

## THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL

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## PASSING OF AN OLD FALLACY.

IT HAS BEEN many times said that political parties are a necessity; further, that there should be, and of necessity must be, two. It was supposed that there must be some truth and reason in this proposition, or else it would not be so universally believed, and would not have been so often stated as an ascertained and accepted fact.

Supposing, then, that there should be, and in order for our republic to live and grow and prosper must be, two great political parties, how illogical, unreasonable and absurd is all this hurrying and boasting over a great majority, one that "creates a profound impression."

If the Republican party is wholly and absolutely and utterly right; if it has absorbed and possesses and is displaying and exercising as is claimed by its organs, all the political virtues extant, and has eliminated every political vice and error; if it has had cast out of it every devil and is a saint; if everybody should vote that way; if the majority in its favor in Oregon should be 20,000, or better, 30,000, or better still, 50,000—then what becomes of the old theory, these aphorisms, this idea and abstract belief, that there should be two great political parties?

What is meant by this statement, the foundation of this idea, that there should and must be two political parties, is that one party, strong and long in power, is sure to go wrong, to commit excesses, to become corrupt, to be an agency, an implement, used for the benefit of the few rather than of the many. This has been learned by the experience of ages. It has always been true until the present time. According to the Republican organs, it is true no longer. The theory, slowly and expensively gleaned and stored from the experience of years, is that there should be a very strong, vigorous, active, alert, minority party, to act as a check upon the majority party, to keep it from going too far wrong; and that it is well occasionally to shift power from one party to another, so that the people shall always be superior to party. That idea has stood the test of years, and it is doubtful if the new dispensation will make much headway against it with thoughtful people.

## WILL MR. CHOATE ACCEPT?

THE PRESIDENT hopes to induce Joseph H. Choate to accept the position of attorney-general, and while it seems improbable that he will do so, the president may have private information to the contrary. It seems unlikely that he would offer Mr. Choate the position without knowing beforehand that he would accept. Yet it would be a curious favor to ask of Choate, and surely an unnecessary one. There are plenty of men who can perform the duties of attorney-general, and comparatively few who can well fill and at the same time financially afford to fill the post at the court of St. James. Mr. Hay was recalled from the position now held by Mr. Choate to take a place in McKinley's cabinet, but to be secretary of state, the highest position after that of the president. But to step from the position of ambassador to England to that of attorney-general would be a long step downward, especially for a man like Choate, whose reputation is now fully made.

The appointment might possibly be advantageous politically to the president in New York, and this is no doubt what he has in mind; but it seems to be asking rather a large favor of Mr. Choate.

## FEARS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

IT IS solemnly announced in a dispatch from St. Petersburg that the defenses in, about and leading to that city are being strengthened. While it is not expected that the Japs will continue their victorious course through to St. Petersburg, yet the authorities there will take no chances, hence their determination to leave nothing undone to save the capital at all hazards. The outside world, while noting the marvelous work of the Japanese soldiers, has never for a moment imagined that their

ing would carry them so far as St. Petersburg. It is true they have carried modern warfare to the highest standard that has yet been attained, while at the same time they have shown a fertility of resource, courage to the degree of sacrifice and an extraordinary capacity to meet every emergency which has been a revelation to the expert observers, but great as has been their strides no one, until this dispatch was received, considered a possible contingency in which St. Petersburg might be in danger.

As a side light on the situation it is, however, very interesting, for if the Japanese successes have had the same effect on the army, no matter how many Russian troops are sent to the front, the outcome will be just the same, the Japs will be triumphant. This result will no longer cause much surprise, for while the Japs were ready for war and the Russians were not, and this gave all the advantage at the start to the mikado's men, that advantage they have emphasized through their marvelous capacity for warfare in which they have proven to the world that they can not only successfully imitate but that they can break their way into untrodden fields of military experimentation and teach the whole world new lessons in the art of war.

## PAY OF TEACHERS TOO SMALL.

THE PETITION of the grade teachers for an increase of pay seems to be reasonable. They do a very important work, and presumably do it well. The cost of living has increased during the past few years by a considerable, even a large, percentage.

It is true that teachers' hours of actual schoolroom work are not long, and they have a longer vacation than most people, but they have to live during the vacation, and most of them like to travel about a little, which also costs money, and they ought to be able to indulge this desire, for it is not only restful, but educative. Some of them are so situated that they can save a considerable part of their salaries, but others are not. This, however, is not the real question. The questions to be considered are: What do they fairly earn? Are they paid that much? Has the increased cost of living been duly considered? Does it pay to employ teachers who are dissatisfied with their salary? Is not this dissatisfaction well founded?

