# Editorial Page of The Journal

## THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL

C. S. JACKSON

PUBLISHED BY JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO.

JNO. P. CARROLL

Bublished every evening (except Sunday) at The Journal Building, Fifth and Yamhill streets, Portland, Oregon.

#### OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

#### THE JOURNAL'S PLATFORM

ATrinity of Events Which Would Make of Portland the Mightiest City of the Pacific Coast.

First-Deepen the Columbia river bar. Second-Open the Columbia river to unimpeded navigation at and above The Dalles. Third-Dig an Isthmian canal.

#### POLITICS AND THE CANAL TREATY.

HE AMOUNT of political capital which the Demo cratic party can expect to make out of opposition to the canal treaty is small at best, and that of decidedly inferior quality. The canal is one of the stupendous undertakings which rises out of the domain of petty politics. Not only the people of this country but the whole civilized world wants to see the canal built. All the European nations, which are jealous enough in other directions, not only want to see the canal built, but they want the United States to build it and are willing to agree to the terms that this country should control it. In no European foreign office is Colombia receiving a shred of sympathy. It is given plainly to understand that anything it undertakes must be on its own initiative and maintained against the plainly expressed disapproval of all the European governments.

Indeed it is everywhere realized that the building of this canal is a matter of worldwide consequence and of immediate concern, benefit and profit to every commercial nation on the globe. The work of its construction falls naturally upon the United States. It is the nation that is not only financially able to complete the work, but it has the strength, as well as the disposition, to maintain it. The logic of events, conditions and situations makes this clear to every foreign office and government.

In the face of such a cordial consensus, confronted as we are with the enormous value of such an undertaking to our own well-being and its significance in welding into closer relations our whole vast country, not to mention its Pacific outliers, it would come with very poor grace from any national party to factiously oppose such an undeftaking or seek to make petty politics of it. We feel sure such a course would be bitterly resented within the ranks of the Democratic party itself and those who led such a movement could expect no aid or sympathy from the rank and file whose approval to all great party actions was never more essential than now.

#### A GOOD THING FOR THE WHOLE STATE

HILE IT IS WELL for each section of the state to be jealous of its own interests and to be ready at all times to do everything it can to further them, any policy which would lead one section of the state to oppose any movement which is calculated to benefit any other section is shortsighted and indefensible. We notice a tendency of this sort manifested in various quarters of the state and wish to call particular attention to it, for it constitutes the chief reason why the advancement of Oregon, despite its overwhelming natural advantages, has not been so rapid as that of some of its neigh-

The Journal is published in Portland, but it is published for the benefit of the whole Oregon country. Growth in any section of the state is of interest and advantage to every other section of the state and any movement which is likely to stimulate that growth, no matter what section is directly benefited, will always receive the enthusiastic aid of this newspaper. During the year just closing, the most remarkable in shipping in our whole history, more Oregon products have been shipped to the Orient, to Australia and South Africa than ever before. It is apparent to everyone what this means. In market development the line of least resistance is across the ocean. Anything which broadens the scope of our facilities, which makes it easier and safer to get in and out of the mouth of the Columbia, which opens that stream to unimpeded navigation, ning to realize them. But the deepening of the bar is only work.

### COL. POPE INDIGHANT.

Meither He Nor General Sickles Taught

the Lady to Smoke Cigarettes. Col. Albert A. Pope, millionaire, inventor and head of the bicycle trust, has been dragged into a sensational New York divorce case, Andrew E. Carter wants a divorce from his wife, and she "blames" several other men as promi nent as Mr. Pope. The head and front of his offense, as charged by the hus-band, is that he and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles took Mrs. Carter out riding after midnight and taught her to smoke cigarettes. If it had been any ordinary charge the colonel might have stood it with equanimity, but to be accused teaching a woman to smoke cigarettes is more than he can stand.

I teach his wife to smoke cigarettes' Why, I never smoked a cigarette in my life, and I dare say the general would shoot any man who advised him to smoke one. So Carter says we took her out riding and taught her to smoke cigarettes? Isn't that fine?

