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TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1902.

May Tohe appears to receive an inordinate quantity of notice for a woman of her class.

Someone remarks that the Chicago cemetery laborers are on a strike. This is, indeed, a grave matter.

Tracy used invisible ink in writing from the Salem penitentiary to his wife and friends. He appears to the officers nowadays as somewhat like that ink.

A Colorado steel company dares to fight the big Eastern trust. The thing will probably end like a wrestling match between a fat and a lean man, with the former falling on the latter.

A panther broke loose in the Zoological gardens of the New York Central Park and set Gotham agog. Yet that city has had a (Tammany) tiger running at large for more than 100 years and no one pays any heed to it.

An Anacostia liverman jolted his brother over a 20-mile mountain road and cured him of appendicitis. Imagine how surgeons' incomes will be reduced if this sort of operations becomes popular throughout the whole country.

California has showed the north coast, by getting up a small seismic-eruption, and yet there are more snow-crowned volcanoes up here than California ever dared to claim. Some of them should be erupted to stop California's gloating.

Seattle people protest against restaurateurs raising prices during the coming Elks' carnival. They ought to protest. Nothing hurts a town more than such robbery during periods when those who live in other cities are invited as guests.

Our Chauncey Depew seems to have lost his hold on the affections of his countrymen since he became a United States Senator and resigned as dean of the college of after-dinner speakers. Perhaps he is busy giving love speeches since his recent wedding.

If Tracy continues his Eastern tour, he will soon give those Eastern Sheriffs opportunity to prove their superiority over ours in the West. Looking into the barrels of his Winchester, they will think him vastly different from what he appears to be at 3000 miles distance.

Careless campers and timber rangers are causing about as much devastation of forests as the lumbermen are, without the commercial and industrial benefits accruing from the operations of the latter. The man who wilfully destroys the forests in such manner should have the punishment provided by the law of Oregon and that should be provided by statute in all states.

Michigan Democrats nominated a gold Democrat for the office of Governor. It was rather cruel to compel the Commoner to print such an item of news. However, it furnishes the editor of the Lincoln paper a subject for a protesting editorial, and sometimes that editor must run out of material for protestation. It takes a fertile brain to find things to "kick" about all the time.

WATCH HANNA, PLATT AND QUAY In no spirit of undue suspicion, yet with justifiable care-taking, the friends of the President and Mr. Roosevelt will set the part of wisdom of they watch those three wily politicians—Hanna, Platt and Quay. At the present time, they are professing the most profound gratitude that ever there came into the world a Theodore Roosevelt and that that same Roosevelt became the nation's chief executive. To outward appearances, they are supporting the President and are more than willing to have him renominated.

But, when the history of the unlovely triumvirate becomes known in detail to those who have not heretofore held them

as familiar characters, the promises of the three boss political corruptionists will not pass at part valuation.

There is a powerful current now running in favor of Mr. Roosevelt throughout the country. It were useless to deny this obvious truth. It is written into every convention utterance and is the most significant feature of every political function of the day.

It would be political suicide to go in the face of it. And Hanna and Platt and Quay are too good politicians to relinquish all claim on the life that has become so much to them.

But, beneath the apparent enthusiastic support is an antipathy for the President that would show openly were the time to come when such antipathy could safely be manifested.

It would come in the guise of a demand for a "safe man," a chief executive who could be depended upon, of course, to enforce the laws, and yet who would not alarm capital.

This idea might be instilled into the minds of enough Republicans to encompass the defeat of the President, for it cannot be denied that, first of all, the Republican party conserves capital's interests before all others, when a situation arises to bring capital into conflict with the common man. Theodore Roosevelt is, by no means yet renominated. He must circumvent three past masters of the art of circumventing. He must defeat the great triumvirate of consciences bosses.

QUESTION OF UNDER-PAY.

Rebecca Harding Davis has stirred up a discussion over the following proposition:

The low wages paid in large institutions, such as department stores, tend to cause immorality.

Mrs. Davis does not submit the proposition in those words, but stated succinctly, it comes down to that in substance.

Writers in some places are indignantly repudiating the declaration of Mrs. Davis, who is made the target of most virulent criticism.