It might be said that plenty of other teachers are ready to take their places, but if the quality of teachers is taken into consideration this is probably not true. If all the teachers of Portland were to go on strike—which of course they have not thought of doing—it would be a very long and difficult task to fill their places.

Possibly they are asking a little too much all at once—full pay throughout their long vacation—and perhaps not; at least The Journal believes their petition is meritorious and in the main should be granted.

Care must be taken not to run into extravagance, but on the other hand this district cannot afford to be niggardly with these peculiarly useful workers.

Through the medium of a communication which inadvertently got into the columns of The Journal in the heat of the campaign a correspondent made a statement which could be construed into a reflection upon the character of Mr. A. J. Capron. The statement was totally unwarranted and although attention was not called to the matter until after the campaign was over, we now take pleasure in saying so.

Securing the meeting of the American Medical association for next year in Portland was a very brilliant piece of work on the part of Portland's representatives at the convention. They actually snatched victory from the very jaws of defeat and in getting the association to come here secured the richest plum of the whole year's list of conventions.

All of those who know Mr. Minto, the new postmaster, expect that he will give a first-class business administration. That is the real need. If he will do that the public will be well satisfied. He has a good opportunity to make a reputation for himself that is worth while and everyone who knows him believes he will take advantage of it.

## MY FRIEND RAISULI

(By Charles Somerville.)

An account of a personal meeting with the Moorish bandit and kidnaper, whose exploit has called out the American warships on behalf of his victims.

He is a gorgeous figure, Raisuli, the Moorish bandit, whose kidnapping of the distinguished American resident in Morocco, Mr. Perdicaris, and his son-in-law, Varley, has caused the United States to send a fleet to the Moorish coast threatening to bombard the port of Tangier if the Sultan's forces do not rescue the American prisoner.

No famous Othello that you ever saw on the stage could surpass in picturesque appearance and richness of attire the same swaggering, handsome desperado, Raisuli. Nor did any other Othello ever more perfectly look the part of Shakespeare's hero than this gentleman-marauder, whom I met in the little Cafe des Postes, in Tangier, on a night in January of last year.

The night I met Raisuli in the little cafe in the single square where are the French, German, British and Spanish post offices and banks, the white stone English hotel Bristol and the booths of the Oriental merchants, the minstrelsy of the Moorish capital, from the rush and hubbub of the city and the houses in the open market just outside the city gates were thumping their two-stringed guitars and singing sagas of Raisuli's latest exploit. He and his band had intercepted a caravan on the way to Fez, the Moorish capital, from the Soudan with ivory and slave girls. He brought the girls bodily into the slave market at Fez and sold them. He was publicly disposed of the ivory. There had been absolutely no interference by the government. "There was talk that officials at Fez had shared in the profits."

Raisuli, sitting in the public cafe at Tangier, laughed at the idea that any one would attempt to arrest him. He raised his eyebrows and laughed in immoderate scorn at the question as to whether he had ever been punished for any of his depredations. He became more quiet, and presently said that the only thing he feared at Fez was a few moderate shots from the police. He tapped his own long, gold-mounted gun, with its curving, pearl-inlaid stock, and laughed again.

Kidnaping is an ancient and honorable custom among the Moors. The government officials themselves make frequent use of the method in order to collect taxes.

Kidnaping of little children from the Spanish colony in Tangier, which numbers about 10,000 persons, is frequent. Raisuli has earned many thousands of big Spanish silver pieces in this fashion. Raisuli affects the elegant attire of a noble and a sheik—the latter meaning

the white houses in the narrow, cobbled street, and out through the big gray gate to his many-colored tent in the open market place.

## NOT TO BE CAUGHT NAPPING.

From the Chicago Journal.

Miss Daisy Leiter brought back from London a story about Charles Darwin. "Two English boys," said Miss Leiter, "being friends of Darwin, thought one day that they would play a joke on him. They caught a butterfly, a grasshopper, a beetle and a centipede, and out of these creatures they made a strange composite insect. They took the centipede's body, the butterfly's wings, the grasshopper's legs and the beetle's head and then they glued them together carefully. Then, with their new bug in a box, they knocked at Darwin's door."

"We caught this bug in a field," they said. "Can you tell us what kind of a bug it is?"

"Yes," said Darwin, "it is a humbug."

## SHEEP AND CATTLE KILLED.

From the Cattle News.

The dastardly outrage of killing stock has occurred again, and this time in our very midst. Poison was deposited on the range eight miles east of town, a short distance from the Canyon City road, and the result of this cowardly act is 12 head of range cattle belonging to Sigfrid Bros. died this week. The poison, consisting of Paris green, and probably arsenic, was mixed with salt and deposited on the Ayers homestead. The motive for this deed is unknown, as no trouble has existed between the cattle and sheep men of the vicinity of the poison deposit.