The little pup," he said furiously, referring to Carter, "he ought to have millstone tied around his neck and thrown into the North river. She lived," he added, emphasizing his re-mark by bringing his fist down heav-lived," he added, emphasizing his re-mark by bringing his fist down heav-nium? A. Yes, after a battle, which

This man Carter had now added to the blows of his fists the insults that and England will get Palestine and me. Who can hurt Colonel Pope, the England, all great nations, will be rep-biggest man in Connecticut? I am a resented there. It will be a sort of almillionaire. What is Carter? He is a lied army fighting upon the belt of the salaried man for an insurance company earth. America will be in it, too, for of which I am a director and in which Palestine is the key of the earth. I hold great risks. Suppose I go to the things I know about Carter? What you suppose he would do? "Why"-and again the heavy right fist came down upon the oak desk.

would crush him like a fly. A have kept track of that young man. I know "If you want a picture of Mrs. Car-

approach of the crisis and the millennium? A. Pig iron is a staple of this country. The rise and collapse of of prices of staples happens in accordance we have that from statistics. Just as every bottle of wine he has bought Jupiter and Saturn, for instance, bring and for whom he has bought it. I have cycles of sickness and insanity. We have all heard of sun spots causing bad

world and pose her before the the time of the crisis. What does that A. It is something like camera. When you have the print, pro-mean? A. It is something like the vided it is a picture of the loveliest girl reign of terror during the French revoon earth, just indorse it This is Pauline lution. This will be between 1899 and 1919. After 1919 the Jews through Zion-She is an angel. Why, I know 20 ism will be restored to Zion, the Mestore has drawn in mon that would give up all chance of heaven to marry her. They have made her life miserable by their courting. And Q. In your book on follower you conwith model inhabitants.

part of the problem, as everyone must realize. Unimpeded navigation above The Dalles means vastly increased facilities to market our products at fair rates for 500 miles beyond our present available point. That once accomplished and the vast benefits arising from it being selfevident, such further progress would soon be made that of art and letters in the world. the whole Oregon country would in the course of time be brought to fully share in all the benefits.

The work which will make available the first stretch of contents would have been to the effect 400 miles of the river is contingent upon the state securing a right of way for the Celilo canal. To complete that enterprise, according to the reports of the government's engineers, will cost \$4,000,000. That project has been approved and the money will be forthcoming as the engineers need it in the prosecution of the work. No one disputes that in confunction with deepening the bar at the ities, who advance the pretension that mouth of the river this is the greatest of all enterprises for the state. In comparison with it all other undertakings sink into relative insignificance. The sooner it is of the goldsmiths' and the jewelers' art, undertaken the sooner the benefits will begin to flow from it. So far as the Oregon country is concerned, the successful completion of these two projects will change the whole face of nature, so to speak, and for the first time it will fully come into its own.

This great work the national government is ready to un- flames, takes occasion to point out that into which the peninsula was then didertake but as a condition precedent it demands a right in its eyes the pontiff is but the custoof way. To this under all the circumstances it is entitled. The amount which the state would thus be called upon to pay is simply a drop in the bucket in comparison with the he does not fulfill his duties as carebenefits which would flow from the completed work.

Here is a project upon which all parts of the state Here is a project upon which all parts of the state of Italy's "great patrimony of art and should unite; it will confer more general benefit, to a history" contained in the palace, the wider diversity of people and sections, than any other project that has ever been mentioned. This being true, the Italian government, in the matter of all sections can unite upon it for the general good and the proprietorship of the Vatican, places make the appropriation required on the ground of sound the holy father on much the same footand far-seeing public policy.

### WAGES REDUCED TO BENEFIT FOREIGN

THE STEEL TRUST proposes to effect a saving in its net expenses next year as compared with this of about \$40,000,000. The cut in salaries will amount to over \$8,000,000 and the cut in wages to as much. There will be a saving of even more through reduction in output and quite as much through the closing and concentration of plants. There will be a saving in ocean freight rates of \$5,000,000. The trunk lines have also been persuaded or coerced into reducing their rates for the benefit of the trust.

The Chicago Tribune in a brief comment on the situa

The question is whether domestic or foreign consumers are to get the benefit of the lower prices. If the former, thousands of small American manufacturers with whom steel is a raw material will be able to do business to greater advantage. They will be put in a position where they can offer their goods for less money without loss. They will be enabled to compete more effectively at home and abroad with foreign rivals. Scores of subsidiary industries will manage to get along without dropping many men or cutting wages materially if given cheap steel.

