# Editorial Page of The Journal

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#### OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

#### NOTABLE DISSENTING OPINION.

HE Colorado supreme court, by a majority opinion, upheld the revolutionary act of Governor Peghody and his military satellites in imprisoning in bullpens and deporting men not convicted nor even specifically accused of any crime, but from this decision Justice Steel of that court has filed a notable dissenting opinion, the gist of which may be gathered from the following

If the present executive is the sole judge of the conditions which can call into action the military power of the government, and can exercise all means necessary effectually abate the conditions, and the judicial department cannot inquire into the legality of his acts, the next governor may by his ukase exercise the same arbitrary power. If the military authority may deport the miners this year it can deport the farmers next year.

If a strike which is not a rebellion must be so regarded because the governor says it is, then any condition must be regarded as a rebellion which the governor declares to be such; and if any condition must be regarded as a rebellion because the governor says so, then any county in the state may be declared to be in a state of rebellion, whether rebellion exists or pot, and every citizen subjected to arbitrary arrest and detention at the will and pleasure of the head of the executive department. We may then, with each succeeding change in the executive branch of the government, have class arrayed against class, and interest against interest, and we shall depend for our liberty, not upon the constitution, but upon the grace and favor of the governor and his

In no other case presented to this court have principles so important and far-reaching been involved.

\* \* \* The court has evaded the fundamental questions presented, and has based its decision upon theories long ago determined by juries and statesmen to be il-

The questions involved, Justice Steele said, "strike at the majority of the court, he declared, "establishes a pre- our national history. edent that is so repugnant to my notions of civil liberty, antagonistic to my ideas of a republican form of govnent, and so shocking to my sense of propriety and justice, that I cannot properly characterize it.'

In Colorado, as in Oregon, three justices comprise the preme court, and the other two united in an opinion sustaining the acts of the governor and his military chief. The late Justice Thayer, then of the supreme court of Oregon, once delivered a characteristic dissenting opinion. which a wifty lawyer, who like almost everybody else ceived that he had completely upset the false theories nd Illogical conclusions of the other two, remarked:

"Thayer is right, but two deuces always beat a lone Colorado needs to discard one of its judicial deuces at the first opportunity, and draw another ace.

#### THE EXAMPLE OF LEEDS.

HICAGO, that is contemplating the municipalization of public utilities, especially street railways, and perhaps other American cities that exhibit a leanwhich Leeds furnishes a good example,

as over \$286,074 in the latter year, as against \$301,320 in the former. The gross profit during the past year was \$639,906, from which, to obtain the net profit are deducted various sums for depreciation, income tax, and interest, leaving a net profit of \$416,619. From this a redemption fund of \$128,345 is deducted, leaving the net surplus at the sum stated. This is said to be, however, • aim kneeling. the largest profit shown by the tramways in any city in the 

and 4 cents (American money); wages of employes have been raised during the year; and every three months conuses are allowed motormen who have had no accident. Electric lighting is also owned and operated by the city of Leeds, the total receipts for 1903-4 being \$368,003, of which \$240,751 was gross profit, and \$16,672, after paying

it may reasonably be expected, will follow the example of Leeds and other British cities in these respects, so that large profits that now go to a few individuals or corpora-

#### A BLOW AT THE EXPOSITION.

promptly resented and what has been cheerfully done for other and smaller expositions should sufely be done for the Lewis and Clark exposition which will commemorate very foundation of our government;" and the opinion of an event among the most significant in the whole range of

> HE PROHIBITION PARTY has been in existence as a national organization since 1872, in which year it polled 5,600 votes. In 1876 this total was insed to 9,500, and in 1880 to 10,300. In 1884, when many ople of strict morals had strong objections against both creased to 246,000, and in 1892 to 264,000. These quadrennial if irregular increases encouraged the Prohibitionists to believe that they had only to keep trying, to carry the country, but in 1896, when the fierce fight of the money standards occurred, the Prohibition vote fell to 182,000; then it rose again in 1900 to 209,000. What will it be in

youd any former record, for there is no very exciting or absorbing issue between the main parties this year, and in this direction, can study with interest and possible an increasing number of voters are not entirely satisfied dent. frantage the results of this policy in British cities, of with either, but on the other hand Roosevelt is a man whose personal record is good from a Prohibition viewwhich Leeds furnishes a good example.

