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THE LAW AND THE LAW BREAKER.

"Of law there can be no less acknowledged than that her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world, all things in heaven and earth do her homage, the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her power."

AT EVERY MEETING of the Bar association, on every occasion when lawyers foregather, the high sounding phrase at the head of this article is sure to be used with telling effect.

In the circuit court of this state in this county there is now pending a most remarkable suit. Remarkable in every aspect, but most of all in the amazing effrontery and audacity of the parties to it.

Full of confidence in the majesty of the law, the three defendants enter the lists and under their answers admit the keeping of the gambling house, but claim that they, and not the plaintiff, lost. They give dates and amounts, and they ask the court to cast "the gladsome light of jurisprudence" upon their defense, and by aid of it to grant them a judgment for \$2,400.

In this Oregon of ours we have seen many strange things, but we doubt if that "dull, rooted, callous impudence, which, dead to shame and every nicer sense, never blushed," even went further than this. The callous indifference and contempt for the law, the court, and public opinion, almost staggers belief.

THE HEARST SERVICE AND OTHER THINGS.

FROM ALL OVER the state The Journal is receiving evidences of appreciation of its enterprise in securing the full Hearst war service to supplement its regular news supply. Letters of commendation are freely coming in and they are backed by the even more substantial proof of swelling subscription lists to show that appreciation in concrete form.

While on this subject it might be well to advert to the stories so industriously circulated by the employees of the evening edition of the Oregonian that The Journal receives little or no telegraphic news. In this connection it may be stated that in the month of January the records of the Western Union Telegraph company will show that The Journal paid out more money for telegraph tolls than did the Oregonian.

Those people who want to read in the evening the news printed the same morning in the Oregonian may still find that which they seek. But most people have progressed beyond that stage. They do not want two doses of the

the gambling trust has paralyzed the enforcement of the law so far as the city, and a part of the county, government is concerned. We have known that its "influence" with the powers that be was far greater than that of law abiding people, but we did not believe that this "trust," even though drunken with power, would ever seek to make of the law it has violated a creature to do its bidding. Think of the irony of it! These self-confessed law-breakers in a court of justice asking a judge and jury, who represent the majesty of the law, to determine which of the two shall get the money lost or won at "faro!" Think of the absurdity of having the taxpayer burdened to maintain courts to determine disputes between law-breakers over laws broken! Shades of Marshall, of Storey, of Deady, of ten thousand others who have honored the ermine, defend us! Is it possible for brazen impudence and indifference to public opinion to go further? Are our courts also to be made part of the machine constructed and operated with the approval, if not under the supervision, of our chief executive? We shall see. Unless we mistake the temper of the men who honor the bench in this county, the litigious gentlemen who appear in this suit will find they have gone too far.

While there is a law permitting the recovery of twice the amount lost at gambling, there are other laws in the same code which proceed upon a different theory and have other penalties.

In this case there is no doubt as to the facts. Both parties agree, except as to the outcome of the "game," and the courts of the state of Oregon, instead of the cards or dice, are asked to settle that question. An Eastern Oregon judge, when a like case was brought before him, indignantly struck the dirty thing from the civil calendar and significantly had it transferred to the criminal side, and in no uncertain tone and in words of unequivocal meaning pronounced his judgment on the character of the proceedings, and repelled with proper spirit the insult to the court and to the law.

The recent offer from America of a corps of trained nurses to American army hospitals during the war with Spain to come over and nurse sick and wounded Japanese soldiers in the event of war with Russia, is highly appreciated by the Japanese people as an evidence of American sympathy. It would not be possible, however, for foreign nurses to be put to any use if they were on the spot, as, aside from their certain ignorance of the Japanese language, Japan has the model field and military hospital service of all modern armies. It provides its efficiency and practical superiority when working side

The Japanese Eager to Meet Russia

By Eliza R. Scrimore in Chicago Tribune. Tokyo, Dec. 25.—The jirinkisha coolie, with his little lacquered carriage, does not view the clanging electric railway cars with equanimity. Flesh and blood and muscle cannot compete with the subtle current and the 3 sen (1 1/2 cents) fares, and it is evident that thousands of jirinkishas must go from Tokyo streets and hardships fall to the coolies this winter. One such human pony told me:

