

EDITORIAL COMMENT AND TIMELY TOPICS

THE OREGON
DAILY JOURNALBY
C. S. JACKSON

Oregon Journal

JOURNAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Proprietors.

Address: THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL, Fifth and Yamhill Sts., Portland, Or.

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

Entered at the Postoffice of Portland, Oregon, for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.

Postage for single copies—For an 8, 10, or 12-page paper, 1 cent; 16 to 28 pages, 2 cents; over 28 pages, 3 cents.

TELEPHONES

Business Office—Oregon, Main 600; Columbia, 706.
Editorial Rooms—Oregon Main 250.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Terms by Carrier.

The Daily Journal, one year\$5.00
The Daily Journal, six months 2.60
The Daily Journal, three months 1.30
The Daily Journal, by the week10

Terms by Mail.

The Daily Journal, by mail, one year..\$4.00
The Daily Journal, by mail, six months. 2.25
The Daily Journal, by mail, three months 1.25
The Daily Journal, by mail, one month. .50

The Semi-Weekly Journal.

The Semi-Weekly Journal, eight to twelve pages each issue, all the news and full market reports, one year \$1.50.

The Weekly Journal.

The Weekly Journal, 100 columns of reading each issue, illustrated, full market reports, one year, \$1.00.

Remittances should be made by drafts, postal notes, express orders and small amounts are acceptable in one and two-cent postage stamps.

THE JOURNAL, P. O. Box 121, Portland, Oregon.

Cultivate kindness of heart; think well of your fellow men; look with charity upon the shortcomings in their lives. Do a good turn for them as opportunity offers, and, finally, don't forget the kind word at the right time. How much a word of kindness, encouragement or appreciation means to others sometimes and how little it costs us to give it. We do not need to wait for some special occasion. When calamity overtakes a friend, words of sympathy and encouragement are offered sincerely enough, yet, in certain respects, as a matter of course. Such an occasion calls for expression on our part, and we naturally respond. But why wait for occasion? Why not speak the kind word when there is no special occasion.—Matson's Monthly.

THE TABLES TURNED.

Russia is confronted with a Chinese problem which is utterly unexpected and threatens to be seriously disquieting. The Russian government constructed the Trans-Siberian Railway for the purpose of making good her hold upon Manchuria and China, but one of the first visible results has been the influx into Russia of a vast horde of Chinese. The trains which brought the Cossack into Manchuria, carried, on their return, the Chinaman to St. Petersburg. He has opened laundries in all of the leading Russian cities, and with characteristic persistence, he is slowly and surely establishing a foothold. Already mutterings of discontent are heard as the people begin to realize the nature of the yellow peril with which they are confronted, and the government is said to be growing alarmed.

The situation is a diverting one and suggests that Russia's schemes for the absorption of China may meet with a check and that China may do the swallowing herself. The London Times, in discussing this peaceful invasion of the Czar's dominions, concludes that it may exert a powerful influence upon the political future of the two governments, and that Russia may find the problem a serious obstacle to her contemplated aggressions in the Orient.

A MILITARY POLICE.

Mayor Williams states that he determined to put the police under military discipline as much as possible, consistent with a peace establishment, and to that end appointed on the police commission that excellent military disciplinarian, General Beebe. How far this idea may be responsible for the unmilitary disorder of the department, is a question. Even military genius applied to police affairs might produce unexpected results. The militia and the police are so different. The science of logistics might enable General Beebe to mobilize the Third Infantry on French Prairie with brilliant success, and yet utterly fail in getting a "move" on the police captains. One of the elements of military strategy is to "find the enemy." In every sanguinary sham battle that has been fought upon the gory fields of Oregon, military skill has never failed in a single instance to uncover the foe, but applied to police affairs it has not met with such signal success. In fact, the strategy of the "enemy" in finding us is vastly superior, for if he has ever failed in any hold-up or robbery to make successful capture, it is not recorded in the military archives of the Police Department. It is an inspiring spectacle to see the prancing steeds and flashing swords on the Fourth of July and at Presidential receptions, and nobody will willingly deprive the military arm of a single ray of that glory it has won in many a hard-fought street parade, but when it comes to apply these tactics to Joe Day and Sam Simmons, the results lack éclat. Military evolutions are pleasing to the eye of the trained soldier, but they don't work in the bad lands. Reports and orders and punctiliousness and while gloves and salutes are quite satisfactory to the commanding general, and are perhaps not inconsistent with good police work, but they do not constitute it.