It does not appear to be the policy of the steel corporation to encourage domestic industry, although it believes strongly in that policy so far as its own interests are concerned. It is cutting down wages and lowering the cost of production, so that it may be ina position to supply foreign, not domestic, manufacturers and railroads with cheaper steel. Partly because of the lower rates the builder of a Syrian railroad can get American rails for \$32.50 a ton laid down at Beirut, while the American contractor has to pay \$28 at the mill. If the United States Steel corporation were to lower home prices sales to domestic consumers would be largely increased, but it prefers to keep its lowest prices for foreign customers.

All of this is true enough, and reprehensible to boot, but beyond that there is little new in the proposed plan. It is simply an extension of the Rockefeller principle to embrace the steel trust. Everything is fish that comes will prove marvelously advantageous to the growth of to that net and things are caught coming and going, the state's commerce. The government is now at work at paying freight both ways. First monopolize the home the mouth of the river building a jetty which is expected market and then exploit it to the limit, that is the method to deepen the bar. That work is a matter of the profound- and it is that ingenious and profitable scheme which the est moment to the state and its early completion will be government's protective policy encourages and stimulates attended by results so astounding that we are just begin- under the plea of maintaining high wages for the men who

and blood at Gettysburg, and the only smoke he has ever smelt was the smoke of battle." TOTTEM IN HIS OWN DEPENSE.

The Versatile Lieutenant Tells of Many

with all that her husband is jealous.

I'll put my thumb down on him and

arettes," he said vehemently, "and he

is not the one to teach a woman

crush him." Colonel Pope is equally confident

Things That Are Coming. Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, formerly in structor in military science at Yale college, is suing the New York Sun because in the review of one of his books Jack Horner means the English. "In a the Sun said he was "off, his nut" and corner" means they are fixed in an angle had been "bounced" from Yale. At the of the world, and as Jack did with his trial Totten gave some picturesque tes- plum, so they contemplate their power.

timony, part of which ran as follows:
Q. In your book on the millennium you foretell or predict a crisis? A. I. predict nothing. I am not a prophet. I merely say I expect a crisis. Q. Ah, I see; and when we reach the

mark by bringing his fist down heav-ily upon the table, "but she is married will be another battle of Armageddon. This battle will be against the Turk and everything he stands on. America coward resorts to. He cannot burt give it to the Jews. Germany, Russia, Q. How did you, in your book, con

nt of the company and tell him nect the decline in pig iron with

Q. You refer to a reign of horror at

nect the Mother Goose fables with the Ten Tribes of Israel, and you say the fables are prophecy and history fulfilled, do you not? A. Yes, the Mother General Sickles never taught the little Goose fables have historical significance.

The would shoot a cance.

The would shoot a cance.

Q. And you say that the rhyme,

he "Taffy was a Welchman, Taffy was a to thief," has a historical significance. A. moke them. He wrote his name in fire Yes. In Taffy we see the words Te Phi who was David's daughter, and she was queen of the Welsh. You can see that in my book called "Te Phi, David's Daughter, Jeremiah's Ward."

Q. You say the rhyme, Sat in a corner Eating a Christmas pie, He put in his thumb And pulled out a plum And said, what a big boy am I has a historical significance? A.

Plug along, brudder,

Keep de middle ob de track; Nebber get 'scouraged An' a-nebber look back. Plug: Plug: Plenty room shead.

Plug along, brudder, W'en de col' win's blow Nebber min' de wedder Dat a-freeze you so;

Plug: Bettah day aheadettah day comin' w'en de sky tu'n red

ttah day comin' w'en de sky tu'n re

Plug along, brudder, Reep de middle ob de road Nebber min' de gallin' Ob de heavy load;

Plug; Bettah days ahead-Bettah day a-comin' w'en de sky tu'n red.

The Trouble With Utopia From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Andrew Carnegie is going to make and the American Institute of Social Science has drawn up a working plan mon, but they all have the same defect, separate political existence there would It is impossible to fill the model towns have been disagreements among them.