Involved in the controversy is a principle that, in the abstract, can scarcely be denied. Under-paying laborers in any walk in life certainly induces various qualities of wrong doing. It has even been asserted by some very excellent philosophers that poverty is the primal source of all social sins, and some elaborate systems of argument have been built in contending for this truth. It is probable that there is error in the contention, though it is by no means all error.

On the other hand, the other extreme possession of great wealth, induces wrong doing, and of this there can be no doubt. It is apparent, therefore, that the two extremes are undesirable from the standpoint of morals, and that the medium in this, as in most instances, is best. Neither poverty nor wealth bring ideal conditions. The happy middle ground should be sought in the interest of good morals.

Applying this course of reasoning and the conclusion to the case cited by Mrs. Davis, and there seems to be soundness in her position. That is, granting that, in the large Eastern cities, the women and girls employed in the great department stores are underpaid.

That they are underpaid few will deny. It has been one of the phases of sociological discussions of late, and an admitted fact, that serious abuses prevail in the quarter mentioned. Women and girls bound by most rigid rules, compelled to dress to keep up appearances as they stand behind the counters, are paid wages such as are barely sufficient to provide these expenses and maintain life. There is no margin which leaves a surplus. The whole income goes to secure the actual necessities.

There are, too, temptations before the woman who labors under the conditions imposed as herein cited. Extravagance in dress and enjoyment are apt to become the weaknesses of the women so situated, surrounded as they are by all that constantly suggests personal adornment as a prime desideratum.

There will need be something more than mere reputation of Mrs. Davis' position to satisfy the thoughtful, earnest people who realize the deplorable conditions existent in the immense Eastern department stores. There are facts, ugly, it is true, yet facts, that mere denial will not cure nor dissipate. They constitute one of the problems of the day. People who see and know that Mrs. Davis' contention is largely truth.

It is not claimed here that morals depend entirely upon such material considerations as the sum received in wages. But that the material consideration is vital, none but superficial reasoners or maudlin sentimentalists will deny.

The discussion might extend to other departments of industrial and commercial activity, and much the same course of reasoning would ensue logically.

There is value in the work done by Mrs. Davis. Her recent expressions have served once again to stir to the depths that great body of public sentiment that too much of the time is quiescent and indifferent to these vital matters.

THE CRITIC.

"This panama that came from where the orange and banana grow." "I'm! I never heard of oranges and bananas coming from New Jersey before."—Denver Post.

THE SPIRIT OF SEATTLE.

(By a Staff Writer.) SEATTLE, Aug. 5.—A representative of a Portland wholesale printing and lithographing house told me here today of his experience in soliciting orders in Seattle. It is worthy reproduction: "I have been among the Seattle business firms who use large quantities of our goods. I can take no orders. Many of them would like to, but none dare to give them to us. I went to one heavy banking house and went with confident expectation of writing a liberal order. This is what the cashier, the managing head of the institution, said to me: "I do not want you even to quote me prices. I cannot order from you though you underpaid our Seattle people. Your stuff is always good, your work excellent. We would like to do business with you but, were we to do so, there would be a crowd of 7500 Seattleites standing about our doors and jeering the local house that patronized a Portland firm. They would mean it, too, and that is the reason why you cannot sell anything in Seattle. You may as well not expend the time and money of your house in attempting what, in the nature of the case, is futile."

DIDN'T WANT PORTLAND GOODS.

The Duchess of Albany's son, the young Duke Charles of Saxe-Coburg, is said to have turned into a regular Teuton, with a straight back, a stiff salute, and a craze for military detail. He has been put into strict training and there has been something of a tussle between his mother and Wilhelm over the details of his education. Fortunately the Duchess of Albany has for many a year devoted her whole time to the care of her children, and during the last twelve months or so she has had her boy under her own personal supervision, so that his lot has been considerably lightened. He is not yet reconciled to the differences between life at the English Court and duties of the chieftain of a petty German duchy.

ESPRIT DU CORPS.