If, however, we are to have a military establishment, it is supposed in any well-regulated army that the troops will occasionally be found on the "firing line." If it is necessary to correct military discipline that the detectives shall report to the chief, it is also necessary that they shall have something to report. If they must not presume to act without orders from the chief, then the chief ought to order something to be done.

Perhaps the present criticism is premature. People are always impatient with generals who do not at once march on the enemy. Yet military books say that it is often fine strategy to maneuver so as to compel the enemy to make the attack. When he has massed his forces on a given point, a skillful flank movement takes him in the rear and captures him without great loss of life. It may be that the military genius at the head of the department is using this strategy. He may be waiting for a combined attack on

the whole police force by all the thugs on the Coast, when the chief with his men in battle array will be able, by a skillful movement, to outflank and capture them or drive them into the river. Of course the rules of civilized warfare on a peace establishment are to be strictly observed, and if any thug gets shot, it will be purely by accident. If the savage hold-ups fail to observe these rules themselves and shoot policemen as they are in the habit of shooting defenseless citizens, they will merit and receive the severe condemnation of the civilized world. It is well to wait the success of this supposed strategy before jumping at the conclusion that a military police force is a failure.

The war that is being waged by this military establishment on a peace basis is peculiarly difficult and presents obstacles almost as insuperable as deploying Company A on a rainy Fourth without getting it wet. The thugs are bushwhackers and will not come out in the open and fight in honorable warfare. They persist in attacking unarmed parties and living on the country. The military spirit of the department must chafe under this enforced inactivity. It is almost enough to tempt it to insubordination by going out without orders, and knocking a few thugs on the head. If the chief does not hold a tight rein, some insurgent policemen, we fully expect, forgetting for a moment that he has no orders, will kill a robber and get himself court-martialed.

President Roosevelt's habit of acting first and thinking afterward has involved him in difficulties with the Bookbinders' Union of Washington, which may prove decidedly awkward. The union stands firmly for the position it has taken, and unless the President recedes, a serious clash seems inevitable. Even the President's absolutism may have to yield to organized labor.

Roosevelt made a hit with his race suit.



cide theory, but Grover has gone him one better.

If Sheriff Storey cannot keep his prisoners when he has them behind the bars, how easy it will be for them to get away when they are at work on the rockpile.

It may be well to suggest to Chief Hunt and Sheriff Storey that the game laws do not establish any closed season for criminals. They can be taken at any time.

With that sort of a stride, the Browns will



soon be up with the leaders.

Since receiving the snub administered by the Czar, President Roosevelt seems to have been debating whether to continue to "speak softly" or use his "big stick."

Good intentions may make a satisfactory pavement in the lower regions, but Portland's streets should be paved with something more durable.

Rain is something to be expected in Oregon; but the reign of vice and crime in Portland is rather more than the limit.

MODERN FILIBUSTERS

Strange Moorish Venture of the French Multi-Millionaire Lebaudy, and Similar Enterprises.

Filibusters are described in the dictionary as "bands of men organized in disregard of international law for the purpose of invading and revolutionizing a foreign state." Their enterprises when they meet with failure entail loss of life and of liberty, as well as denunciation, even by their own countrymen, as acts of piracy, whereas, when they happen to be crowned with success, the leaders thereof are acclaimed as national heroes, and are celebrated as such in the annals of their native land. It is to the spirit of adventure so strongly developed in the character of the English-speaking races that must be ascribed the fact that the latter have from time immemorial been conspicuously identified with ventures of this kind. American filibusters have contributed in no small measure to the freedom of Central and South America from monarchical rule, as well as the liberation of Cuba, while in the same way English filibusters have played a most important role in founding that vast colonial empire which is the principal source of Great Britain's grandeur and prosperity.