The Italian Nation Claims to Own the Vatican

possible in Italy, where the authorities

tapestries or else would assume posses sion thereof themselves.

which do not apply in ordinary cases

vided, and it was only the corruption of

officials that enabled the evasion of its

provisions. All that the existing gov-

ernment has done has been to codify

and to unite into one statute the Pecca

and the edict first proclaimed in Tus-cany in 1754. Some of these were even

more sweeping in their provision than

the present so-called Gallo law, which

the Italian authorities assert applies to

all antiquities of artistic or historical

interest, no matter whether they hap-

pen to be in the possession of a noble

papacy.

man, such as Prince Borghese, or of the

llar to that now put forward by the

government regarding the ownership of

he vatican arose in connection with th

catacombs at Rome, the extremists in

the national legislature insisting that

their preservation, as well as the work

of excavation and of exploration, so rich

ferred from ecclesiastical to lay hands

should be trans-

in valuable "finds,"

Eternal city 2,000 years ago.

mission to devote a million francs to the

subterranean cemetery of San Callixtus.

In fact, so satisfied was the Italian gov-

commission was fulfilling its aflotted

duty that, turning a deaf ear to the pro-

tests of the anti-clerical element in par

liament, it resolved to leave the care and

the excavation of the catacombs of

Rome to the papal commission, merely

asking that the latter should work in

accord with the ministry of public in-

struction, to which it now makes period-

ical regular reports of its work as to its

superior authority, and enjoying the sup-

port of the latter when there is any

question of guarding the rights of the

catacombs against the action of the owners of the surface soil.

This goes to show that in the event

of the papacy inaugurating the proper

up-to-date precautions against fire in

ence with the holy father's custodian-

ship thereof. It, therefore, behooves the

tion of the palace against the danger

only through the assistance of the

It is a duty, in fact, which the vati-can owes to the members of the Roman

Catholic church throughout the world,

in this country as well as in Italy, since

as they have contributed to enrich it in

the past, they may be said to enjoy, if

not a certain degree of ownership, at

least a vested interest therein. Mean-

while it is reassuring to find the Roman

fire department so much more efficient

than a few years ago. For I remember

of Prince Odescalchi, with all its price-

less art treasures, was completely de-

owner and of King Humbert himself.

the vigili, or firemen, did not put in an

flames had broken out, and after the

due to the fact that the fire department

in those days had no horses of its own

omnibus or tramway company in the

name of the government for the neces-

appearance until a full hour after

stroyed by fire in the presence

ernment with the manner in which

mitilia cata

This law, based on the socialistic doc

dom, which practically gives the state a title thereto, irrespective of the rights of the actual owners. The latter are If any one of the readers of the Triof the actual owners. The latter are prohibited under penalty of confiscaune were to be asked to whom the Vatican belonged, the reply would undoubttion, fine and imprisonment from di edly be that it belonged to the pope, posing of these treasures to anybody save to the government itself, of to the popular impression in this country persons who, having bound themselves being to the effect that he owns it exofficio as the duly elected head of the not to take the works in question out of the country, are provided with an authorization from the state duly speci-Roman Catholic church, the members of which in all parts of the globe have for fying each particular object. Nothing hundreds of years past been contributof this nature can be removed from the ng not merely to its maintenance but to the formation of those marvelous collecment the right of pre-emption and ex-propriation, but it also, by the terms of ions which render it the greatest store house of priceless and unique treasures the law, is enabled to impose such con-ditions upon the owner or holder of such only limitations that might have sugworks of artistic or historical interest gested themselves with regard to the as it may deem necessary for their title of the pontiff to the palace and its preservation. Thus a piece of vandal-ism such as that perpetarted by a well-known peer in England, who, tiring of in the nature of the life interest, and his magnificent old tapestries, converted that the actual fee and ownership was them into carpets for the nurseries and vested in the international Roman Cathplayrooms of his children, would be im-

Quite a new and startling contention as, however, been put forward within the last few weeks by the Italian authorthe Vatican, with its statuary, its paintings, its mosaics, its tapestries, its libraand manuscripts, its masterpieces belong not to the pope, nor to the universal Roman Catholic church, but to the Italian nation. The issue has been is not, as many people seem to believe, raised in relation to the recent fire at an arbitrary act of a spoliatory nature Italian nation. The issue has been the Vatican. And the government, in of the present government. For it excondemning the absence in the palace of isted long prior to the union of Italy in any modern appliances for extinguishing each of the numerous sovereign states the nation, and intimates in the most plain and unvarnished manner that if taker more efficiently and provide in a nore satisfactory manner for the safety state will be obliged to step in and to undertake the duty itself. In one word, ing as the monks of Certosa j'Ema, near Florence, and of Monte Olivero Maggiore in the province of Sienna, who since the proclamation of these celebrated monas teries as national property have been alwed to remain on them in the capacity of custodians.

olic church.

