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WAS A PROTEST.

The elections throughout the country
indicate that the people are de-
manding reforms in the economic
management of the nation, and that
they are not yet quite willing to say
openly that they will entrust to the
democracy the task of effecting those
needed changes. But, with the slump
in the Republican vote as the begin-
ning, with such narrow majorities, and
in places the election of Democrats,
the latter party will take renewed
courage and go into the coming na-
tional campaign with almost even
chances for success.

Those chances will be almost even
for this reason: The nation has regis-
tered a protest against the trend of
the times and against the disposition
on the part of the Republican majority
in handling the affairs of the country.
If the Republican majority in Congress
DO SOMETHING during the coming
session, then will it be probable that
the next national election will be won
by the Republicans.

If, however, there shall be mere
promise and words and no perfor-
mance, as in the past, then the next
national election will in all probability
be a victory for the Democrats.

And few expect substantial results
from the Republican party during the
coming session. There have been
promises before, and there have been
no things done that amounted to
enough to be taken into account.

The Republicans remain in power in
executive and legislative branches.
They have the machinery of government.
And what they do or do not during the
coming few months, in relation to the
trust question and the righting of cer-
tain wrongs against the whole people,
will determine whether or not they
shall remain in possession of every de-
partment of the federal government.

THE CONTINUATION OF BAER.

During the entire coal strike, Baer
said and did the most disgusting
things upon its record. He placed
himself beneath the plane of intelli-
gent citizenship, by that revolting al-
lusion to "Divine right," in the coal
fields. He suggested to the president
that the army be called out, at a time
when every listening coal miner was
praying for a settlement and was will-
ing to make a just settlement. By
this act, he drove Roosevelt from his
presence in disgust and threw a fire-
brand among the heated yet subdued
passions of the miners. He was the
most hard-hearted tyrant that added
bitterness to the coal strike situa-
tion.

His record before the Arbitration
Committee is a continuation of his
former tyranny. He is the first man to
raise his voice against organized labor.
His blaring words have more the
sound of a viper than of a man. He
believes in organized capital. He
claims a right that he denies the la-
borer. He says to that board of in-
telligent men that they are to admit
the representatives of organized cap-
ital to offer testimony before it, but
not representatives of organized labor.
Baer, Mitchell is not to be admitted,
from the standpoint of Baer.

Union men, the country over, should
overwhelm that board with appeals for
the recognition of the Miners' Union.
As strongly as you believe in it, as
dearly as you love that principle,
which permits the employer and the
employee to organize for mutual bene-
fit, so strong be your indignation
against that continued tyranny of
Baer. Write your disgust for this
thing, your love of liberty to that
august board. Burn the wide spread
hatred of this ill tempered bigot into
the minds of those arbitrators. Make

a special plea for organized labor now,
at a critical time, or else you and your
principles may receive a blow through
the settlement of this strike which will
open up the issue of your existence as
organizations all along the line.

COYOTE AND RABBIT.

The Primeville Journal says petti-
tions are being circulated, and very gen-
erally signed, praying the County Court
to fix a bounty of five cents on rabbit
scalps. Complaint is made that these
pests have become so numerous that
they have not only eaten up a large
amount of hay and grain, but have
done considerable damage to the range
in the Haystack and Trout Creek
country. The farmers claim that
they have as much right to protection
as the sheepmen, and so the question
goes back to that much debated propo-
sition, the coyote scalp bounty law.

The farmers take the position that
the killing of the coyote permits the
jack rabbit to live and multiply and
replenish the earth in entirely too
rapid a manner, and that he should be
entitled to have as many rabbits killed
by law as the coyote would catch in
the course of the year.

This would give, at a conservative
estimate, at least 150 rabbits a year
and at five cents each this would make
\$7.50 or three times the value of the
coyote as measured by the bounty. Here
is an illustration of the work-
ings of protection. One class, or one
thing picked out by law for bounty, di-
rectly or indirectly, immediately opens
the gates for another and these for
two more, until every thing possible
either has, or is clamoring for protec-
tion.