Following the poisoning episode came the news to town early Monday morning that about 8 a. m. in the morning five men attacked the band of yearling sheep in the corral on the place belonging to Butler Bros. One hundred and six head were killed and 112 head crippled so badly that they will either die or have to be killed.

About 10 days ago, as the sheep were being moved to the shearing corral, 25 head died from the poison put out near the corral on the Ayers place, and upon their return were running on leaved ground and when killed had no trace of poisoning on any one's preserve.

## A Natural Expectation.

From the Washington Post.

If Congressman Latta succeeds Secretary Cortelyou, the trusts will naturally expect to be handled with gloves.

## Small Change

At least it did not freeze or snow this week.

Pity the morrows of the ice, and the ice cream man.

One thing no trust has cornered yet—June bride material.

Schwab—but who but Schwab cares anything about Schwab?

There is no good excuse for going to the coast yet. But be patient.

A great reform cannot be accomplished in a very short time.

Next time, perhaps, Chairman Boise will not be quite so specific in his boasting.

Now Tom Word's troubles have begun. He does not need 1,700 deputies and clerks.

But if a girl wanted a June bridegroom, she should have spoken before June arrived.

If the charter is to be materially changed, the people of Portland want to do the changing.

The streetcar fenders are not even ornamental, and they appear to be useless in most cases.

Perhaps if Uncle Russell had to work for somebody else he would have a better opinion of vacations.

But if Uncle Russell Sage never took a vacation, how can he tell that vacations are worse than worthless?

There is no good excuse for a stout healthy man being a hobo in Oregon these days. Such a fellow deserves no encouragement.

The man who never did or wanted to do anything but work, deserves no admiration and needs watching; he is "fit for treason, stratagems and spoils."

Oregon went Republican and stocks rose in Wall street—Salem Statesman.

If Wall street is pleased with everybody else should go fairly wild with rejoicing.

Miss Alice Roosevelt is getting her name in the papers so often again that it might be well for papa to fetch her home and send her to her room a little while.

Manager Cortelyou's first work, in order to score campaign funds out, will be to run danger signals. "Beware of over-confidence; we mustn't take any chances."

A Kansas woman has become the mother of five children in 11 months. You can either believe this or believe over-confidence; we mustn't take any chances.

Nobody has heard of Seattle becoming a dead town, and of grass growing in its streets, since Mayor Ballinger closed up the gambling games there. On the contrary, Seattle's reputation is looking up.

It seems to be about a stand-off, viewed from a distance, between the Chicago Federation of Miners and the mineowners—citizens' organization in point of lawlessness, anarchy, murder and other crimes.

The wonder is that the Democrats elected a single member of the legislature, but they will have representatives from Baker, Umatilla, Clatsop, Polk, Linn, Douglas, and Coos and Curry, all now Republican counties.

Now, who can explain why Washington county should go against local option, while Clackamas, on the other side of Multnomah, and most other counties, gave local option a very large majority? This is one of the little mysteries of the election.

Eastern comment on the Oregon election completely disproves the Oregonian's false campaign pretense that to make a showing of a big Republican victory was necessary to vote the straight Republican ticket. The only thing the eastern papers look at is the majority on congressional and judge of the supreme court.

The senators seem to be having rows to hoe in running state politics this year. Cullom was turned down in Illinois, Governor La Follette successfully defied Spooner in Wisconsin, Governor Odell pushed Platt to the rear in New York, and now Governor Beckham has easily triumphed over Senators Blackburn and McCreary in Kentucky. Perhaps senators are to discover that they are not sole bosses in their states.

A Walla Walla Adventist preacher is proclaiming that the end of the world is now surely about at hand; it will come with the battle of Armageddon, which will be fought near Jerusalem, with Russia on one side and all the world on the other. But it will take quite a time to pull this battle off, so those who are no longer young will scarcely be witnesses and victims of the great fireworks, and even children and children's children are likely to die in the old-fashioned ways, notwithstanding Elder Ford's clear understanding of the prophets of old.

The vision changed; the days went by; through heated June and hot July; then hotter August passed, to let September come in hotter yet.

And no one could say: "V. P. A. Vice-presidents, in turn, declared The treasurer should not be spared; The secretaries shall not go; The secretaries straightway whooped: Then no vacation for the sup't."

The superintendents then declared: "Not any foreman can be spared." The foreman told each man and clerk That he all summer long must work. The men went home with sober looks. And passed the edict to the cooks. There was no store or shop or street Where every one did not repeat: "This is the no-vacation age."

Arranged by Uncle Russell Sage.

(W. D. N., in Chicago Tribune.)