Until now the impression has always prevailed abroad that the so-called law of papal guarantees enacted by both lifouses of the Italian parliament in 1871, and which received King Victor Emmanuel's sanction on May 13 of that year, assured to the papacy not only the ownership of the Vatican, but likewise sovereign and extra-territorial rights within the precepts of the latter. It has been a matter of common belief that St. Peter's and the other great basilicas at Rome were in the same way as the Vatican the property of the papacy. A careful perusal of the text of the law, however, brings to light the fact that there nothing contained therein which definitely recognizes the right of the pontiff to the Vatican, or which concedes to him sovereign and extra-territorial rights within the limits of the palace nd its extensive gardens. True, article VII ordains that "no off

cial of the public authority nor agent of the public forces can in the exercise of his peculiar office enter into the palces or localities of habitual residence or temporary stay of the sovereign pon iff, or in those in which are assembled conclave or ecumenical council." on the other-hand article IV, which decrees an endowment of some \$600,000 a of the holy seat, declares that it is destined to provide, among other things, for the maintenance of the apostolic palaces and of their dependencies; also for the maintenance and care of the annexed museums and libraries, as well as for the scipends and pensions of those employed for the purpose"-and the arconcludes under these important "The endowment cannot be diminished in future, even in the case of the Italian government resolving ultimately to assume itself the expenses of the museums and library of the Vati-

Article V, which follows, is still more explicit, For it states that "the sovereign pontiff, besides the endowment stablished in the preceding clause, will continue to have the use of the apostolic palaces of the vatican and lateran, with all the edifices, gardens and grounds annexed to and dependent on them, as well as the villa of Castel Gandolfo, with all its belongings and dependencies. The said palaces, villa and the vatican the Italian government will annexes, like the museums, the library be perfectly content to leave the pontiff and the art and archaeological collections there existing, are exempt from the perfectly content to leave the pontiff and its priceless treasures and collections there existing, are exempt from the property tax and impost, and from all exempts and the property tax and impost, and from all exempts and the property tax and impost, and from all exempts are precautions against his included in the vatican the resulting against his included and provided and the vatican the Italian government will be perfectly content to leave the pontiff and the vatican the Italian government will be perfectly content to leave the pontiff and the vatican the Italian government will be perfectly content to leave the pontiff and the vatican the Italian government will be perfectly content to leave the pontiff and the art and archaeological collections there existing a second of the palace and its priceless treasures and collections there exists a second of the palace and its priceless treasures and collections there exists a second of the palace and the priceless treasures and collections there exists a second of the palace and the priceless treasures are considered to the vatical threat the vatical threat threa propriation, on the ground of public of devout Roman Catholics in every utility, and are, moreover, inalienable,

Now, there is a controversy with regard to the interpretation of this last word. The ecclesiastical authorities ar- holy see to adopt immediately all the gue that it means inalienable from the requisite safeguards for the preservapapacy, whereas the Italian government construes it as providing that the pope from which it escaped the other day has no right to allenate the said aces, museums, library and the art and Italian authorities, which it had been archaeological collections," on ground that these belong to the nation. nvoking the words to the effect "the pope shall have the use" and the reference in article IV to the possibility of the state assuming itself the expenses and care in connection with the maintenance of the vatican museum and

library in support of its contention. Inasmuch as the Italian tribunals are alone competent to interpret the oft ob-scure and doubtful provisions of the laws of the land, and as the judges, unlike those of this country, hold their office at the pleasure of the minister of justice for the time being, to whom they are subordinate, depending on him for advancement and honors, it may naturally be taken for granted that the construction of the word "inalienable" in article V in the law of papal guarantees will be determined in a sense favorable to the government rather than to the papacy.