Under the circumstances it will be well to delay for a time the expression of any definite opinion on the subject of Jacques Lebaudy's action in establishing himself with a large band of armed followers elaborately equipped with repeating rifles and quick-firing ordnance on the northwest coast of Africa, where he has taken forcible possession of a stretch of territory extending from Cape Bajador on the south to beyond Cape Juby on the north.

Jacques Lebaudy is a French multi-millionaire who owes his colossal wealth to the production and refinement of sugar, and who, having exhausted all the pleasure to be found in horse racing, automobile and aerial navigation, is now seeking fresh excitement and relief from that ennui which is the bane of the rich man's life, by emulating the feats of the old-time buccaners, like Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Drake in times of old, and of Narciso Lopez, of William Walker, of Garibaldi and Dr. Jameson in the nineteenth century.

It remains to be seen whether his enterprise will be successful, or if he will be forced to withdraw either by the Sultan of Morocco, whose dominions he has invaded, or by the French government, whose laws he has violated. Should, however, he manage to win from the Moorish government the permission to retain possession of the tract of territory which he has seized, and if the French department of foreign affairs is able to remove the objections which would very naturally be raised to the establishing of a French settlement at that particular point of the Dark Continent, there would in many respects be cause for congratulation, since it would mean the opening up of another section of Africa to western civilization, trade and enlightenment, as well as its emancipation from the most gloomy form of Oriental savagery and barbarism.

Knowledge of this part of Northwestern Africa is extremely limited. That it belongs to Morocco is undoubted. The Spanish protectorate of the Rio de Oro lies immediately to the south of the coast on which M. Lebaudy is reported to have landed, and on all modern maps of Africa, official and otherwise, the dominions of the Sultan of Morocco are shown as extending up to Spanish boundary. Spain would, therefore, according to the rules of international comity which now prevail among the European powers regarding the division of Africa into colonial dependencies and spheres of influence, be entitled to raise objections, not only at Tangier, but also at Paris to the permanent establishment of a Lebaudy settlement on a part of the Moorish Coast, which, adjoining her boundary, may be regarded as within her sphere.

Still more serious are the grounds upon which England might put forward opposition to the Lebaudy venture. For there is in existence a treaty bearing the date of March 13, 1895, between the late Queen Victoria and the late Sultan of Morocco, according to the terms of which the latter solemnly undertook to cede to no one the lands lying along the coast from the Spanish frontier to Cape Juby, without the consent of the English government. Some 15 years previously a British subject, named Donald Mackenzie, had concluded with the Splek of Agameen a treaty whereby in return for a payment of cash the latter ceded to him the territory extending southward from Cape Juby, together with the Hinterland, to an extent of five miles from the coast, which Mackenzie utilized for the establishment of a trading station, the company which he formed to work it being known as the Northwest Africa Company.

It was not until some years later, when France and Spain, having drawn the attention of the Sultan of Morocco to the Mackenzie settlement, and to the operations of the Northwest Africa Company, demanded analogous concessions for his own countrymen, that he raised the contention that the Splek of Agameen was merely one of his subjects, and had no right whatsoever to make any such agreement as that which he had negotiated with Mackenzie, or to alienate either permanently or even temporarily any Moorish territory without the Sultan's consent. The English authorities were forced to recognize the justice of this argument, and recommending the company to withdraw from Moorish territory in accordance with the Sultan's demands, devoted their efforts to securing pecuniary compensation. In this they succeeded, and the Sultan, appreciating the attitude of the British government in the matter, readily consented to the insertion of a clause in the treaty dealing with the subject, constituting an undertaking by the Moorish crown not to cede the territory thus surrendered to anyone whatsoever.