"Jirinkisha soon be finish," and when asked what he would do, answered: "O, Russia make robbery, make robbery, then come war, and plenty jirinkisha go Manchuria. I go Manchuria." "And kill all the Russians!" "Sayo de gosarimasu." (That is so, certainly, and he bowed seriously.) "With this relief in view, the jirinkisha coolies are contentedly waiting. Any day they may step from the shafts at an hour's notice and with their blankets and lanterns go to the railway station to be hurried down to waiting transports at Ujima. A coolie corps goes with each regiment to do the packing, the hauling, and heavy work that lessens the fighting soldier's power to march and shoot.

On the march to Pekin the American soldier, loaded like a pack horse, broke down or threw away his load, as the jirinkisha, while the nimble Japanese soldier, here and there a soldiering, came up at the end of each march as fresh and smiling as their tired leader, General Fukushima. The Japanese coolie did the coolie work, and the jirinkisha transport corps was a mobile, flying force compared to the American four mile army wagon trains or the British India tonga cart service. The human pony could look after himself, and when there was a stream to ford or mud slough to argue with two coolies could take the jirinkisha on their shoulders and with catlike tread pass over and leave the trite teamsters hours behind.

The jirinkisha coolie is certainly "the man in the street," and one hears the words: "Roo-sha," "Choreu," (Korea), and "Manchuria" often as he passes a stage of waiting vehicles. They read all the news, and are very firm in their labor market to be the forerunner of a boom, when war time prices will rule, and they will be assisting in the great revenge.

Each day telegrams from different provinces announce that the preparations for active service by the Red Cross societies are complete, and when war begins the Red Cross work will go on as admirably as during previous campaigns. It might be more in keeping with comparative conditions or the recent history of the two countries, if American nurses asked to come and observe, to study the working of the Japanese hospital and relief services. The Japanese offer was prompted by the idea that the Japanese had not trained nurses and training schools, nor so complete a Red Cross organization to supplement the medical corps of the army.

SEVERAL FAMOUS TRAINS.

From the Boston Transcript. The American Economist's table of the world's fast trains is as follows, the speed given being the number of miles per hour after deducting four minutes for each stop made:

Table with columns: Dis-tance, Speed, Miles per hour. Lists various train routes like Atlantic City Express, Atlantic City to Camden, etc.

STARBUCK VERSUS OYSTERS.

From Pennsylvania University Weekly. One of the interesting exhibits at the meeting of the Delaware Valley Naturalists' union at the Academy of Natural Sciences will be by Dr. Edwin G. Conklin, professor of zoology in the University of Pennsylvania. A number of lively marine animals, including the oyster, will be shown. The oyster and the starfish, next to man, the greatest enemy the oyster has. Where these creatures are very abundant, it is practically impossible to raise oysters in places, for instance, as Long Island sound, where oysters are compelled to resort to various devices in order to destroy these pests.

The manner in which the starfish eats the oyster is most interesting and remarkable. These creatures have no means of boring through the oyster shell, yet, by a curious method, they succeed in extracting the delicious bivalve. The principal element of success on the part of the starfish in this apparently difficult task of opening the oyster is persistence. The starfish crawls over the oyster and spreads its body over the opening of the shell, so that the oyster is unable to open its shell in order to draw in currents of fresh water. In this position the starfish will remain for many hours, finally suffocating the oyster until it is compelled to open the shell a little. As soon as this happens, the starfish discharges into it a digestive fluid from his stomach, which gradually causes the shell muscles to relax, and the oyster to open widely. The starfish then turns his stomach inside out, and protruding it from his body, thrusts it into the shell of the oyster, where the oyster is digested and absorbed. A very large oyster can only be opened by a large starfish, but the smaller ones are destroyed in vast numbers by small starfish.