There is no doubt that the decision of the courts would be further influenced and was obliged when fires broke out in a sense favorable to the government anywhere to requisition the nearest in a sense favorable to the government by the existence of the law dealing with the preservation of antiquities of torical or artistic interest in the king- sary horses.

How Old Is Bichard? We have a variation of "How old is

It is "How old were Robin and Richard" and the problem is thus metrically set out: Said Robin to Richard: "If ever I come To the age you are now, brother mine, Our ages, united, will mount to a sum Of years making ninety and nine." Said Richard: "That's certain, and if it

For us to look forward so far, I then shall be double the age that you When I was the age that you are,"

From the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier. It is not unlikely that if the confeder Such schemes are not uncome ate states had won in their contest for s have been disagreements among them, money when nearly everybody else is do-and it is possible that the southern ing it these prosperous times.

states would have been restored to the union upon their own initiative. Reflections of a Bachelor.

From the New York Press. Red hair is redundant when it is A man is ashamed to be ashamed;

woman, not to be, What a woman likes about a joke is it shows how clever she is to be able to make people believe she sees its point. It throws a man into a panie to see in a compromising position.

From the Cincinnati Times-Star.

A dozen counterfeiters have just been

#### A Pen Picture of Joseph Chamberlain, the Man

From the New York World. Joseph Chamberlain, the British "man f the hour," presents sharp contrast to the average type of British politician. In this he is like Disraeli; it may be gives him a notable personality.

In a land of "flannelled fools at the quoted in Mr. Jeyes' wickets" Mr. Chamberlain never takes exercise. In a land of hereditary wealth and power he derives neither from his family. He was born in London, the son of a shoe manufacturer who dealt in a shop which had been in the family

Gladstone and other statesmen were famous scholars. Chamberlain was a Chamberlain was a poor student in the dead languages; his uselessness on the playground made him a medicerity in University College school. He has quoted Professor Cook as saying of his class: "To attempt to get into our heads the mysteries of algebra was like firing a cannon ball into a mountain of mud.

Chamberlain was precocious. would at once intervene, and either force the owner to take proper care of the went to work at 16. He was then quite an actor, wrote a one-act farce and acted it as an amateur, according to Mr. S. H. Jeyes in his thick volume upon trine that owners of objects of national His Life and Public Career," which has just appeared. But Chamberlain also studied, read, iminterest have certain national obligations to fulfill, and that their right to such belongings is limited by conditions

When he was 18 Chamberlain was sent to Birmingham, where John Nettleford, related by marriage to his family, wanted help in using some new American machinery for the making of While still extremely young for such responsibilities, Mr. Chamberlain improved the position of the firm by forming a trust, buying out and combining several small firms. So the man who now plans a retribu-

tive tariff war upon America, and uses edict issued by the papacy in 1820, the Neapolitan low of 1822, the Lombardian decree of 1827, the Modena law of 1857, the trusts as an argument, made much of his own great fortune by American machinery and as a trust-maker. was once sharply criticised in parliament for the latter activity, but came off in the controversy with flying colors Chamberlain is really a Yankee. He

gained political power as a Radical by introducing the American caucus system in Birmingham. Sent by the Radicals to parliament, he was for years hated and ridiculed by members who had never done a stroke of work. A typical gentleman of leisure Chamberlain was not then, is not now; yet a

llously dressed; the orchid in his buttonhole, the monocle, are not more charac-teristic than his perfect correstness of attire and manner, reputation as mayor of Birmingham

an element of his strength; at least it with powers such as no American mayor ever enjoyed. "Fifty years ago." he is quoted in Mr. Jeyes' book as saying. "the gas and water belonged to private corporations. The water was sup other days you must either go without or you must take advantage of the perambulating carts which supplied water from polluted wells at 10s (\$2.50) the thousand gallons. The annual morcality in Birmingham in 1848 was 30 in the thousand; it is now 20 in the thousand The only wonder is that it was not much greater. Scarcely anything had for the health, or for the recreation, or for the comfort, or for the convenience of the artisan population."

Chamberlain took over the gas and water franchises, tore down the worst slums and built the beautiful Corporation street in its stead, and led the way in that policy of municipal activity which has had such momentous results. Very real was Chamberlain's youthful Radicalism. On the fall of Napoleon the Little he congratulated France upon having got rid of a system "founded on murder and continued in fraud."

which had "perished in corruption."