A few years later an expedition similar to that of M. Lebaudy, made a descent upon the same strip of coast line. It was organized and financed by the Globe Venture Company, of which Sir Edward Thornton, formerly British minister at Washington, was one of the directors, and was under the command of a Major Spillsbury. As soon as ever the English authorities heard of the matter they proceeded to co-operate with the Moorish government, crushing the enterprise, and an English warship with Moorish officials on board proceeded to Cape Juby, where it placed Major Spillsbury and his principal officers under arrest and carried them off, first of all, to the jail of the English consulate and afterward to that of Gibraltar, whence they were finally released after nearly two years of captivity.

It remains to be seen whether M. Lebaudy will be able to secure the consent of the Moorish Sultan and of the French, English, and Spanish governments, to his retention of the territory which has been seized by his armed expedition. While it is possible that England, as well as Spain, might be induced to abandon all opposition, it is very doubtful if the Sultan would be willing to yield in the affair. For the establishment of such a settlement as that projected by Lebaudy would entail the importation of both arms and ammunition for sale to the tribes in that region of Morocco, who, being in an almost constant state of revolt against the Sultan, would thus have their hands strengthened. Indeed, one of the principal causes of the Sultan's anxiety to prevent the creation of any trading stations on his western coast line is precisely his desire to make it impossible for these disaffected tribes to obtain arms and ammunition from foreign sources for use against his troops.

And if the Sultan appeals to the French government for assistance in dealing with M. Lebaudy, it is probable it will feel itself obliged to assume an attitude analogous to that of the British authorities in the case of Major Spillsbury. As I have stated above, the information concerning this portion of Africa is extremely limited. What is known, however, is that the possibilities of trade, especially with the Hinterland, are considerable, and that within 20 miles of the coast there is an abundance of mineral wealth awaiting development and exploitation. Moreover, it would be of inestimable advantage to have this dangerous coast under the control of civilized people. For at present, whenever a vessel is wrecked there, those who manage to reach land are certain of either being murdered or of being carried off into the interior as slaves. Civilization, in one word, would derive benefit from the success of the Lebaudy venture, and trade also, providing the powers can secure from France an assurance of the "open door," and of equal trading rights for all comers.

The Paris government has denied in the most positive fashion all knowledge and responsibility with regard to the Lebaudy expedition, and will be doubtless guided in its dealings with him by the success or failure of his negotiations with the Sultan, and by the position assumed by England and Spain. That Lebaudy has been guilty of a violation of French law in invading with an armed expedition the dominions of a monarch with whom the French government is on terms of amity and peace, cannot for one moment be denied. His punishment or reward will be determined by his ultimate victory or defeat. Had Dr. Jameson, Colonel Frank Rhodes, Sir John Willoughby, and the other leaders of the inglorious Transvaal raid been successful in overthrowing the Boer government seven years ago, they would doubtless have been hailed as heroes. As it was, their lamentable failure left the English government no alternative but to denounce and treat them as filibusters. After having been condemned to death and to terms of imprisonment by the Boer government, they were eventually turned over to the English authorities for punishment, and brought to trial in Holloway jail, all the British half-pay and furlough officers concerned in the raid being deprived of their commissions. —Ex-Attache, in Washington Times.

HUMAN NATURE.

The other day Jack sat on the floor weeping long and bitterly. All at once he stopped.

"Mother," he said, "what was I crying about?"

"Wasn't it because I wouldn't let you play with the glass clock on the bookcase?" she asked, with a smile.

"Oh, yes, Oh, oh, hoo! Boo, hoo!"

Jack began to cry harder than ever. His mother waited calmly to hear what this fresh outbreak meant.

"No, it wasn't that," wailed Jack. "I member now. It was because you wouldn't let me go out in the rain, but I'm going to cry about the clock now."