One of the methods of preventing the depredations of starfish on oyster beds is to drag what are known as tangles, which consist of an iron frame, covered by a mass of tangled ends of strings, over the oyster beds. These strings catch the arms of the starfish, which are thus dragged up, gathered into scows and carried ashore, where they are heaped up and left to die.

Inasmuch as a single starfish will lay approximately 50,000 eggs, this way of destroying them is practically a hopeless one. The only other method really conceals them the victory in the struggle for existence, namely, the yielding to the starfish of all the oyster beds which are found in pure salt water, and the transferring the cultivation of the oyster to brackish waters. The oyster will live in sea water with much less density than is required for the starfish.

Why Men Forget to Mail Letters.

From the New York Times. A feminine sociologist has at last discovered an explanation for the phenomenon of men forgetting to mail letters entrusted to them by their wives, but also an excuse for it that is complimentary to the men—which is just like a woman for all the world, however unlike a sociologist it may be. She says that the letters that men forget to mail are usually those that are most important, and that they are usually those that are most important, and that they are usually those that are most important.

Colonel Butcher's Ouse.

From the Athens Press. All who know Col. W. F. Butcher of Baker City, and they are a majority of the people of the state, regret to learn of the unfortunate occurrence of his death. A man of some town, and of some will be a difficult matter to convince his acquaintances that "Butch" was not in the right and acted only in self defense.

Korea a Possible Prize of War

J. Sloat Fassett of New York, who has been especially studying the Korean problem upon the spot and who has met the emperor and crown prince of the "Hermit Nation," gives in the Review of Reviews an interesting picture of the possible seat of war.

First as to direct American interests. The citizens of the United States are more largely involved in Korean enterprise than even those of Japan. Americans constructed and sold to the Japanese the Chemo-poo-Seoul railroads. Americans constructed for the Korean government the electric railway from Seoul and some 18 or 20 miles of suburban roads. Americans have also constructed lighting plants for Seoul, and are investing in a water system for the capital. Americans import into Korea immense quantities of kerosene oil, canned goods and of cotton cloth. Americans own, in association with English and French capitalists, the largest single enterprise in Korea, and one of the largest and most important concessions in the northern part of Korea.

Korea is not a large country, about the size of the state of Kansas and twice the size of New York state. Its importance is due to its position. Its climate and the swarming millions of its people considered as possible customers for cheap goods.

"Roughly speaking," says Mr. Fassett, "Korea is from north to south 600 miles long, and from east to west it has an average width of 125 miles. The population is estimated as low as 8,000,000 and as high as 16,000,000. It is probable that 10,000,000 is about the proper number.

The parallels of latitude that would pass through the cities of San Francisco, Chicago, New York, London, Rome, Constantinople and Peking would pass through the peninsula of Korea. The capital, Seoul, a city of a little over 100,000 inhabitants, is located in about the geographical center of the country, and almost exactly west, or east, of New York. Korea was long known, and is yet known to its inhabitants, as Chosen, and is fancifully called by them "The Land of the Morning Quietness," or "The Land of the Morning Calm."

The development of Korea is a cruel joke. In 1897, after the close of the Chinese and Japanese war of 1894-95, the Korean king assumed the title of emperor to prove that he stood on the same level as the ruler of Russia, the ruler of China, and the ruler of Japan. His rule is absolute. Torture is permitted in legal proceedings. There is practically no army, the 7,000 men so called being little more than a mob, who will go to their graves with Japan, and the cause of the China-Japan war nine years ago.

Famous Sermon From the Bible

St. Matthew xviii:34. Christ warneth his disciples to be humble and harmless; to avoid offences, and not to despise the little ones; to teach how we are to deal with our brethren when they offend us; and how to forgive them: which he setteth forth by a parable of the king, that took account of his servants, and punished him, who shewed no mercy to his fellow.

At the same time came the disciples unto Jesus, saying, Who is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven? And Jesus called a little child unto him, and set him in the midst of them, and said, Verily I say unto you, Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven.

Whoever therefore shall humble himself as this little child, the same is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven. And whoso shall receive one such little child in my name receiveth me. But whoso shall offend one of these little ones which believeth in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea.