When Chamberlain went into the board of trade his practical mind was struck by the fact that over 2,000 British seamen perished at sea yearly. One in every 60 died in the ships each year. Chamberlain worked with Plimsell to stop overloading and overinsuring

Chamberlain makes frequent sensations in diplomacy by saying what he means. The late Lord Salisbury's "amazing indiscretions" indicated a similar peculiarity; but aristocracy forgave Salisbury for what in Chamberlain it ondemns. Salisbury was "one of them. Aristocracy, when it dares, still repeats famous remark when the young Radical made his first speech in the house. "From Brummagem, is he?" drawled the veteran of many fights. Well, he looks-Brummagem

Chamberlain is thought of by those who have not seen him as a middleaged man. He is in his 70th year. He married an American as his second wife She was Miss Endicott, daughter of Mr. gentleman he is. He is always scrupu- Cleveland's secretary of war,

### LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

The Building Trades Side of It. At the time of the incorporation of Rome into the kingdom of Italy in 1870 Portland, Or., Dec. 21.-To the Editor the catacombs, as sacred places of pilgrimage, containing bodies of martyrs, Journal an article signed "Contractor," were left by the government in the charge of the papacy, which in 1851 had, by a decree of Pius IX, confided the task preserving the catacombs and con-Journal. He says: "Things are differtinuing the work of excavation and exnew from what they were." Now, we the youngest one. After becoming better ploration to a board of prelates and mechanics know precisely what this archaeologists, known as the commission means, but the general public does not. of sacred archaeology. The latter, charging entrance fees to the various It means that a year ago the building subterranean cemeteries, has devoted the trades mechanics were working the card system and refused to work with money thus obtained, as well as large non-union men. At that time the wage subscriptions from Roman Catholics all scale set by the unions was paid withover the world, to the opening up of out question, and every contractor knew more of these hidden catacombs, recovwhat every other contractor had to pay for his help, and 97 per cent of the statuary, while the inscriptions discovered have added in no small degree to men in the building trades were union men. Last summer the building trades the knowledge of the conditions of the council went to pieces, and a good many of the unions suspended the card sysgian counts de Merode, the entire San tem, and the result is that today there ested. The other girl will not object, as are men doing carpenters' work for \$2 a day. They are not mechanics, of the commission in question, while simcourse, but they serve the purpose of too had that you did not know your own ilar generosity from another source placed it within the power of the commind from the first; but go ahead now

the contractors to lower wages. They said last summer that they did that you do, and good luck to you. not object to paying good men \$3.50 or even \$4 a day, but they could not ge enough good men to do the work. Now ments were made purposely to deceive are plenty of first-class mechanics lookand pay them their wages and let the shown her love for me.

to come to Portland in the spring? He also says: "Wages will go down to be cent." The reason is obvious; 25 per cent. they intend to fill the town up with scabs who will be willing to work for anything the "masters" have a mind to pay them.

But the most abominable and temptible part of the article referred to is the last paragraph, which reads: "The men should get good wages, but they have been asking unusual pay and part of the world by arbitrary interfer- putting in poor men who could not do a day's work because they didn't know how; but they belonged to the organiza-

> does the "putting in," if it is not the contractors themselves or their fore-Is any one idiotic enough to supmen. pose that a contractor was compelled to employ a man he did not want? Then notice the last line-"they could not be discharged." Now, it is not possible that a contractor could be mistaken or misled on a proposition of that kind. He simply willfully and deliberately lied and he knows it. "Could not be dis-charged?" Who would prevent it? He charged?" might say the union would declare a strike, which would be another faine-hood. The right of an employer to discharge an incompetent man has never been questioned by a labor union. have seen good mechanics discharged for no other reason but talking unionism on the job, yet no strike was ordered on

account of It. It is certainly a reflection on the integrity of the contractors to think they would submit to a condition whereby they were not only compelled to hire a man who didn's know how to do a a man who didn't know how to do a day's work, but were compelled to keep him. A review of the article would amount to this, from the contractor's love the young man, marry him; if you viewpoint; "We don't want an agreement with the workmen. We will pay such wages as the association decides "We don't want an agreeupon. We are masters of the situation We will overrun the town with nonunion men, and will dictate terms. have been grossly imposed upon. ing men who couldn't make good."

