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UNIONS' REMARKABLE ACCRE-

TION.

The report that comes from Chi-
cago—that the school-teachers are to
join the union—opens an avenue for
speculative thought that will be ap-
preciated by the person who realizes its
distinct departure from former con-
ceptions of what properly constitutes
essential unionism. Heretofore, the
labor union has been confined exclu-
sively to vocations that call for me-
chanical skill, or such work as that of
waiters in hotels and restaurants,
handling of street-cars, teamsters.
It is easier, perhaps, to draw the dis-
tinction negatively, by saying that la-
bor unionism has never been thought of
as practical for any classes who en-
gage in literary pursuits, or clerical
occupations.

Labor unionism, in brief, has not in-
cluded all classes who are employed,
as against those who employ. And the
movement in Chicago, which is headed
by Jane Addams, famous as the leader
in the Hull House enterprise, bears a
significance not to be overlooked
lightly.

Is the trend, then, towards the
drawing of a distinct line of demar-
cation between everyone who is em-
ployed on salary, and those who pay
the salaries? Is the Chicago move-
ment merely a spasmodic manifesta-
tion of an impractical idea, a local af-
fair that has no general relation to the
remainder of the country?

One fact stands out as undeniable—
organization is essentially the spirit of
the period. Centralization is the one
most prominent phase of current so-
cial evolution. The needs of modern
society are such as to force this or-
ganizing principle to the front. The
intricacies of the social organism, the
rapidity of its evolution into more
complex form, seem to compel some
sort of articulation of the members of
the body upon a plan that eliminates
individualism and narrows personal
choice.

It appears to be true that there is
perforce increasing homogeneity where
there has been heterogeneity—the
drawing together of persons of a com-
mon class into a relationship that
wipes out individualism and compels
obedience to common rules of action.

These things are true. The only
question that faces the social econo-
mist is, how far must the tendency
go; will it finally apply to every person
who works for a salary; and, as a con-
clusion, will it eventually bring to pass
that all employees shall be organized
against all employers?

Who shall set a limit to the ten-
dency? Who shall say, here it must
cease? Who can define the boundary
line on this side of which will be such
and such classes in such and such oc-
cupations, and on the other side will
remain always persons of other oc-
cupations, who are employed?

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

The Right Reverend B. Wistar Mor-
ris, Bishop of Oregon, Protestant Epis-
copal, issues a Thanksgiving pastoral,
in which he says:

This is a diocesan institution, and
needs the sympathy and support of every
congregation in the diocese; and without
neglecting the claims of the church,
let this work have its full
share also. Let our people, one and all,
give faithful heed to those words of the
wise man, which are put at the very
beginning of the service for this day:
"Honor the Lord with thy substance and
with the first fruits of all thine increase;
so shall the barns be filled with plenty
and thy presses shall burst out with new
wine."

Bishop Morris refers to the Good
Samaritan Hospital, and is making a
plea for generous contributions to its
support, and for money with which to
construct extensive additions to the
plant. He sets forth that the Good
Samaritan Hospital during the past

year has given 7,787 days of free nursing
and medical care and accommodations,
which he modestly estimates as
representing \$7,787 of service, at the
rate of \$1 a day.

It cannot be denied that this is work
of pure charity, and that it has no el-
ement of self-help in it. The persons
receiving these 7,787 days of free nursing
received charity, and there will be
many theorists who will incline to
stand against such things as pauperizing
in their tendencies.

However that may be, the fact re-
mains that the Good Samaritan Hos-
pital and the St. Vincent's Hospital are
practically the only institutions that
care for indigent sick adults in
Portland, and that they do a work that
would be done by no other excepting in
a manner by the County Hospital, at the
County Poor Farm.