During 1903-4 the receipts from that city's street railways, or tramways, as they are called there, were \$1,363,
equally unobjectionable on this score. If the Prohibitionists had nominated General Miles, they might have ex
owing to improvements, reduction of fares and increased pected to gain a good many new votes, but with Swallow 535, as against \$1,288,152 in 1902-3. The surplus, however, ists had nominated General Miles, they might have exowing to improvements, reduction of fares and increased pected to gain a good many new votes, but with Swallow

DOUGLAS JERROLD.

### EXPERT ON HOOD RIVER BERRIES

"The strawberry season just closing could put up a mixed car of strawsuggests a lesson or two that the
berries, raspberries, cherries, tomatoes,
farmers of Hood river valley would do
well to learn," says H. F. Davidson of the cannery products, and we could in
the Davidson Fruit company in the Hood
River Glacier. "It demonstrates that
rotation of crops is best for strawberries; it further teaches that the farmers
should raise a few raspberries and
cherries.

"Hood river can grow the best strawberries in the world, that's a fact. But
the farmers must expect to do business
at a smaller profit per crate. Unless

not of the quality that grew on land that had been used for rotation of crops, profits and the shrewd farmer must do as clover or potatoes. A man who puts but 12 of his 20 acres into strawberries undertaking." will reap more profits than the farmer who places all of his 20-acre ranch into editorially: berries. He can give the 12 acres bet- Mr. David

Profit.

Raspberries are now going at \$2 a crate, and there is not enough of the share of the spoils.

Fruit to fill the orders we receive. Every farmer should plant a few, a half sare or so. They are of little trouble and can be planted along the fence next to the irrigating ditches. If the valley had the berries, the cannery could afford min when the latter than the latter of the spoils.

"Land that has produced strawberries they see a dollar profit per crate. Unless they see a dollar profit per crate too year after year showed the need of a many of the growers will let the full change of crop this year. The fruit was rot on the vines. This is poor business not of the quality that grew on land. The merchant forces on marging.

Commenting on this the Glacier says.

Mr. Davidson probably has the strawter attention for the same cost and by berry situation better in hand than any a change of plants onto new soil every other man in Hood River. In addition change of plants onto new soil every three or four years the quality of the fruit will more than make up the difference in the size of the patch.

Hood river must produce a berry of fine quality to compete with the eastern berry. This year a carload of berries went all the way to Cleveland, O, where the fruit was distributed into the cities of western New York and Pennsylvania. The fruit is said to have arrived in very fine shape. But the dealers there say they cannot handle anything less than a four-tier berry. There are plenty of home grown five-tier berries, and to get a fancy price for the first must be a fancy article. In Chicago the Hood river berries sold for just twice what the Michigan berries brought. But the berries must be extra fancy or the \$1 a crate, and they have taken advantage of, says Mr. Davidson The Seventeen years ago, an fill French-Canadian walked into Well and they have taken advantage of a since the shippers to demand more than their share of the spoils.