It is the spirit of Seattle. Call it what you will. Excoriate it. Denounce it as you may from the Portland point of view, it nevertheless is manifest on every hand and cannot be obviated. It is merely the municipal esprit du corps that compels everything to stand aside when Seattle's interests are involved. It is the uncompromising, unyielding demand that no one here shall do aught that will work to the good of a rival city, and that Seattle is a rival and a strong rival, must be conceded by those of us who reside upon the banks of the Willamette.

IT HAS HELPED SEATTLE.

This spirit, in so far as it applies to local rivalries, has helped Seattle. It has made every Seattleite a "scare-head" advertisement for his home town. I am sure that, in so far as it has moved Seattle to "knock" Portland and Oregon federal improvements in Columbia and Willamette rivers, thus engendering a reciprocal "knocking" on the part of Portland and Oregon when Puget Sound interests came up at Washington, it has been harmful. Of this there can be no reasonable doubt.

A BETTER COURSE.

It will appeal to all normally constituted minds as a sound conclusion that it were better if all north coast cities stood together in demanding what improvements are needed here and above and below Portland. The East is already slow enough to concede the justice of our claims. So that it is the height of folly for the Northwestern states to pull apart and thus prevent each the other from securing what is needed. Each knows that, in the end, the other will get justice. The demands of commerce will force the improvements at each point where such improvements are requisite to permit commerce to flow along the lines of least resistance. So, co-operation would be better.

PERHAPS IT MUST BE.

But, perhaps, co-operation is impossible. Perhaps the only way is to go on each "knocking" the other, and thus wasting useful energies in negative work that might be devoted to mutual helping. Yet one cannot resist the conclusion that the north coast would forge ahead more rapidly were a solid front presented by our Congressional delegations against the undeviating opposition of the selfish East.

A PROBLEM OF PROGRESS.

"I have jes' been thinkin'" said Farmer Courtessel, "an' I must say things look purty serious." "What has set you thinkin'?" asked his wife.

"This volcano down at Nicaragua. Some people say it might make a canal dangerous. An' I don't know but it might. It's a terrible plecter I kin see in my mind's eye! Think of floatin' down the canal on your gondola, listenin' to the boleros and cachucos, an' suddenly havin' a lot of lava an' hot ashes dumped on you—like you had bumped unawares into a mud-slingin' campaign over to Philadelphia!"

"What are you goin' to do about it?" "I haven't made up my mind. There's been some blood-curdlin' mistakes made, an' I'm afraid it's too late to correct 'em. Before they put 'em down all these railroads they ought to have thought about the havoc that would be created if the trains all got to spashin' into one another at once, as there is a chance of their doin' it; before they put in all these electric lights an' electric cars they ought to have thought what 'ud happen if all that electricity was to break out sudden-like. An' the elevators an' steamboats—the dang'er lurkin' in 'em is somethin' fearful. I'll bet there's been more damage done to life an' property by smash-ups the last five or ten years than 'ud equal the mortality an' expense of a volcano busted canal!" "Well," persisted his wife, "what are you goin' to do about it?" "I dunno yet. I haven't made up my mind whether to advise 'em to abolish all this steam an' electricity or to tell 'em to be brave an' go ahead an' take a few more chances on volcanoes."—Washington Star.

ABOUT TITLED PEOPLE.

The Duchess of Albany was one of the most interesting members of the English royal family, who live in another country, in London for the coronation. Of late years she has spent most of her time principally in Germany, where her only son has become a petty German sovereign and where, it is rumored, her daughter, the Princess Alice, is expected to make an advantageous foreign match.

In spite of her residence abroad most of the time, Prince Leopold's widow still draws \$20,000 from the British treasury every year. From the first week of her arrival, as the bride of Queen Victoria's fourth son, Duchess Helen has always been regarded with sympathetic interest by English women, for her trials began immediately and continued for many a year.

The Duchess of Albany's son, the young Duke Charles of Saxe-Coburg, is said to have turned into a regular Teuton, with a straight back, a stiff salute, and a craze for military detail. He has been put into strict training and there has been something of a tussle between his mother and Wilhelm over the details of his education. Fortunately the Duchess of Albany has for many a year devoted her whole time to the care of her children, and during the last twelve months or so she has had her boy under her own personal supervision, so that his lot has been considerably lightened. He is not yet reconciled to the differences between life at the English Court and duties of the chieftain of a petty German duchy.