However, both these propo-
sitions are matters of interest only to
Eastern Oregon, and the scalp bounty
legislation at the coming session will,
no doubt, follow the lines suggested by
the delegation from that side of the
range, and the rabbit question is a
county affair, only as it may qualify
sentiment concerning the coyote legisla-
tion.

THE DIVORCE PROBLEM.

The New York American has been
publishing the opinions of learned di-
vines and leading editors upon the
question, "How shall we solve the di-
vorce problem?" There is no conclusion,
for the simple reason that every
individual had a different opinion and
each, while talking learnedly of the
causes leading up to divorce, failed to
prescribe any remedy. They were as
unsatisfactory in this respect as Pres-
ident Roosevelt and the other Republi-
can leaders are in their treatment of
trusts, talking much as to their causes,
silent as to their treatment. The
Knockville Tenn. Sentinel says:

"Divorces will become less common
as the family regains its ascendancy,
as we worship riches less and are
guided by sentiment more, and when
adultery by either party is followed
by social ostracism and visited with
the strongest condemnation by those
whose good opinion is cherished."

This is equivalent to saying that di-
vorces will never become less com-
mon, but rather will become more
fashionable; for the worship of riches
increases, and adultery, instead of be-
ing punished with social ostracism, is
classed as a misdemeanor almost as
serious as drinking too much cham-
pagne—publicly.

The Savannah, Ga., News says:
"Marriage is lightly entered into by
careless, thoughtless or designing per-
sons, because it may be lightly set
aside."

There is some truth in this, at least
the first part of it, but people getting
married seldom take the divorce propo-
sition into consideration at all. That
comes later.

Still another thinks "the boarding
house and apartment house life tends
to break up homes, and makes people
live in morals." Mrs. Elizabeth Cady
Stanton thought divorce laws were
made for men, but that divorces ought
to be allowed for any cause. For two
weeks this problem has been discussed
and the only conclusion reached is that
divorces are getting common, morals
laxer, and faithfulness to marriage
votes not by any means an unpardon-
able offense.

Again, the problem is approached on
the supposition that divorces are an
evil, and it would seem that this propo-
sition is also subject to discussion.

Marriage under our laws is looked
upon as a civil contract only, and this
being so, it would seem that the parties
thereto should have a right to be
relieved from it, especially when its
carrying out has become intolerable to
both.

The old saying that "God makes us,
and the d-1 matches us," seems to
have some solid foundation, and there-
fore lies the cause of unhappy mar-
riages, and the phenomenal crop of
divorces. People marry from many
causes, but for few reasons.

It has always been so, and always
will. Nor does wisdom cut any figure
in the problem of marriage. Cupid
got fooled in Psyche. Socrates se-
lected Xantippe. Vulcan wedded
Venus. Samson went blind over De-
lilah, and Solomon, after 300 trials at
married life, said from his heart
"vanity of vanities; all is vanity." So
much for the causes of divorce, and
that is all that has been touched in
the discussion. No remedy has been
suggested, none can be. Religious be-
liefs and high moral sentiment are
preventive of divorces, but the high
moral sentiment, unfortunately, is a
rare quality, and the great mass of
everyday people have come to look
upon marriage as a purely business
transaction, and throw off the marital
yoke with as little thought, and as
much relief as they would experience
in removing a tight shoe.

Hanna roasts Tom Johnson, but he
takes good care to do it at long dis-
tance.

THE TABASCO COLUMN.

As Great Britain and Germany have
agreed upon a division of the Portuguese
possessions in South Africa the natives



of the place would do well to accept
the division and look pleasant if they
don't want to get shot full of holes.