I wonder if they remember when committee from the Master Builders association sat in the office of the City mine to go to a party with him. My Retail Lumber company and forced friends all wonder why I did not go with every man to promise to hire

The fact of the matter is, the Manufacturers' association is using the contractors as a cat's paw to further the tinue going out with him? I know he nefarious schemes laid down by Prest loves me, but I think he is not quite sure dent Parry. They are cutting their own of my love for him, as I act very cool how happy it makes the women in a dent Parry. They are cutting their ow theatre audience to have the heroine get throats and don't seem to realize it. CARPENTER.

Age of Indiscretion.

From the Boston Globe. The Rev. Dr. Collyer. who proudly says that he has never been rounded up in New York and Boston. No doubt they deem it a gross injustice that they should be halted in making smoking after he was 40, which in his yourself as bright and attractive as you money when nearly everybody else is doof indiscretion. you up for any girl.

#### Advice to the Lovelorn BY BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

Dear Miss Fairfax: Will you kindly asof The Journal: I noticed in Saturday's sist me, and suggest that one should do under the circumstances which I am in which he attempts to defend the placed in? About two weks ago I contractors in their course of avoiding chanced to make the acquaintance of the agreement plan advocated by The two young ladies who turned out to be cousins. My affections were first toward acquainted, I find the eldest one more sociable, and now have become very much infatuated with her. They are living together, therefore I don't like to take one out, and not ask the other, for fear of hurting her feelings. In preference of the two, I would rather take the eldest one, but do not want the other to think I am robbing her of her companion. Will you kindly offer a suggestion advising me what to do. H. HAWTHORNE. There is no reason why you should not take out the one in whom you are interof forward where she is not wanted. It is

Dear Miss Fairfax: I am a young man, 19 years old, in love with a pretty girl the condition at the present time demon- 22 years old. I don't look so young, so strates conclusively that those state- she must think I am older, therefore she expects marriage soon. I am afraid if I the public, for the fact is that there tell her my age she would give me up for I would not like to get married for ing for a job now, while nearly all of three years. I would be very much the cheap men are at work. If those obliged to you if you would advise me statements were made in good faith, what to do, or am I too young for the why do they not hire the good men now girl, for I do love the girl and she has

cheap men go?

He says: "There is no such boom as there was." Why, then, are the employers advertising in the East for men for some time, and it is not fair to keep players. your age, as you are too young to marry her waiting too long. You should not "Wages will go down become engaged when you have no prospect of being able to marry.

Dear Miss Fairfax: I am in want of question which is very troublesome to me. Please answer this one question: I am going with a young lady love her dearly and she knows it. I am getting the small sum of \$12 a week, which I think would not keep us. 21 years old, and I am 25. She says if I do not make up my mind in a week to marry her she would have nothing to tion and could not be discharged."

she means it. Now will you please let
"Putting in:" Indeed. I wonder who
me know what to do, as I love her dearly, but she won't listen to my pleading words. From a lonesome and worn-out

She certainly is a decided young woman, but if you both think that you can live on \$12 a week, why not try it. must both remember, though, that \$12 is a very small sum. Unless you are sure that you can support her you should not marry.

Dear Miss Fairfax: Would you kindly tell me what I should do, as there is a young man coming to the house? is an old friend of my parents, and he loves me very much. No doubt I like him myself, but the only thing that me from going with him is that he has considered a good-looking girl, so please tell me winst I can do, as I am very anxious to know. ANXIOUS.

If his face being marred by smallpox is his greatest fault-you are a very fordo not, let him go, as it is not fair to him to encourage him.

My Dear Miss Fairfax: I am a young girl 18 years old, and have been out with a young man for some time. We He has never asked me for my company, been coerced into hiring and keep- but did not go with any other gir, until about two months ago I introduced him a to a young girl friend of mine. A short rs' time after this he asked this friend of non- him, as we always went out together. union men before he could get any lum- Now, what I want to know is: Do think it was right for him to ask the other girl and not ask me, and do you think it would be right for me to con-tinue going out with him? I know he sometimes. His asking the other girl to go once with him does not mean that he loves you any the less, but do not notice it, or he will think you are jealous and that 80 would be very foolish. If he shows de-