NOTES FROM WOMEN'S CLUBS.

With a determination to be in the forefront of every enterprise, the Evening Journal has emulated the example set by the leading papers of the country and opened a department for club work and club women.

It will be its endeavor to bring new ideas as well as club news to its readers. An organization of 800,000 women, giving their time, talents and money to promote a cause, having for its motive power the uplifting of humanity, cannot fail to have many messages to send abroad as well as for local workers.

This is why the columns of the great papers have been opened and the news of the club world gladly welcomed. In this way the club movement, being better understood, is becoming clothed with a new dignity and importance, and is an acknowledged force to be reckoned with in the great economy of things.

THE CONSUMERS' LEAGUE.

At present, owing to the recent visit of Mrs. Frederick Nathan of New York the work of the Consumers' League, whose National president she is, is engrossing the attention of Portland club women more than any other subject.

While the Consumers' League is an organization numbering among its officers and members both men and women and not distinctly a woman's club affair, it has been so enthusiastically forwarded by the clubs that its aims, objects and methods are inseparably identified with club work, and it is in the power of club women almost wholly to make its work effective.

A WOMAN'S PLEDGE.

As this is the season in most clubs for calendar making, this very apropos suggestion comes from the Peoria Woman's Club. On the frontispiece is the following pledge, which each member, on receiving her calendar, is expected to sign: "Believing that the aims and objects of this society are worthy, I, the owner of this calendar, do pledge myself to give to the club my most loyal consideration and support."

STRENGTH OF THE FEDERATION.

The magnitude of the general federation may be realized by a study of the following statistics: There are in it 78 individual clubs with a membership of 720,500; four district federations, with a membership of 400 and 93 state federations of 275 with a membership of 211,762. One thousand and forty accredited delegates answered to roll call before the voting for officers began at the recent convention at Los Angeles. There is in the treasury \$10,294. During the last session the announcement was made that the late Potter Palmer had bequeathed \$200,000 to the general federation. This will insure the Louisiana memorial building, which is to be the form of a hall of philanthropy, and to be erected by the general federation in St. Louis at a cost of \$50,000, and for which the St. Louis fair commission has agreed to pay a rental of \$50,000 during the exposition.

PERSONALS.

Dr. Mae Cardwell, retiring vice-president of the Woman's Club for some years the efficient leader of the home department, left Monday evening for New York, where she will take a special course of study. She also expects to visit her aged parents in Pennsylvania before her return.

Mrs. Mundt, leader of the German department of the Woman's Club, is rapidly recovering from her broken arm, which was caused by being thrown from a buggy.

Mrs. A. H. Breyman, president of the Forestry Association, is summering in her handsome cottage at the beach.

Mrs. Ralph Dunway of Progress Club is seriously ill at the Good Samaritan Hospital.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

Somehow girls aren't galled to driving single. There are just as many April fools in every other month. Life's thistle crop doesn't care a hang about wind, weather or rain. A straightout enemy is more of a friend than a devious friend is less of an enemy. Usually the man who is putting up a job on somebody else forgets to look behind him to see who is putting up a job on him.

TALKS WITH VISITORS.

A VIRGINIAN'S INTERESTING CHAT. "Portland impresses me as being the most substantial city I have yet visited in the West Coast," said Dr. W. H. Landon of Charlottesville, Va., who is stopping at the Hotel Portland for a few days. "While there is a certain amount of stir and push in Seattle you get the idea that it is only for a momentary period incident to the booms quite prevalent a few years ago. Their wholesale business appears to be a mere bagatelle as compared with what I am told the aggregate of Portland's extensive trade reaches for a given period. Some lines do not seem to be represented there by jobbers at all, notably drygoods and one or two others." Dr. White is demonstrator of anatomy at the University of Virginia, the pride of the Old Dominion State, founded by Thomas Jefferson a century ago. He talks interestingly of the sacred memories of the author of the immortal Declaration of Independence which hang like a halo over the institution, and give it an unique distinction not attained by any other American seat of learning. Its law and medical departments have a reputation of world-wide extent and appeal to all classes of society who are in a search of higher education for their boys. Senator W. A. Clark of Montana had a son to graduate there a year or two ago, and so on down the scale of wealth to the poor Southern planters who manage to scratch out a living on their playedout fields denying themselves to the last extremity that their sons may go to the famous university. Dr. Rixey, the physician, and friend of President McKinley, was a graduate there.