Miss Marie Bentz, a New York gov-
ernness, has sued an 11-year-old boy,
one Harold Hartshorne, for damages
caused by his jumping on her back and
fighting her while she was employed
as his governess. He took only a few
minutes to finish his attack, but she
alleges that ever since she has suffered
from hysteria, anastasia, aphasia,
paraplegia, partial paralysis, inability
to walk, dizziness, twitching and
cramps in the face, legs and other
parts of the body, difficulty of speak-
ing, intense emotion, irritability and
depression. He ought to have a go at
Jeffries.

The Medford Success is the Oregon
newspaper baby, its first number be-
ing received last Friday. It is rather
small, being a six-page, four-column
sheet, but it is neat typographically,
printed on good paper, and its matter
is well written. Besides it has a
chance as well as room to grow.

An exchange says that of cigarette
smoking boys, 60 per cent had poor
memories, 40 per cent were liars, 60
per cent unmannerly, and 90 per cent
stupid. This accounts for 250 per cent
of them. How about the balance?

The election law of Colorado, re-
quires that the booth doors shall not
reach the floor, but that the voter's
legs shall be exposed up to the knees.
And in Colorado the women vote, too.

Governor McBride of Washington
was holding his thanksgiving procla-
mation until after the election. He
intends putting it on a business basis,
and will size up the situation first.

Somebody has figured out that the
keep of one dog costs as much as 60
hens capable of laying 600 dozen eggs.
True, but the right kind of a dog is a
better setter.

Since Mitchell has endorsed Fulton,
we humbly suggest that a Red Cross
Society for service at Salem for forty
days, beginning in January, seems a
necessity.

"Well shaken before taken" is the
motto in South American countries.
The earthquake does the shaking, the
revolutionists do the rest.

President Baer has advanced the
price of anthracite 50 cents per ton.
Wonder if he consulted his partner
before making the raise?

In the formation of the restaurant
trust in Chicago, it is prayerfully
hoped the "pie counter" will still be
available.

The Woman's Democratic Club of
Idaho has just held a session. The
press reports didn't give the casual-
ties.

A Missourian has married his
mother-in-law, and now he will not be
compelled to say "you must show me."

Germany will appropriate \$500,000
for an exhibit at St. Louis, and yet it
might incidentally help Portland.

If Mollinex bears any close resem-
blance to his pictures, the jury will be
justified in finding him guilty.

The Queen of Servia recently boxed
her husband's ears. She should have
taken a woman's club to him.

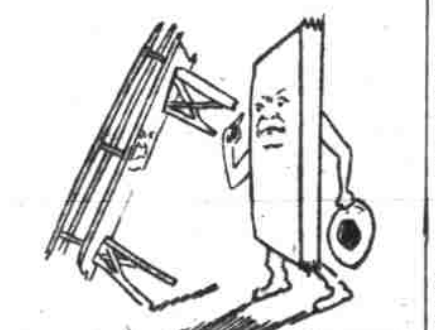
Hanna keeps a long way from Tom
Johnson, but he talks loud enough that
the latter may hear him.

Wall street wants an elastic cur-
rency so that in case they let go of it,
it will fly back.

General Corbin has had his picture
taken in citizen clothes, and he looks
like 30 cents.

General Funston is talking at a
mark out in Colorado, but it isn't
Mark Twain.

Mr. Sidewalk—I feel all torn up.



Mr. Bridge-Well, I have been feeling
as though I could collapse.

GOV. LORD'S VIEWS AGAIN.

In the message to the special Legisla-
ture of 1897, reiterated in 1899, ex-Gov-
ernor Lord said:

"At the present time there are several
boards composed of the executive, the
secretary of the state and the superin-
tendent of public instruction, who are
invested with authority to appoint superin-
tendents of the various institutions of
the state, and these superintendents
under the supervision of these boards
manage these institutions and administer
their affairs."