While theorists stand by and philo-
sophize upon the ideal society, where-
in men and women care for them-
selves, the world goes on producing
cases of poor people who are sick and
whose sickness will not yield to the
niceties of an Eutopian conception.
When a person has the typhoid fever,
and no money and no friends, he must
have treatment and nursing, else he
will die. It avails not to argue that he
ought to care for himself; that it is
pauperizing to give him charity; that it
is not good policy to educate people
to depend upon others in times of
emergency. The man is sick, and must
be cared for at once.

Pending the evolution of ideal so-
ciety, the hospitals that do such work
as that done by the Good Samaritan
and St. Vincent's in Portland will be
worthy of support for that they care
for the sick and the poor and perform
a function provided for only by the
poor houses to go to which is to re-
ceive a brand-inextinguishable and
carrying forever a suggestion of proscription.

The Good Samaritan, told in Holy
Writ, was the practical man, who
stopped not to theorize over what
should be. He found a man beaten by
robbers; sick from his wounds, need-
ing help; and he proceeded forthwith
to bear him to an inn and to provide
money against his future wants.

Society has progressed far beyond
the ideas of those early days, and we
have come to accept the principle as
true that holds charity to be in a
measure unhealthy for the social
body. We cannot deny that to help
one to help himself is better than to
help him by charity. But we have not
progressed so far that we may apply
the principle fully, and we must yet
provide means whereby people who
are helpless shall be cared for.

The work done by the Good Samar-
itan Hospital and others of its kind
deserves earnest support. It is to be
hoped that Bishop Morris' appeal will
receive generous response from the
people of a state that is rejoicing in
plenty and adding rapidly to its al-
ready immense wealth.

FLAT SALARY MANDATE.

The people of Oregon have com-
manded that their servants occupying
positions of state officers shall work
for salaries defined by law and turn
into the state treasury monies re-
ceived by them in excess of those de-
fined salaries. There is no more ques-
tion as to the imperative character of
the mandate than there is that an
election was held last June. It was
clearly understood, and was not only
endorsed by each party, but was kept
before the people throughout a cam-
paign that was noted for the clarity
with which issues were defined.

Regardless of how the courts may
decide as to whether or not the sal-
aries mentioned in the state constitu-
tion were intended by the original con-
vention to be maximum, that the peo-
ple have commanded definite salaries
for state officers is one of the estab-
lished truths of the year.

It is now in order for the men who
control political affairs to plan to make
effective the flat salary rule at the
coming session of the Legislature. The
people's mandate must be obeyed. It
is evident that a plan is on foot to en-
act a law to apply to officers who shall
be elected four years hence. There
are hints of such a plan, put out, prob-
ably, as feelers, to ascertain the
chances of carrying the plan through.

There should be prompt response by
the press of the state, which should
be vigorous in its demand for action
in January that will settle the matter
permanently.

The people spoke with practical
unanimity. Are they to be obeyed?

MUSIC IN RESTAURANTS.

London restaurant proprietors don't
know when they're well off. They are
grumbling fiercely because licenses to fur-
nish music with meals are so difficult
to obtain. It appears that it is unlaw-
ful in England to provide music in eat-
ing places without a special license. The
licensing magistrates are very chary
about granting these licenses because they
think that the music is a temptation to
persons who ought to be attending to
their work to loiter in restaurants. Which
indicates either that English restaurant
music must be greatly superior to Amer-
ican restaurant music or that the licensing
magistrates seldom eat in musical res-
taurants. The music in most American
restaurants is more likely to discourage
than to encourage loitering over meals.
Indeed, it is suspected that it is fre-
quently provided for the express purpose
of enabling the proprietors to serve a
greater number of guests at a given
number of tables during a given time.—
Manchester Democrat-Chronicle.

EXPLAINING THINGS.

"You sell ladies' hats here?" began the
sour-looking man.
"Certainly," replied the milliner, res-
pectfully smiling. "You want to buy one
for your wife?"

"No, I don't, but it looks as if I'd have
to," Philadelphia Press.

HER DONATION.

He—I think we better keep away from
the Bradley's wedding. We cannot afford a present.
She—Oh, yes, I will send them a look
of my golden hair.—Chicago News.