Although a comparatively young man, Dr. White is a close observer of men and conditions. Last Summer he was stationed in the Children's Hospital in New York City, founded by J. Pierpont Morgan, and describes in a touching manner the sufferings of the poor waifs from the East Side tenement district during the intense heat prevalent there during July and August a year ago. The hospital was at times so overcrowded that it was often times necessary for the doctors and attendants to be on duty 48 hours. When the wards had filled up those that came in later were simply placed in the cement cellar, and cooling streams of water from the hose turned on them until better quarters could be provided.

DO IT IN CANADA, TOO.

"Politics are much the same the world over," said the Hon. J. Lockie Wilson of Alexandria, Ont., who passed through the city today on his way to visit relatives in Polk County, this state. "Six years ago in a race in the district in which I live for member in the Lower House of the Canadian Parliament a circular, really an edict, was issued by the representative of a certain church, and had the desired effect, but it has never been tried again or capital would be made out of it by the opposition, although I understand such conditions prevail still in the Province of Quebec."

MAD BY AND BY.

"Are you mad?" asked the poodle in awe-struck tones of the yellow cur with a worried look in his eyes. "No," replied the cur, "but if those boys don't stop tying tin cans to my tail I'm afraid I will lose my temper."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

ALL RIGHT AT THAT.

Editor—There's an error in the handling of that bagpipe article. Musical Writer—What is it? Editor—The caption reads "Bagpipe Music." The word music is misused.—Los Angeles Herald.

POEMS WORTH READING.

SONG. Hark, hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings, And Phoebus 'gins a rise, His steeds to water at those springs On chalked flowers that lies; To open their golden eyes; With everything that's pretty is, My lady sweet, arise, Arise, arise, —William Shakespeare.

AT THE STEVENSON FOUNTAIN.

Old Portsmouth Square, San Francisco. Perhaps from out the thousands passing by— The city's hopeless loto-eaters these, Blown from the four winds of the Seven Seas For common want to common company— Perhaps some one may lift a heavy eye And smile with freshening memories when he sees Those golden pennons bellering in the breeze And spread for ports where fair adventures lie. And oh, that such a one might stay a space And taste of sympathy till to his ears Might come a tale of him who knew the grade To suffer sweetly through the bitter years. And draw contentment from a cup of tears! —Wallace Irwin.

"THE EARTH IS OUR OWN."

The earth is ours? Nay, tenants are we all. Tenants at will of unrelenting fate; Even now, before life's opening outer gate I stand, to whom the earth full soon will fall. There are the streams ye drain for fancied needs, The trees ye fell, and leave a place of death Instead of forests with their healing breath. The falls that vanish to exploit your deeds. What will ye answer, when of you they ask: "Where is the beauty which you held in trust? What use to us these heaps of golden tasks? With earth a prison where we do our task? —Ninette M. Lowater.

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1884 1902 YOU Don't, as a rule, order SPECTACLES Unless you need them, and then you want FITS OURS FIT. WALTER REED THE OPTICIAN 133 Sixth St., Oregonian Building.

BORROWED, LIKE TROUBLE. Happiness is but a loan to be returned in an hour.—Life.

We Save And crown sensitive teeth by our system of treatment. Porcelain crowns made undetectable from the natural teeth are a specialty with us and we guarantee them. Reliable Each department is in charge of experts, who have at their disposal the best dental equipment money can buy. People Who come here are treated by graduate dentists, and are told where they graduated. Money Saved on dental work is best saved by securing the very best services and material at a fair price. Our prices are fair. DR. B. E. WRIGHT AND ASSOCIATES Hours: 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M. Telephone North 2181. 341 1/2 Washington Street Corner Seventh