And he did.—New York Times.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS

Judge S. J. Chadwick, of the Superior bench at Colfax, Wash., left for home last evening, after spending a day here. Judge Chadwick is a son of the late S. F. Chadwick, who was elected as Secretary of the State of Oregon in 1874, and who succeeded to the Governorship when Governor Grover was elected United States Senator in 1876. Judge Chadwick is a pronounced Democrat, and believes that Justice Gray of Delaware, is the strongest candidate for the Democratic nomination for the presidency. Speaking on the subject, Judge Chadwick said:

"Justice Gray, by his services as chairman of the coal strike commission, signalled his career in public life by attaching himself to the labor people of the nation in a manner to hold their support, while at the same time doing nothing to alienate the support of the other elements that make up our national life. He is a brilliant citizen, and combines more desirable characteristics than any other person who has been mentioned for the nomination. In my opinion, Justice Gray is the man of the hour, and, could most wisely be named by the 1904 Democratic national convention."

"It is my opinion that the Lewis and Clark permanent memorial building should be built on Willamette Heights," said I. N. Fleishner, vice-president of the 1905 Fair corporation. "The idea of putting it in one of the downtown city parks does not strike my fancy the least bit. We do not want all the public buildings of the city bunched up in one portion of the town; they should be scattered out so strangers visiting here would travel around all sections of the city in order to reach the different buildings of interest. In this manner the strangers within our gates would get a good 'look see' of Portland, while on the wing to the various points that all tourists would have to visit before they had seen this City of Roses. Then, if the edifice was erected on the Heights the visitors would obtain a fine view of the route taken by the famous path-finders as they wended their weary way down to the silver sea. I, for one, want the Memorial Building on Willamette Heights."

"The coal trade between the United States and Japan has not reached any great proportions as yet," said I. N. Sadaasuro Nakamura of the Kokkaido Sulphur Mining Company, now in this city, "but the coal men of my country expect to increase this commerce within the next few months. The

Australian trade seems to furnish most of the foreign coal used on the Pacific Coast, but it is hoped that the Japanese fuel may soon get a good footing in this business. During the great coal miners' strike in America last summer, the company of which I am manager, sold 20,000 tons of the fuel to the Canadian Pacific, who in turn, retailed it to the dealer in the Eastern states of this country."

"Box Car" Casey is a character in police circles.

Every officer on the police force knows poor Casey, who spends most of his time in durance vile. Casey is not a criminal, but his besetting sin is his love for strong drink. He is out of jail not more than a day or two when he is again found intoxicated and it is the same plea of guilty in Police Court the next day.

Casey is at present in the work gang which is improving the streets under the direction of the City Engineer. When he appeared to answer to the old time charge of drunkenness, Judge Hogue could not suppress a smile as he observed Casey's dejected air.

"What's the matter, Casey?" he inquired kindly.

"Same old story, judge," was the reply, and Casey said no more.

"I think 30 days will about suit you this time," was the court's answer, and Casey was led back into the "bull pen" to try it over again.

For the past two or three days the employees of the Portland-Astoria Shipping & Supply Company labored under the hallucination that the building in which they work was infested with spooks. Unearthly sounds seemed to rise from the business office at any and all hours, and the closest investigation failed, to reveal any natural cause for them. At times they grew weird, hollow and melancholy, while at other periods they would rend the air with short, jerky and piercing accents that would give one the cold shivers.

Finally one of the employees, more bold than his associates, began a systematic search, determined to locate the cause. A happy thought struck him, and he opened the big steel safe. No sooner were the doors ajar than a big pet cat staggered out and gasped for breath. It had been a prisoner for three days, having been locked in by the bookkeeper by accident. The haunted-house theory was at once exploded and restoratives were given to the unhappy feline to bring her back to her normal condition.

FAMOUS SERMON FROM THE BIBLE

(Christ admonisheth the people not to follow the evil examples of the scribes and Pharisees—His disciples must beware of their ambition.)

St. Matthew 23:1-39.

Then spake Jesus to the multitude, And to his disciples, saying,

The scribes and the Pharisees sit in Moses' seat: All therefore whatsoever they bid you observe,

That observe and do; but do not ye after their works: For they say, and do not.