THE TABASCO COLUMN.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS.
Patient—What are the doctors doing
in the other room?



Nurse—They're throwing dice to de-
termine which one diagnosed your case properly.

The Hawaiian election resulted in
the turning down of Wilcox and the
choosing of the Republican candidate
as delegate to Congress. The new
Congressman is Jonah Kubio Kalan-
tanole. The Democrats will be satis-
fied to have him just a plain Jonah.

President Roosevelt says he is go-
ing to Mississippi simply as a private
sportsman. Strange what lowly no-
tions strike him. He might have gone
as Commander-in-Chief of the Army
or even as head of the Nation.

Mr. Hearst's papers didn't forget to
mention the fact that he had the big-
gest majority of any Democratic Con-
gressman in New York. His news-
papers seem to stand by him faithfully.

Joe Cannon never wakes at night
without seeing a gavel perched at the



foot of his bed. Still he has not con-
sulted his doctor about it.

A New York Judge fined a young
couple for kissing in public. Of
course, one shouldn't kiss in public, nei-
ther should two, but then suppose
there was no place to hide?

When Roosevelt meets a bear in
Mississippi, he will be in a different
position than when he met the other
Baer. If the next one talks sassy, he
can shoot him.

A Hoboken woman fell in love with a
man and married him because he made
such lovely pies. She probably
wanted to get mixed up with the "up-
per crust."

And now the newspapers are mak-
ing Roosevelt as ridiculous over the
settlement of the coal strike as they
did over his wild animal slaughter
exploits.

The Milky Way is now said to con-
sist of at least 18,000,000 suns. Yet
the New York Democrats would gladly
add one more to the grand aggrega-
tion.

For the first time in history, the
President has set apart a room for the
exclusive use of the press. Heretofore



the newspaper men had to content
themselves with a table placed at the
eastern end of the general waiting
room.

A letter posted 15 years ago, in Italy,
has just reached its destination, only
50 miles away, and Italy doesn't have
special delivery stamps, either.

It is reported that General Uribe-
Uribe is to be shot. If the bullet hits
him amid ships, it might double him
up by leaving two of him.

Chauncey Depew is afraid Platt will
retire from the Senate. True, Platt is
getting old, but he is not necessarily
one of Chauncey's jokes.

Bird Coler can find cause for thank-
fulness, as he eats his turkey two
weeks from now, that he is not that
kind of a bird.

A crazy Michigan sailor with a big
knife in his hand went about the City
of Niles declaring that he was J. Pier-



pont Morgan, and no one disputed that
he was until the police had taken the
knife away.

Portland people can not only speak
well, but enthusiastically, of the bridge
that carries them safely over.

Many invalid pension claims should
have the accent on the penultimate.

If Thomas Lipton could capture that
cup it would suit him to a tea.



The general public has but a vague
conception of the type of men and
women that are conspicuous about the
police courts. Every day, in every
city of any size in the country a
bunch of persons answer to the drunk
charge. They include the old and
young, fat and slim, black, white,
yellow and red; the depraved, the ig-
norant, the intelligent and other con-
ceivable style of men and women.
The experience of being run in seems
to hold a strange fascination for the
return, and, as a rule, they generally
return.

Most Common Type.
The greatest percentage of those who
come before the municipal throne of
justice for intoxication are the labor-
ing class. The good-natured Swede
and Irishman who has been isolated
for months as a sailor, in some ill-
road camp, logging camp or obscure
district. They come to Portland for
recreation. After an enforced period
of prohibition, they bring with them
a life-sized thirst. Not being used to
being in the presence of a crowd, they
collapse wherever the mood
overtakes them and the patrol wagon
is called out. When they appear in
court they are usually filled with gen-
uine repentance and for the time being
promise themselves that they will
never step from the straight and nar-
row path again. With these honest,
erring penitents, the thumb-screws
of justice are only turned to the low-
est notch, and again gains for them
their liberty.