### REAL LEGAL PRES.

from the should plant a few, a half agree or so. They are of little trouble, and can be planted along the fence aext to the irrigating ditches. If the valley had the berries, the cannery could afford to pay 4 cents a pound for raspberries and possibly 5 cents. I wouldn't advise the farmers to plant (exclusively to raspberries, possibly a half acre or so, just what a farmer and his family can take care of without additional expense. The four or five craises and any occurs a large feet? "Well, up in the mountains, where I live, if a large feet? "Well, up in the mountains, where I live, if a large feet? "Well, up in the mountains, where I live, if a large feet? "Well, up in the mountains, where I live, if a large feet? "Well, up in the mountains, where I live, if a large feet? "Well, up in the mountains, where I live, if a large feet? "Well, up in the mountains, where I live, if a large feet? "Well, up in the mountains, where I live, if a large feet." The man with a reli of blankets in the geopel of mirth and to Grande Ronde valley. He believes in the geopel of mirth and to Grande Ronde valley. He believes in the geopel of mirth and to Grande Ronde valley. He was would to for any berries and possibly a hear of any one of the secretary of war. "You are a lawyer, where a lawyer was confederate when the affirmative when he fair min when the latter was confederate when the fairmative hear of the four or five craises a day he could bring to town would go a long way toward paying his greecery bell. The mountains, where I live, if a large feet? "Well, up in the mountains, where I live, if a large feet." Well, up in the mountains, where I live, if a large feet when the sound of where were enough of a yarlety of fruit grown here the cannery could use and the canner of the state of the proposition of the secretary of war was the country could use and the canner of the secretary of war was the country of the secretary of the

interest and sinking fund, was the net surplus.

Gradually in the not far distant future. American cities tions will be retained by the people.

HE OREGON COUNTRY should resent the imputation of the postoffice department that the coming Lewis and Clark exposition is to be local in its character. There has been entirely too much of this sort of spirit exhibited in and out of congress and if the point s yielded that on the score of economy or otherwise the department does not deem it advisable to issue Lewis and Clark stamps the impression will be further emphasized and the exposition itself dealt a severe blow. The incident of the stamps is trivial in itself, but it involves a principle for which the city and section responsible for the exposition should not stand. The exposition will not be local in character. It occupies a field and will exploit a ountry peculiarly its own and one with which the rest of the country is too little acquainted. While its exhibits will be general in character, rendered even more so than they could otherwise have been by the circumstance of their collection for the St. Louis exposition, it will be of peculiar and special interest because of the contiguity and relations of Portland to the oriental countries, to the westen side of South America and to the great Alaskan counry which is unknown to the vast majority of the American

#### THE PROHIBITION PARTY VOTE.

### "END SEAT" ETIQUETTE.

Wallace Irwin in New York Globe and Commercial Advertiser. Suppose a seat is empty when knees

It will not come amiss. And you may sit on either end Like or

But when at last the car has stopp To let a lady on, With all the grace of etiquette

Your manners you must don. imile, bow, remove your headplece The Missus or the Miss,

Then courteously hunch along
And sit

As other passengers get on

### RESULT OF 17 YEARS' WORK.

Seventeen years ago, an illiterat alley in search of a job.
All he had was the roll of blankets of All he had was the roll of blankets on his shoulder. He didn't even have an education, but he did have good horse sense—and thrift. He had left the O. R. & N. Co., where he had worked on one of the section gangs and gone as a farm hand to Grande Ronde valley. He thought the chances would be better in Wallowa county, so he walked in.

When he came he didn't own land enough to spread his blankets on. Now he cam pick a good spot to spread his

### Small Change

There is also the sprinkling hog, o

Some Democrate regard Bryan as political Dowie.

It is hard work for the trusts to pre

Prohi's will gladly follow their leader

Preacher Swallow is used to being beaten, and doesn't mind it.

The time grows short in which Mr. Cleveland can again decline. The salmon are acting meaner

Some men who use whisky

It will be easy for enthusiastic Pro-

The bigger the celebration planned, the harder it will rain. (No guaranty.) Complete harmony would not do for Democrats. But there is no danger of it.

Somehow nobody has suggested Cleveland and Bryan for a Democratic ticket.

A tailors' strike is on in New York. But not much clothes are needed there fere with business as much as

Give us anything wet.—Salem States man. Salem hasn't adopted prohibition yet, has it?

But think how a soaking rain wo disappoint the intending pi

What a delightful barber was lost to tonsorial art when Judge Parker chose the law for a profession.

Senator Fairbanks looks down en ordinary humanity in more ways one; he is 6 feet 4% inches high.

It might be expected that Cyclon Davis would turn up in a Prohibition convention. He cannot be long satisfied anywhere.