Woe unto the world because of offences! for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh. Wherefore if thy hand or thy foot offend thee, cut them off, and cast them from thee: it is better for thee to enter into life halting or maimed, rather than having two hands or two feet to be cast into everlasting fire.

And if thine eye offend thee, pluck it out, and cast it from thee: it is better for thee to enter into life with one eye, rather than having two eyes to be cast into hell fire. Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones; for I say unto you, That in heaven their angels do always behold the face of my Father which is in heaven.

For the son of man is come to save that which is lost. How think ye if a man have a hundred sheep, and one of them be gone astray, doth he not leave the ninety and nine, and goeth into the mountains, and seeketh that which is gone astray? And if he find it, verily I say unto you, he rejoiceth more of that sheep, than of the ninety and nine which were not astray.

Even so it is not the will of my Father which is in heaven, that one of these little ones should perish. Moreover if thy brother trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone; if he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother. But if he will not hear thee, then take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established.

And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto the church; but if he neglect to hear the church, let him be unto thee as a heathen man, and a publican. Verily I say unto you, whatsoever ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven; and whatsoever ye shall loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven. Again I say unto you, That if two of you shall agree on earth as touching any thing that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven.

For where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them. Peter to him, and said, Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him? till seven times? Jesus saith unto him, I say not unto thee, until seven times; but, Until seventy times seven.

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CAUSES OF THE WAR.

A Primer of the Dispute Between Russia and Japan. From the Kansas City Star. What is the trouble in the far east? Japan is trying to keep Russia out of Korea.

Korea is an autocracy under Japanese influence, about as large as Kansas, with a population estimated at between 8,000,000 and 16,000,000. The empire occupies a peninsula just south of Siberia, jutting out into the Pacific ocean between the Yellow Sea and the Japanese islands, and reaching within less than 100 miles of the southern end of Japan.

Not especially. It is a purely agricultural land, and the methods of cultivation are primitive. A few gold mines are operated, and there are supposed to be deposits of copper, iron and coal.

Why, then, does Russia want Korea? Chiefly because of its position. Korea is an extension of Manchuria, which practically belongs to Russia. In the natural development of contiguous territory Russian merchants have crossed the boundary into Korea, and Russian interests accumulating there under the weak native government, naturally took to the sea for protection.

Why is Korea of strategic value to Russia? For two reasons—first, Russian vessels must make a long detour around Korea to pass from Vladivostok, Siberia, to Port Arthur, the Russian harbor in Manchuria. In this journey they must traverse a narrow strait between Korea and the Japanese islands, comparable to Gibraltar. To insure free passage Russia seeks to control the end of the Korean peninsula; second, when Russia begins its anticipated absorption of China it would be inconvenient if a hostile power should have a fleet in the Gulf of Korea, the northern coast of Asia. Therefore it desires to annex Korea.

Why does Japan object to the Russian annexation of Korea? Because Japan is overcrowded with a population at times as dense as that of the United States, and it seeks an outlet for its emigrants on the mainland. The island empire has hoped, too, to make Korea the base of an attempt to extend Japanese influence throughout China. Furthermore, it now conducts nine-tenths of Korea's commerce and owns Korea's two railways. And, finally, Japan holds its own independence would be menaced were Russia to gain the harbor at the end of the Korean peninsula, almost within cannon range of the Japanese island fortress of Tushima.

Does Japan want to annex Korea? No. It is satisfied to maintain Korea's sovereignty, with the expectation that its natural advantages of situation will give it the lion's share of Korea's trade.

When did the trouble between Japan and Russia begin? It began in 1896, when by war Japan had forced China to recognize Korea's independence and to grant Japan the southern end of Manchuria. Russia seized Japan to give up Manchuria, seized the surrounding territory and secured a timber-cutting concession in the Yalu valley in Korea.

What brought on the present crisis? Last year Russia advanced the claim that the timber concession extends to the valley of all rivers tributary to the Yalu, and that gives the Russian the right to build railways and to monopolize the port of Yonampo at the Yalu's mouth. Did Russia announce its intention to annex Korea? It did not. But Japan took the ground that its procedure meant virtual annexation, and so issued a protest.