"These boards are known as the trust-
ees of the asylum, of the reform school,
of the deaf-mute school, of the blind
school, etc. The boards are invested with
the power to appoint superintendents
(who cannot appoint their subordinates
without the boards' consent), and of mak-
ing rules and regulations for the govern-
ment and management of the affairs of
the institutions not inconsistent with out
laws."

"In effect, the board administers the
law, regulates the management of such
institutions, through the superintendent,
when the full responsibility of the ad-
ministration of their affairs under the law
ought to devolve upon the superintendent,
subject to such supervision by the Gov-
ernor as may be embraced in his consti-
tutional duty, to take care that the laws
be faithfully executed."

"Every officer, in discharging his duties
under the law, is its administrator. Upon
him rests the full responsibility for the
faithful discharge of his duties and the
economical management of the institu-
tion committed to his charge."

"There can then be no bandying of re-
sponsibility between the superintendent and
the board. The superintendent is the ad-
ministrator of the law, and he is account-
able for his conduct in the dis-
charge of his trust. He will be rid of the
ugly task of trying to balance his official
conduct to suit the idiosyncrasies of
three members of a board, which is al-
ways impossible of performance; for it is
a scriptural saying that a man cannot
serve two masters; ergo, he cannot serve
three."

"THE TRUTH IS, DIVIDED AUTHORITY
IS INIMICAL TO ECONOMIC AND
RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT."

"Nor is there public need of such
boards, which fact of itself should be suf-
ficient to demand their abolition."

"There is no place in the scheme of our
government for their existence. THE
LEGISLATURE HAS NO AUTHORITY
TO CREATE BOARDS AND INVEST
THEM WITH AUTHORITY TO AP-
POINT PUBLIC OFFICERS TO DIS-
CHARGE IMPORTANT DUTIES THAT
CONCERN STATE AFFAIRS."

"THE POWER TO APPOINT BE-
LONGS TO THE EXECUTIVE DEPART-
MENT, OR THE PEOPLE BY ELEC-
TION. The Legislature has no right to
exercise such legal power, much less to
delegate it to a board or commission. It
goes to the full extent of its powers
when it provides by law for the election
of an officer, and the power of appoint-
ment by the Governor, as may be deemed
best when not prescribed by the Constitu-
tion, and to declare their duties and re-
sponsibilities in the conduct and man-
agement of such institutions, on the prin-
ciple that the other officers discharge
the duties of their offices. He appoints
his subordinates, who are subject to his
direction and authority. The responsibility
of managing the institution economi-
cally and effectively devolve upon him,
subject to the supervision of the execu-
tive."

"WHAT POSSIBLE USE CAN THERE
BE FOR A BOARD? THERE IS NONE.
A BOARD IS AN OBSTACLE TO AD-
MINISTRATIVE INSTRUMENTALITY.
BECAUSE ITS EFFECT IS TO DIVIDE
RESPONSIBILITY, DESTROY THE SYM-
METRY OF OUR GOVERNMENTAL
SYSTEM, TRUST THE PEOPLE, AND
INJURIOUSLY AFFECT THE MANAGE-
MENT OF THE INSTITUTIONS."

"INCORPORATION FOR UNIONS."

Some comment has been caused by the
news that a measure will be introduced
into the Massachusetts Legislature, at its
next session, providing for the incorpora-
tion of trade unions. Most of the daily
press favor the idea; most of the labor
leaders, who express themselves in inter-
views, oppose it. The labor leaders think
that incorporation would only encourage
litigation and would damage unionism
rather than help it. The Horsehoes' Union
of Chicago, however, which is incor-
porated, has not found the experience
disadvantageous, and one of its leaders,
John Fitzpatrick, organizer of the
Chicago Federation of Labor, ap-
proves the Massachusetts idea. "No true
friend of unionism," declares the Detroit
Free Press, "can object to this propo-
sition," for "the objections can not be
found in any desire to maintain law and
order."

