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HAD THE GAMBLER NO JUSTIFICATION?

THE distinguished young district attorney gave an order to close a gambling house and with it issued an ultimatum. The order was obeyed and the ultimatum was ignored.

The ultimatum involved a principle which the gambling fraternity could not have failed to consider dangerous as establishing a precedent. A man loses money in one of the shops in the regular course of play. He makes no claim that the money was not as fairly lost as any other money which passed during the same performance from the pockets of the players into the till of the dealer.

And yet the head gambler is not entirely without excuse and justification, not, be it understood, for the resonant quality of his language, but for his determination to hold on to what he calls "the stuff." He was acting strictly within the law, not as it exists on the statute books but as in such cases made and provided by the still higher authority of Mayor Williams' dictum.

ROOSEVELT GETTING NERVOUS.

THE ACTION of the Democratic national committee in selecting St. Louis over Chicago as the meeting place of the national convention was followed by two radical diverse consequences.

It is apparent that a large and very important element of the Republican party is pursuing the president with sleepless energy; that it cannot be placated and that it will never cease its efforts to bring about his humiliation and downfall.

In the past two months the agitation has been cleverly maintained. Its storm center has been Senator Hanna.

conference with them in New York or that he had been offered their hearty support, backed by their money in the event he decided to enter the presidential race.

Meantime the opposition to Roosevelt has grown apace. Each day it has become more definitely defined, more definitely expressed. The interviews published in the New York Herald leave no doubts not only of strong opposition in New York to Roosevelt, but the specific transfer of that influence to Hanna and to him alone.

More and more the opposition to Roosevelt is coming into the open and daily is that opposition growing more virulent. That significant little Republican epigram, "Everybody is for Roosevelt and nobody wants him," is beginning to take on a new flavor.

No wonder the president cannot find time these days to attend meetings of the Holland society in New York and no wonder his face is "sickled o'er with the pale cast of thought" as time verges toward the convention and it becomes easier to flush false friends than to placate opposition or to make assurance of success doubly sure.

TWO DECLARATIONS OF WAR.

THE REPUBLICAN state central committee is unanimously in favor of Senator Mitchell and has adopted his name as the slogan of the coming campaign. Incidentally it officially sticks the graft into the quivering person of ex-Senator Simon and twists the bit.

Simon, on the other hand, announces that he is not a candidate to succeed Mitchell. At the same time he pours hot shot into the followers of that statesman and expresses cynical doubts of the fine official record which the Mitchell wing of the Republican party were alleged in the committee's address to have locally made.

People who thirst for news have had fears that the diplomats would whittle the matters in controversy between Japan and Russia down to such a fine point that nothing but ink would be split in the ultimate show-down.

There is nowhere to be found a more perfect illustration of this practical philosophy than the life of Mr. Perkins himself. His capacity for hard work, his attention to details and his tireless application are wonders in Wall street, where the ordinary man is accustomed to work at white heat.

Mr. Perkins has won out a good many times, but at an unexpected time he found a banker who had a conference with Mr. Perkins last week.

The University of Oregon is becoming more and more a state university in fact as well as in name. At the recent meeting of the board of regents all academic work in the university was abolished, so that in future no student will be admitted who has not already passed the twelfth grade in high school work, thus removing the charge that the university was conducted as a high school for a large body of specially favored students who were so situated that they could enjoy these advantages at the expense of all the people of the state.

Perkins, the "Outside Man" of the J. P. Morgan Firm

James Creelman in New York World. When John Pierpont Morgan picked out George W. Perkins to be his partner two years ago America had just begun to dominate the markets of the world, and the fulcrum of finance, industry and commerce was supposed to be in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co.

In this supreme hour, when he seemed to be attaining an almost unchallenged mastery over the wealth producers and distributors and the money dealers of civilization, Mr. Morgan chose to withdraw himself from the position of the shipbuilding trust has called attention to the important part played by Mr. Perkins in the stupendous enterprises organized under the guardianship of J. P. Morgan & Co.

In that light Mr. Perkins may be regarded as the most interesting person in the American business world just now—a profitable subject for investigation and thoughtful contemplation. For he started his career practically without influence and whole without capital.

It is commonly reported that Mr. Perkins has an income of at least \$300,000 a year. That, of course, is the mere estimate of Wall Street. Just what he receives as a partner of Mr. Morgan no outsider can say.

Those who ought to know most about that firm say that its ordinary annual profits amount to something like \$4,000,000, and that its annual earnings during the recent boom years have reached \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000. A basis for estimating such profits can be found in the business of such a firm as Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Two ago last year Mr. Perkins, in his 40th year, expressed his idea of the secret of worldly success when he said, "Too many young men in this country don't want to work hard. They prefer to take things easy, stay up late at night and lie abed too long in the morning. They never can get ahead that way. The rule remains the same, that is, there is no success without keeping everlastingly at it."

There is no more cheerful, brisk or more approachable man in financial circles than "Perkins," as Mr. Morgan calls him. He is not what is ordinarily known as a "Wall Street man."

There is no better listener in Wall Street. In spite of a certain brusqueness he can hear patiently all that a man has to say, urging him now and then to get to the real point. Then, with a surprising quickness, he will strip the matter of non-essentials, sum up the essentials in good, terse English and make an instant decision, if a decision lies with him.

There was an interesting little incident in the banquet room of the Shoreham on Tuesday, in which two well known Democrats figured. The Hearst people saw that the drift of sentiment was setting in against them strongly, and a hurried call was sent for William J. Bryan to come to the hotel and throw his influence in favor of the selection of Chicago as the meeting place for the national convention.