FACTS ABOUT ST. LOUIS FAIR.

From the World's Fair Bulletin. Fair opens April 28, 1904; closes December 1, 1904. Approximate cost of the exposition, \$50,000,000.

Size of grounds, 1,340 acres, nearly two square miles. Thirty-five miles of asphalt and gravel roadways in grounds. Main picture comprises 10 great palaces arranged fan shape.

The pike, a mile long, concessions costing more than \$5,000,000. This is the longest and widest water-fall ever constructed by man.

Map of United States in growing crops covers area of five acres.

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

A Friend of Wakefield's. Portland, Feb. 13.—To the Editor of The Journal:—You would please give an unbiased review a few lines in your paper. In the last week one of our citizens has been held to answer to the grand jury for the fraudulent use of the mails. I would like to have Attorney Hall, Postoffice Inspector Richards or Judge McKee show where there is any fraud in this scheme.

You pay \$2 per month for 20 or 50 months, but the contract says 20, if at the end of that time your contract is not matured and you are not satisfied you can have your money back with 8 per cent interest, or you may stay in the full 50 months, which is longer than any contract will run. You have now paid in \$100, \$25 of which goes to the company, \$75 goes to your credit. You now have a \$1,000 bill to pay, for which there is a mortgage on deposit as security. You pay this at the rate of \$8 per month; \$5.50 goes to your credit and \$2.50 to the company. This bill will leave you \$975 to pay at \$5.50 per month, which will take 174 months. You have already paid to the company \$25; now you have to pay 50 cents per month for 174 months, which will make \$87 plus \$25 makes \$112. That you pay for the use of \$1,000. There has been no other way provided yet where you can get money, so cheap nor on such easy payments, and there is not one contract in a hundred that will have to pay that much. Some will say that the company cannot live at this rate, but that is easy. Let the company start a membership of 10 per month. When the first contract has expired they have a membership of 2,000, which this city or any other of the same size will keep up. They are then selling 10 contracts per month, maturing 10 contracts per

NO FARMING IN ALASKA.

"When people read that Alaska is capable of great agricultural development, they should pass up the statement for rubbish and nonsense," said Mr. H. Bratner, of the Washington Post reporter. "Alaska is one of the richest parts of creation in the precious metals, and that is all it is fit for. I have been in Alaska for several years, and at the risk of incurring the governor's ill will am here to say that people who go to Alaska in the hope of raising crops are on the highest sort of a fool's errand. Last summer, away up on the Copper river, I met three honest farmers, who had been induced to sell their places in Indiana and go to that desolate region with a view of cultivating the soil. They planted a ton of seed, but never a grain came up, and when I saw them they were heart-sick over their failure. It is a shame to send out such delusive reports."

WANTED AN INTRODUCTION.

From the Saturday Evening Post. When General Grant was in London on his trip around the world he was invited to Windsor castle by Queen Victoria. The queen received the party in one of the private audience chambers and chatted with General Grant for a few moments before dinner was served. Jesse Grant, then a small boy, was with the general, and stood just behind him. As the general was talking Jesse pulled impatiently at his coat tails a number of times. Finally, the general turned half way, and Jesse whispered: "Pa, can't ye be introduced?" "Ye can't," said the general, "I should like to present my son, Master Jesse."

The queen shook Jesse's hand cordially, and that young man, thinking it incumbent on him to say something, glanced approvingly around the room and said: "Fine house you have here, ma'am."

Miss Truth.

From the Albany, N. Y. Journal. An English writer has written some "confessions" in relation to his reading when a boy. Dickens he had no liking for until later years, but Browning, Macaulay and Peypa interested him. He says that book lovers are few—few thousands at most among the millions. If men would but dare to confess, he adds, it would be found that not one in a thousand has ever read Shakespeare.

Missouri Republicans are booming

Cyrus P. Walbridge of St. Louis for vice-president. He has held a number of offices and has never been indicted.