The general newspaper view is ex-
pressed in the following comment by the
Brooklyn Eagle:

"If the unions can be incorporated they
become responsible to the state and the
people for their conduct. They can claim
their rights in the courts, but they have
been maltreated, and the people can claim
rights against them by suit. It is this
last possibility that disturbs the profes-
sional disturbers, whose arrogant
methods have created the legal
corruption; for at the suggestion of
incorporation, or other governmental re-
straint on these societies, they begin to
clamor. An officer of one of the unions
in Boston holds the superintendent would
be an injury; that there is law
there is litigation; and that to be a recog-
nized body would be a 'disadvantage' in
the payment of benefits."

"Now, if the unions make litigation,
it is better than this. Allowing that the
payment of benefits can in some myste-
rious way be interfered with by putting
responsible men at the head of the unions
and compelling them to make an account-
ing of the funds they receive, and reason-
ing for the orders they give, it is hard to
see what ground of complaint there is for
the rank and file who have to pay for
all these strikes. The lawlessness that
has attended the coal strike, the disregard
of promises that has been shown in dozens
of disputes in this region, the defiant at-
titude of leaders residing in distant states
toward companies and persons who have
never injured them, the heavy demands
on persons who have no sort of connec-
tion with either parties or questions in
the disputes, and the injury to public wel-
fare that is done when thousands of men
are ordered away from their work, are
legislation necessary. Have we legisla-
tion that have the manhood to pass the
needed laws, or will they play for votes?"

HOW IT LOOKS IN KANSAS.

If you read the Kansas you will not
wonder why so many St. Louis Council-
men fell. The world is full of men who
are above reproach because they have
never been offered \$50,000 for their votes.
—Atchison Globe.

THE BOYS NOT WORRYING.

Some of the Western states report a big
shortage of school teachers. The boys
will not worry much, however, so long as
the supply of chorus girls holds out.

DOCTORS' INCOMES IN ENGLAND.

The British Medical Journal ventured
an estimate of the average income the
might be expected by the general prac-
titioner in England, and put it at £400
to £500. The estimate was copied into sev-
eral daily papers and has produced a large
crop of correspondence, teeming with ridi-
cule and indignation. The general prac-
titioner, who ought to know, declares that
only a small proportion of their number
earn so much even after years of arduous
work. The competition brought about by
the overcrowded state of the profession is,
they declare, so great that it is a cru-
elty to induce men, by inflated estimates
to enter it.—Medical Record.

GETTING DULL.

This is evidently going to be a dull
week in South and Central America.
There are only six revolutions and two or
three volcanoes going on.

THE STATE PRESS.

Around the Circle.

The perpetual motion of Umattila
County goes on. No sooner is one crop
in the warehouse than Nature, the boun-
tiful giver, sends the rain that starts the
plot that turns the seed that sprouts the
seed that ripens into another harvest, to
fill the empty granaries a year hence.—
East Oregonian.

Privilege Absurd.

As rank an abuse of the franking privi-
lege as has recently been brought to our
notice is the burdening of the mails with
a mass of alleged statistics in support
of the sugar tariff compiled by Thurman
G. Palmer of Washington, D. C., and sent
out as a part of the Congressional Record
under "frank" of Senator Barrows of
Michigan. This is one of the despicable
features which is causing many good citi-
zens to lose faith in a so-called popular
government. Any man who will thus
abuse the privileges of a high official posi-
tion to advance party interests is un-
worthy the title he holds and should be
promptly retired. He places party mat-
ters above the interests of the public.—
Roseburg Review.

Should Be Thrown.

That some of the operators in the an-
thraxite coal region are holding out
against arbitration and the miners' union
points to the fact that they are arbitrary
and desire to rule by the force of circum-
stances and keep their employees in a
state of serfdom. When arrogance goes
riding that kind of horse it needs dis-
mounting.—Bandon Recorder.

Locking the Door.