Hobos, Tramps and Grifters.
This element is of a vicious kind and
make the police, the most trouble.
They make a livelihood by stealing or
begging, and their long suit is to lay
for some ignorant sucker after pleas-
ure, and obtain a drunk at his ex-
pense, and in the meantime work him
for whatever his generosity will stand.
For this class, the jail and police
court has no terrors, as they, by long
experience, have become perfectly
familiar with the surroundings. They
generally have a plausible story to
tell the court, and from their stand-
point are substantial American citi-
zens who have been looking for work
night and day, and been deprived of
liberty and the rights of free citizen-
ship.

This type of human parasites are the
most despised in the realms of the
underworld. They have lost all honor
and decency. They come before Judge
Hobbs and grifters and criminals. The
fifty tales they spin to justify them-
selves are worthy of a place in the
records of prevarication. One of them
will say he was sick and took one
drink of wine for a stimulant, and in
his excited condition, he put him-
self down and out. The next will state
he met an old friend with whom he
had played marbles back in Missouri,
just twenty years ago, and to cele-
brate the reunion, he allowed some
liquor for the first time in ten years,
and if they are allowed to go they will
be much longer before they ever
touch another drop. Others employ
different tactics, they claim to have
sick wives, mothers or children in
some other section of the country, and
that they must get there without de-
lay.

Thugs and Convicts.
These sullen, hard-featured speci-
mens are suspicious and plausible. To
them the interior of prisons have no
horror. They only figure on how
long they will have to serve, and when
they are at liberty, how long before
they are again in the toils. Experience
has shown them that the least
said is the soonest mended.

Women in Court.
These cases arise, as a rule, tinged
with sadness. Women, no matter how
depraved, are embarrassed over police
court publicity. They come forward
shamefaced and trembling. As a rule
they even bring testimony and are re-
fuse in promises of reform. These
school girls in the world of sin appear
brazen and independent. They make
an effort at boldness and levity. The

ROTHSCHILD'S COLLECTION OF

FLEAS.

Charles Rothschild of London has a
collection of 100 fleas. The Rothschild
fleas are under the special care of a ser-
vant, who has classified them and burns
the midnight oil in studying their habits.
This wise man explains that "the flea
affords more diverse material for the col-
lector than does any other living crea-
ture." This is an observation with which
every person who has ever been subjected
to a visit from one of these tiny pests
will cordially agree. Every animal whose
acquaintance is introduced by this liver
insect has it appear a different kind
of flea. The dog flea differs from the
cat flea, the fox flea from the bear flea.
In South America there is a flea which
is the consort of a certain bird. This
insect has claws like a lobster. The king
flea, however, the boss of the whole flea
tribe, is the hystrichopsylla talpae, which
is one-fourth of an inch long, and held in
great esteem by scientists. When he
gets in form and attends strictly to his
duties he is the terror of the universe.
Fortunately, he has not yet invaded the
United States. Persons who think they
have a grievance when they are receiv-
ing the attentions of the ordinary Amer-
ican flea ought to be thankful that things
are not worse. Suppose they had to re-
ceive a visit every day from hystrichop-
sylla talpae! It is a comfort to know
that the flea is not entirely free from
torment; that when he is biting mankind
he is also being bitten by one of his own
tribes. Every flea, it seems, carries his
own Nemesis along with him in the shape
of a tiny parasite. Thus justice is done,
and man has a sweet revenge on his tor-
mentors through nature's thoughtfulness.
—Baltimore Sun.

EXCUSES.

Excuses for absence handed to teach-
ers in the public schools are often calcu-
lated to evoke smiles. Here are two
that were received on the same day last
week by a teacher in one of the Man-
hattan schools:
"Teacher: Please excuse my son he was
help his mother half a baby to oblige his
father."
"Dear Miss: Please excuse my son he was
help his mother half a baby to oblige his
father."
I was confirmed with a new babe—hope
it will be satisfactory.