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Several months ago Bryan devoted two issues of the Commoner to a bitter roast of Wells, faying him in the most merciless fashion and accusing him of corrupt methods in the election which made him mayor. The two men had never met. Senator Stone took advantage of the blockade in the banquet hall to introduce Mr. Bryan to Mr. Wells. The former flushed a little at hearing Wells' name mentioned, and was unable to completely control his dislike for a man he said, rather sarcastically: "Wells, Wells! Seems to me I have heard that name before."

Japan's People, Eager for War With Russia. Show Patience in Waiting on Diplomacy

China talks bravely, but the whole court would run to show again if a single Russian rifle crossed the border. What can Japan do? The real greatness of the Japanese people, their patience, their self-control, their intellectual confidence in and respect for their rulers, has never been so manifest to those who have known them longest as during this year of broken faith and aggression on the part of Russia. Nothing has been done by Jingoism or light-headed partisans to impair the dignity of Japan's attitude or courteous patience—a patience that is wearing to a last gasp abed, however.

The inspired editorials in the Novo Krai, Admiral Alexieff's organ at Port Arthur, have been at times so remarkable that they might be just as well considered as such. Their translation in Japanese newspapers has inflamed the younger men of the progressive party to hold meetings and pass resolutions and send a committee to the premier's residence to acquaint him with their attitude.

The whole nation, from nobles and college professors to the least coolie, is alive to the situation, and believes that all courteous and peaceful modes having failed, its only recourse is an appeal to arms to check the omnivorous power and assert the binding force of treaties.

The czarist illnes in the absence of the czar from St. Petersburg, have been given as reasons for neglecting to answer the notes of the Japanese government, but notes from other governments have received prompt attention, and negotiations over Manchukuo affairs progressed while the affair of Japan was put aside.

"We are not confronted by an honorable enemy, why wait? Why continue to treat treachery with courtesy?" asks one Japanese. "Better risk all now, and quick, than to swallow more insults."

A pestilist cries: "What can Japan do? England ties our hands, and Mr. Balfour babbles of peace, peace, peace, and the United States says nothing." What can Japan do alone against so great and unscrupulous a power, with two more unscrupulous allies ready to help her?

A panic was imminent. Mr. Perkins went to see Mr. Gates. What he said to the rough gambler who swaggered and bragged of his power to smash those who had always treated him with scorn, he would not say. The next morning it was announced that Mr. Gates had turned the whole matter over to J. P. Morgan & Co. for settlement.

Now came a new test of his abilities. The man trained in the strenuous, rough and ready school of Chicago life, was to be pitted against the trained diplomacy of the chancelleries of Europe. Germany had practically shut out the New York life insurance companies. Every man who came to the door of the bank refused the Germans to remove the official ban. Lawyers and diplomats failed ignominiously. An American schoolmate of the emperor was sent. He was simply laughed out of Berlin. Every embassy to the German government was rebuffed. In this crisis, then, Mr. Perkins, then 35 years old, was sent abroad. His mission resulted in the appointment of a distinguished German commission, which visited the United States and recommended that the New York Insurance company be permitted to enter and do business in Germany.

In that same year Mr. Perkins negotiated a Russian loan of \$10,000,000, the first foreign loan ever negotiated in this country. He negotiated the \$20,000,000 German loan.

They stood still, trying to make out what we was up to and the helpless sailors fell to the ground. "Bill," says Jack to me, keeping his pistols pointed at Drumm's hangersons, "I'm think these fellows are the crimpers we've been hearing of. We made 'em climb into the boat, and you bet Jack didn't. It would have done your heart good to see the way he handled 'em. I knew those four crimpers were up against the real thing as soon as Jack started to do business with 'em. They tried to explain they were being cramped, but he shut off their wind with whackin' bluffs, and when they came to they was on deck and the ship was under way."

"That," said Spooner, "reminds me of the man out in Wisconsin who went to a revival and was pressed to repent and was wavered for a time and finally arose and said: 'Oh, Providence will provide.'"

"Friends, I want to repent and tell how bad I have been, but I can't do it when the grand jury is in session." "The Lord will forgive," the revivalist, then, shouted.

Non Born on January 19 Each Year. From the Louisville Courier-Journal. A fifth son was born yesterday to Mr. and Mrs. William Leroy. Their other children were born as follows: January 15, 1890, George M. Leroy; January 15, 1901, P. Acker Leroy; January 15, 1902, Peter Leroy; January 15, 1903, Alexander Goldsbrough Leroy.

"I got my money from the cap'n and squatter and from those crimpers at the same time, so I've no kick coming."

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

"KOYO SANJIN."

A Note on Mr. Ozaki, a Modern Japanese Novelist.

Ernest W. Clement in the Dial. Japan has recently lost one of its foremost literary men in the person of Mr. Ozaki, better known by his nom de plume of "Koyo Sanjin."

In addition to his proficiency as a novelist, he was also an adept in the composition of the 17-able ode known as "haikai." On his deathbed he composed the following lines, to which we append comments by the editor of the Japan Mail:

Just before Ozaki's death he urged a group of his disciples "to cooperate loyally and strive to rise still higher in their profession."

BY WAY OF ILLUSTRATION.

From the Washington Post.

"If we ratify that canal treaty, what are you going to do for something to talk about?" asked Senator Spooner of Senator Gorman.

"Oh," said Gorman, "Providence will provide."