"I think the vacation habit an outgrowth of abnormal and distorted business methods."—Russell Sage.

"Was in a vision of the night I heard this cry: 'R. Sage is right. Vacations never more shall be!' It rolled across the land and sea And every one took up the cry— It reached the lowly and the high. The presidents of companies Announced it to their wives. V. P. A. Vice-presidents, in turn, declared The treasurer should not be spared; The secretaries shall not go; The secretaries straightway whooped: Then no vacation for the sup't."

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## JUDGE AND CANDIDATE

From the New York World.

While the southern states are falling into line for Judge Parker, the middle western states, which make and unmake presidents, are standing aside marking time.

The Indiana Democrats who instructed for Judge Parker in last year's election, but who are absent from the Ohio, Michigan and Nebraska delegations are uninterested. The Illinois and Minnesota conventions are yet to be held, but in neither of those states is the Parker sentiment as yet dominant. Wisconsin, where the Parker sentiment is for Wall, and Iowa, where it is for Wall, and Iowa, where it is already lost to the New York candidate.

The safe and sane Democrats of the middle west, friendly as they may feel toward Judge Parker, are waiting for a better time to make their move. They want to know what they are in for. Two little events of the present week throw a flood of light upon their state of mind.

Judge Parker addressed the graduating class of the Albany law school on Tuesday last. An enthusiastic correspondent described it as a "heart-to-heart talk." Judge Parker pictured his own early difficulties in building up a practice, advised the students not to be afraid of the court and gave them much good counsel. But there was never a reference to the great social, economic and political questions of the day. The judicial ermine was drawn appreciatively aside lest it be sullied by contact with the vital things of public life.

The next day Justice David J. Brewer of the United States supreme court addressed those same students. Justice Brewer is not a receptive candidate forcern but he may be assumed that he holds his judicial office not the less highly on that account. Yet Justice Brewer did not hesitate to talk politics, and mighty important politics, too. Let us take a single extract from that masterly address on the subject of the "Liberation of the Lawyer as a Lawmaker."

"The conditions of life in this republic have wonderfully changed during the last century. Formerly there were two parties, the individual and the government. Now there are three—the individual, the corporation and the government."

"Between the individual and the government has come the corporation. It collects taxes, it means, it organizes individual activities and assumes by collective action to accomplish more than the individuals included within it by separate action can hope to achieve. In some aspects it stands half way between the individual and the government, and at times antagonizes both the interests of the one and the power of the other."

And if that be not enough to show the trend of his argument, let us take this: "No one can be blind to the fact that these mighty corporations are holding out most tempting inducements to law-makers to regard in their lawmaking those interests rather than the welfare of the nation. Senators and representatives have owned their places to corporate influence, and that influence has been exerted under an expectation, if not an understanding, that the corporate interests shall be subserved."

"I am not here to denigrate the value of corporations. I realize the magnitude of the work that is possible through such combinations, and I do not deny their right to be heard before any legislative body in defense of their rights or in furtherance of their interests. But the danger lies in the fact that they are so powerful, and that the pressure of so much power upon the individual lawmaker tempts him to forget the nation and remember the corporation. And the danger is greater because it is insidious."

"There may be no written agreement; there may be, in fact, no agreement at all; yet the lawmaker understands that that power exists which may make for his advancement or otherwise, that it will be exerted according to the pliancy with which he yields to its solicitations. It is life to his opinion of Belmontian, Woodruffian and McCarrenian in politics? As to his theories of the relation of organized capital to legislation and administration? As to his attitude toward all that mercenary but not political in the case? Are they not entitled to the advancement of their own pecuniary interests—who are Republicans in Republican states, Democrats in Democratic states, and for their pocket all the time?"

We think not. Yet Judge Parker, without degrading his judicial office, might have said what Justice Brewer said. David J. Brewer is not less of a judge than Alton B. Parker. He is not less under obligation to be politically blind, judicially deaf and politically dumb. With this example of Justice Brewer before the people, does not this dead silence from Esopus give plausibility to Mr. Bryan's claim that Judge Parker is keeping still not as a judge but as a candidate for president?

His personal friends know his sentiments. They understand his attitude toward public questions. They respect his great ability. But have not the rank and file of the party some rights in the case? Are they not entitled to get their information of the candidate at first hand? Would it not be infinitely better for Judge Parker to break this self-imposed silence and give the Democrats of the country the word they are waiting for?

Judge Parker has but to make a single statement of principle, a statement as abstract and impersonal as Justice Brewer's, and the nomination that is now probable will become certain. The followers are ready if the leader will lead.

## A NO-VACATION VISION.

(W. D. N., in Chicago Tribune.)

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