For they bind heavy burdens And grievous to be borne, And lay them on men's shoulders;

But they themselves will not move them With one of their fingers.

But all their works they do for To be seen of men: They make broad their phylacteries,

And enlarge the borders of their Garments, and love the uppermost Rooms at feasts, and the chief seats

In the synagogues, and Greetings in the markets,

And to be called of men, Rabbi, Rabbi, But be not ye called Rabbi:

For one is your master, even Christ; And all ye are brethren.

And call no man your father upon The earth: for one is your father, Which is in Heaven.

Neither be ye called masters: For one is your master, Even Christ. But he that is greatest among you shall be your servant.

And whosoever shall exalt himself Shall be abased; and he that shall humble himself shall be exalted.

But woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, Hypocrites!

For ye shut up the kingdom of Heaven Against men:

For ye neither go in yourselves, Neither suffer ye them that are Entering to go in.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, Hypocrites!

For ye devour widows houses, and For a pretence make long prayers: Therefore ye shall receive The greater damnation.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, Hypocrites!

For ye compass sea and land to Make one proselyte, And when he is made, ye make him Two-fold more the child of hell Than yourselves.

Woe unto you, ye blind guides, Which say, Whosoever shall swear by The temple, it is nothing;

But whosoever shall swear By the gold of the temple, he is a debtor. Ye fools and blind:

For whether is greater, the gold, Or the temple that sanctifieth the gold? And, whosoever shall swear by the altar,

It is nothing; But whosoever sweareth by the gift that is upon it, he is guilty.

Ye fools and blind:

Prime Minister Seddon of New Zealand announces that the government proposes to buy meat in the colony and ship it direct to the United Kingdom, where depots for its sale at cost will be established in the big manufacturing centers. The purpose is to drive out competitors.

For whether is greater, the gift, or the Altar that sanctifieth the gift? Whoso Therefore shall swear by the altar, sweareth By it, and by all things thereon. And Whoso shall swear by the temple, sweareth By it, and by him that dwelleth therein.

And he that shall swear by Heaven, Sweareth by the throne of God, and by Him that sitteth thereon. Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites!

For if ye pay tithes of mint and anise and Cummin: and have omitted the weightier Matters of the law,

Judgment, mercy and faith: these Ought ye to have done, and not to Leave the other undone. Ye blind Guides, which strain at a gnat, and Swallow a camel.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, Hypocrites! for ye make clean the outside Of the cup and of the platter, but within They are full of extortion and excess. Thou blind Pharisee, cleanse first that Which is within the cup and platter,

That the outside of them May be clean also.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, Hypocrites! for ye are like unto whited Sepulchres, which indeed appear Beautiful outward, but are within full of Dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness. Even so ye also outwardly appear Righteous unto men, but within Ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, Hypocrites!

Because ye build the tombs of the Prophets, and garnish the sepulchres Of the righteous and say,

If we had been in the days of our Fathers, we would not have been Partakers with them in the blood of The prophets.

Wherefore ye be witnesses unto yourselves, That ye are the children of them Which killed the prophets.

Fill ye up then the measure of your Fathers. Ye serpents, ye generation of Vipers, how can ye escape the damnation Of hell?

Wherefore, behold, I send unto you Prophets, and wise men, and scribes: And some of them ye shall kill and crucify: And some of them shall ye scourge in your Synagogues and persecute them from city To city: That upon you may come all The righteous blood shed upon the earth,

From the blood of righteous Abel unto The blood of Zacharias, son of Barachias, whom ye slew between the Temple and the altar.

Verily I say unto you, all these things Shall come upon this generation.

O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Thou that killest the prophets And stonest them which are sent Unto thee, how often would I have Gathered thy children together, Even as a hen gathereth her chickens Under her wings, and ye would not!

Behold your house is left unto you Desolate.

For I say unto you, Ye shall not see me henceforth, Till ye shall say, Blessed is he that cometh In the name of the Lord.