Dr. Amos was not nominated, but he can reflect next November that he could not have beaten Teddy—or the

had gone, unless his admirers form Miles party especially for his beenfit. 3,983 injured in this country in cele-brating the Fourth of July. Will the record next Monday show a greater de-

And still another man has been killed by a fold friend who mistook him for a bear, it would be well to see if during a few years he could mistake a penitentiary

Automobile fatalities are numerous. In one case near Chicago the auto was run into by an electric car, the tank exploded, and the occupants, a man and his wife, were quickly burned to death. But a good many people will take a big risk of death in order to ride

"A decripit fournalistic pervert." the way in which the Seattle Post-In-telligencer alludes to its disesteemed centemporary, the Spokane Spokesman.
Review. The reason is that the S.-R.
ventures to differ with the P.-L on some
political points. This style of debate
is some evidence that the P.-L has no meritorious argument in stock.

### THE ISSUE IN HAWAIL

From a Chicago Special. Governor Carter of Hawaii got into discussion last night with Senator Depew about the platform to be adopted at this convention.
"Well, it doesn't make any differen

well, it doesn't make any difference to us in Hawaii what sort of platform is adopted here," declared the governor, "for we have a platform of our own there, and it does not make silver or the tariff or any of those things the issue. cremation is the burning question with us, although the Democrats started it. They got the idea they could win on that sort of platform. The people of Hawaii have a horror of cremation, and so the Democrats started the report that the Republicans favored cremation. The fight was a hot one, and in the last election of our local legislative body the Democrats won, and there was more fun. The opposition got together and framed an anti-cremation bill, and the delegates wrangled. Finally one old delegate made "It was morning—the time when senwrangled. Finally one old delegate made the objection that the bill did not in-

A Rumorist Writes His Epitaph William F. Kirk, the clever humoris of the Milwaukee Sentinel, appears be fore the public in a volume of "Fieetin Fancies," published by Badger. M Kirk believes in the gospel of mirth an

That it may curve, with laughter light.
The white, drawn lips of those that
grieve.



July 1—We left camp, opposite to which is a high and beautiful prairie on the southern side, and passed up the south of the islands, which are high meadows, and a creek on the north called Paro—or Park—creek. Here for half an hour the river became covered with driftwood, which rendered navigation dangerous, and was probably caused by the giving away of some sandbar, which had detained the wood. After making five miles we passed a stream on the south called Turkey creek, near a sandbar, where we could scarcely stem the cur, as well as by the fine spring which support the river are now no traces of the village, but the situation of the fort may be recognized by some remains of chimneys, and general outline of the fortifications, and was probably caused by the fine spring which support the river.

#### CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS

Charles Warren Fairbanks is a farm roduct. He belongs to that class of aducive to the pursuit of a college or even of an academy training; men, ly dressed man in the United States senate. He does not appear to be a farmer, although he is and has been such all his life. At his farm near Mansfield, Ill., run by his brother, W. man who is not a mixer in the gen ally accepted sense, but who has be eminently successful as a politician.

The vice-presidential candidate is addressing a judge, not a jury. The only impression he hopes to create, it seems, is that which grows out of an unassailable array of facts clearly given. The ordinary listener would call the senator's speech dry and uninter-esting. Lawyers, judges, thinkers of all sorts, give the senator the closest at-tention, and when he takes the floor in were few. His arguments never were were rew. His arguments never were to arouse the jury's sympathy or to move it by flights of oratory or indulge in rhetorical flourishes. He is a plain speaking, profound thinker, who aims not to arouse the emotions, but to appeal to the intellect.

"As a lawyer, you are interested, of course, in the merger decision and its possible affects." But at that the seconds.

ville Center, O., May 11, 1852. Ha is of Puritan stock. At 20 years old he was graduated from college and two years ater he was admitted to the bar. began his practice in Indianapolis im-mediately and there he has lived since. He reached the United States senate litical office. His first appearance in the national councils of his party was as temporary chairman of the Repubas temporary chairman of the Republican national convention in 1896, to which he had been sent as delegate at large from Indiana. Two years later he was a member of the United States and British joint high commission appointed to adjust certain Canadian boundary questions. He was chairman of the United States high commission. ers. He became senator January 20 1897, over Daniel W. Voorhees and Le roy Templeton and took his seat the following March. His regular term will

expire in 1909.