At last the timber land frauds have
been held up and Secretary Hitchcock has
issued an order suspending further entries
in the Dailies, Lakeview and Roseburg
districts. Entrants against whom evi-
dence has been obtained will be prosecuted
and the Land Office will be investigated
to see if there has been official collusion
to promote the fraud. It is probable that
the present ban and stone act will be
repealed.—Wasco News.

Are They Lying?

The Government officials that are re-
porting that they have thoroughly in-
spected the proposed Blue Mountain for-
est reserve, having traveled over 800 miles
through the same, will soon be caught in
a mass of lies that will no doubt result
in them losing their official heads.
No inspection whatever has been made
of the greater portion of the reserve that
lies within the boundaries of Grant
County.—Blue Mountain Eagle.

An Old Told Lie.

The Philadelphia Inquirer lends itself to
the state lie that hard times immediately
followed the election of Cleveland as
president in 1884, whereas the four years
of his first administration were all that
could be desired from a business point of
view. And the business panic that at-
tended his second administration was gen-
erally, though not entirely, the result of
continued vicious financial legislation by
a Republican Congress, which President
Cleveland compelled a Democratic Con-
gress to repeal.—Wilmington, Del., Every-
Evening.

Ahead of Webfoot.

"The Webfoot country is not in it with
Eastern Oregon," said a Webfoot teacher
yesterday. "We have good sense down
there and there is prosperity generally,
but there are dollars here where there are
nickles there. It requires a visit to this
section to realize the fact that the great
Inland Empire is destined to rule this
state both financially and politically."—
East Oregonian.

Only Joking.

The Eugene Register solemnly affirms
that its recent article advocating a Blue
River and Shuswap railroad has attract-
ed attention and several parties have been
on the ground looking into the feasibility
of the project. It is our opinion that the
Register man is only "joshing" about the
whole business, as they evidently
were about the Great Central. Of course
we would be only too pleased to see Eu-
gene get this projected road, but really
we are unable to determine just when
the Register and Guard are joking.—Bo-
hemian Nugget.

California Got Them.

Southern California is in the midst of
another boom. The Southern Pacific and
Santa Fe Railroads carried 30,000 people
into the citrus belt of our sister state in
September and October. Nearly all of
them were home-seekers.—Eugene Guard.

Should Work For It.

The whole country is being flooded with
literature from the Sacramento Valley in
California. It is high time the people
of Oregon, assisted by the immigration
department, the Harriman lines, work
up and made an effort to get some of the
good things coming this way from the
East.—Oregon Statesman.

The Reserve First.

If the Southern mining district succeeds
in its struggle for existence by defeating
the forest reserve covering the mineral
belt, it will be well to take up the work
of advertising again. While this cloud
of obscurity lowers, leave all energies
to the task of proving to the farmer and
stockman that we have a right to live and
work.—Blue Mountain American.

The usual Republican majority. In

REF. MAJORITY IN NEW YORK
\$1,000,000
11,000

NEW YORK STATE LOOKS RATHER MUTILATED.

DOCTORS' INCOMES IN ENGLAND.

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week in South and Central America.
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three volcanoes going on.

THE MODERN SPARTACUS.

By an "Old Cornwall," O. A. C., in "The
College Harmonist."

[Note.—As will be seen, these lines were
written before a coach had been secured,
and defeat was ours. Now this is
changed.]

Ye call me center, and ye do well to call
him center who for four long years has
ground into the mud of the gridiron every
shape of man and "tun" the broad
State of Oregon could furnish, and who
never yet failed to "do" his man. If
there be one among you who can say
that ever, in any game or practice, my
act ever belied my tongue, let him stand
forth and say it. If there be those in
all this company dare face me on the
muddy field, let them come on. And yet,
I was not always thus—a confirmed
masher, a muddy leader of still more
muddy men. My ancestors came from the
Eastern States and settled among the
towering fir and sturdy oaks of Oregon.
My early life ran slower than the slugs in
which I waded, and when, at noon, I
stood on the banks to kill the frogs, there
was a friend