THE TRUST.

A New England spellbinder adds this
to the collection of campaign brags:
"A trust is a small body of men
surrounded by water."—Cleveland Plain-
dealer.

TEACHERS JOIN UNIONS.

BY THE WAY.

One of the most important develop-
ments in the growth of labor unionism
in ever come to light is the de-
cision of Chicago school teachers to join
the union. Its importance lies in the
fact that heretofore only those persons
and classes who engage in work of
mechanical skill or in vocations that
require no literary qualifications have
been thought of in connection with labor
unionism. If the teachers of the coun-
try should accept the Chicago idea with
any degree of unanimity, the strength of
the union could be increased manifold,
because other classes of employees would
likely attach themselves to the move-
ment. The Chicago Record-Herald thus
tells the story:

The schoolteachers are going to join the
union.
By a unanimous vote this morning the
members of the Teachers' Federation, in
meeting assembled at Fullerton Hall, Art
Institute, decided that they would be
affiliated with the American Federa-
tion of Labor. The schoolteachers cast
vote, but by joining the big labor body
they can command or influence the suf-
frages of 200,000 freemen on election day.
Here is a distinct departure in labor
unionism. If carried to one conclusion
it may be the first step toward a union
can't display a union card will not be
able to receive instruction in the three
R's. But that is getting ahead of the
story.

The teachers have been talking union-
ism for a long time in secret, of course.
At the meeting of October 15 the mat-
ter was first brought into the semi-day-
light. Even then the fair young ladies
kept their counsel so closely that no word
of the discussion reached the outside
world.

Today Jane Addams brought the teach-
ers to an unexpectedly quick decision.
The leader of Hull House influence is an
honorary member of several unions and
at once a staunch advocate of their
principles. She talked the matter over
with the teachers today and did it so
well that they voted to join the union.
However, this action was taken only
after a session of four hours' duration.

Any real opposition to the proposed
affiliation with the American Federation
of Labor did not appear to exist," said
one of the officers of the Teachers' Fed-
eration after the long session was ended,
and by far the majority were enthusias-
tically in favor of it. Those who took
the floor to speak against the motion
urged only delay, and said that the
benefits to be derived from the affilia-
tion seemed to outweigh the objections to
taking the step.

Public opinion was one of the chief
reasons suggested by those who were in
favor of the plan for holding out against
affiliation with labor unions. The teach-
ers to put themselves on record as in
sympathy with a movement considered
by some who ought to have at least
another session for consideration. The
mass of the assembly thought differ-
ently, however, and the question went
to vote with affirmative result.

The election of delegates was left un-
til the next regular meeting, as the
teachers do not know how many repre-
sentatives they will be entitled to.

The affiliation of the Teachers' Federa-
tion with the American Federation of
Labor will prove a potent aid to the
teachers in their tax crusade. The ob-
ject of the crusade is to increase the
city's revenues so that increased salaries
can be paid to the teachers.

By gaining the support of the voters
the teachers also hope to have aboli-
shed such evils as overcrowded schools.
Among those who spoke in favor of af-
filiation with the labor unions were Mar-
garet Haley, Miss Thompson, Miss Boy-
dell and Miss Rowe, who presided.

KING OF THE DUES.

For the first season in many years New
York has no "king of the duds." The
distinction once held by Berry Wall, J.
Waldere Kirke, Archie Pell and others
appears this year to have fallen to no par-
ticular dandy. This may be purely an
accident, but there are reasons to believe
that the title, with all its bizarre glory,
has lapsed never again to be recreated.
In the days when these monarchs of fashion
flourished the average run of men gave
less attention to dress than they do today,
and their indifference made raiment af-
forded an excellent background for the
shining perfections of sartorial models.
Where 20 men in New York, who were
less than a valet as a regular fixture in
their establishments, nowadays there are
a thousand who find the man servant in-
dispensable. English valets are notori-
ously ill paid, and it appears that with-
in the past few years the tip has got
abroad among them that the American
metropolis is a paradise for the profes-
sion. This has brought the cleverest to
New York, and they are still in great de-
mand.

