes when one more step away from health is fatal. The man who has suffered from indigestion or gastric trouble goes some night to a dinner and returns home to find he has taken that last step from health which can never be taken back.

To neglect the cure of indigestion or some other form of stomach trouble is dangerous. It is also incurable. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It purifies the blood, stimulates the liver, cures biliousness, and eliminates bilious poisons from the system.

"The praise I would like to give you Golden Medical Discovery, I cannot utter in words or describe with pen," writes Dr. J. M. Pierce, of 101 N. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn. "I have been cured of indigestion, and I am now in perfect health."

If you ask your dealer for "Golden Medical Discovery" because you have confidence in its cure, do not allow yourself to be switched off to a medicine claimed to be "just as good," but which you did not ask for and of which you know nothing.

You can get the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, paper cover, for 21 cents, or 21 one-cent stamps, to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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