The fellows not only dress their
"mawsters," but most of them possess
an artistic instinct which enables them
to select and suggest articles of apparel
with the nicest discernment for effect.
They are constantly running up and
down the wardrobe, such as
torsoes and pantaloons stretchers, and
part of their daily task is to go over the
clothes with an iron and a sponging cloth.
Indeed, many of them are adept tailors,
and frequently they are graduates of that
craft. All this has contributed to estab-
lish a dead level of excellence in the mat-
ter of dress, so that nowadays fashion's
kaleidoscope in Fifth avenue presents no
light that shines above the fellows.

Again, certain nice details of the toilet,
until recently disdained by "masculine"
men, have now become necessary evi-
dences of elegance. The average man
in New York today does not go to a
man in a tailor shop, and the masseur is
rapidly growing in favor. Independent of
all this there is a growing feeling that to
be marked as "the best dressed man" is
rather an ignoble distinction, and a flow
of words is being poured out to the ef-
fect that the man who is best dressed is
not the man who is best dressed, but the
man who is best dressed is not the man
who is best dressed.

A JOB'S COMFORTER.

"I dunno what in de roon' wor' make
you so oarsatisfied," said Brother Dicke-
y to a former member of his congregation.
"You lives in de country, don't you?"

"Yes."
"De coal strike don't hurt you?"
"Oh, no."
"You gits yo' wood free?"
"Ever' bit."
"Sheriff don't level on you no mo' an
ont a year?"
"Oh, no."
"Well, den, what you got ter growl
bout? Go home en keep warm, en trust
in Providence 'twel you's runned over
by a railroad, or lynched by yo' friends!"
—Atlanta Constitution.

AN EXCELLENT REASON.

The young laird was on his way to the
grouse moor. "Look here, Donal, this is
my first attempt at shooting. Can you
tell me why people shut one eye when
sighting anything?"
"Och I an' that'll be fery simple, Maister
Herbert. You see, if you'll be shut
both eyes you'll not be able to see the
birds at all, faterer."—Scottish American.

AN ELECTRIC BELT.

The final link in the Pacific cable has
been laid, and Mother Earth has got an
electric belt at last.—Boston Globe.

The moral in the story of Harry C.
Brace, M. D., is so plain that he who
reads it may read. Advertise in local pub-
lications, or in the papers and periodicals of
recognized standing.

There are people who are exactly like
a sponge when it comes to assimilation
of ideas and character. They absorb
readily, even though the thoughts and
expressions of these with whom they
come in contact, but any strong hand
can squeeze them dry, for they have not
the power to hold and make their own
the knowledge and virtues that are freely
given them. Even their voices are ac-
quired.

"Have you ever observed," asked the
man who disapproves of women's clubs,
"how easy it is for a long-haired poetic
sneer of state abstract to attract and
hold a following among the fair sex?"
"I don't know that I have observed it,"
replied the person addressed. "Are
women more given to a study of the ab-
stract than men?"

"Of course, the female brain col-
lapses under the weight of a constitutional
weakness of the female brain col-
lapses under anything it cannot com-
prehend. The average woman, old or
young, is easily hypnotized by the mere
petition of a string of words and
phrases, which neither she nor anyone
else understands. The less she under-
stands, in fact, the deeper her interest,
particularly if the exponent of the mys-
teries of the lore happens to be, as I
am, a man. The trouble with the women
of this day and age is too much leisure
and not enough housework and baby-
tending. They do not bear comparison
with their grandmothers, when it comes
to common sense and general usefulness."

"Ah," mused the person addressed,
"that, I suppose, is the reason you have
never married one of them."
"Not altogether. The only girl I ever
reared would have married another man."
"Ah, that," sympathetically, "that ac-
counts for it."

There is no joy so deep and true and
lasting