Kate Carew, the newspaper woman, in one of her newspaper articles tells of the peculiar fear that Senator Fairbanks seems to have of the newspaper interview. She remarked that she was going to call upon Senator Fairbanks to one who knew the senate members well and was answered in this way:

"I doubt that you will?"

the story of the morning assignment:
"It was morning—the time when senators are to be found at their committee rooms. Senator Fairbanks was in
his. He stood in the outer office, tall. no law would be obeyed when no penalty was imposed for non-obedience. Then another delegate, who favored the bill, effered an amendment to imprison for six months any man who should be cremated. The amendment was carried, and now we are going to have the fight all over again in the territory.

"It doesn't make any difference what the platform here may be, I know what the platform will be in Hawaii."

A Rumorist Writes His Epitaph.

ohair.
"To the end of my days it will be a mystery to me why Senator Fair-hanks, knowing my mission, took the through this comedy of trouble to go through this comedy of cordiality, when he had no intention that anything should come of it. The only explanation I can think of is that his greeting was wholly automatic—a

sions of gratitude for his kindness in

"Mr. Fairbanks had deposited him self with exemplary propriety of de portment in the seat at his desk. A portment in the seat at his desk. At my words his expression changed. It was then, I am convinced, that he sud-denly realized his blunder. The change in his demeanor filled me with per-plexity and alarm. His eyes dilated and he looked wildly toward the door. "Wh-what was that? I didn't un-derstand, he stammered.

viewed.'
"'Interviewed? No! No! That

"Interviewed? Not Not That is quite a mistake."
"I judged it wise to demonstrate my harmlessness by propounding some primitive and innocuous question.
"Were you born in Indiana? inquired I with what was meant to be a reassuring smile.
"But at that the senator's symptoms

nothing to say.' He reached out a nervous hand and brought to light that bright blue volume so deservedly pop-ular in Washington—the congressional

of facts I want. If you would only let me gather a few harmless points about your tastes, or habits, or philosophy of

"Or whether you play golf, or have

thing you please." No. I don't know of anything worth

"All of which was accompanied with symptoms of acute mental distress and anxiety which continued to perplex me exceedingly. Not until afterward did I recall what I had been told of Senator Fairbanks' abnormal fear of political traps; but even that seemed an incred-

of distress flew more plainly than be-

ing about it, he said.
"The president and the pension list?" He waived a negative with his hands-quite inarticulate this time. "Surely there must be something

senator-literature, music,

"A vigorous shake of the head.
"The Russo-Japanese war?"
"Another shake.

"Washington society?"
"Another shake,
"Your candidacy in the coming cam aign?'.
"Alarming symptoms.

hitherto unfamiliar examples of his-torical paintings, dating from ex-artis-tic age; also that Senator Fairbanks' committee was that on public buildings committee was that on public buildings and grounds, which suggested a repetition of a question I had asked Attorney General Knox—whether something couldn't be done reverently to put those weird relies out of sight and replace them, with works of the Abbeys and

ognizable cast of suspicion in the metallic eyes.

"Pictures? he repeated hurriedly; I have never seen those pictures. I have never seen those pictures. I have never seen those pictures. I have never noticed them—never looked at them—didn't know there were such pictures. I never notice pictures. I don't know anything about art, I couldn't know anything about art, I couldn't talk about such things.

"It was his longest speech, and his last. I rose to depart. Senator Fairbanks rose with ceremonious precision and breathed a sigh of relief. Again he relaxed from his great height and bestowed a handshake—less warm this time and less urgently hospitable, but none the less a model of social and senatorial decorum. With stately mein he ushered me to the door and bowed me out, then watched my departure with no small contentment.

out, then watched my departure with no small contentment.

"For my part it was the strangest interviewing experience I had ever met with, and the most unaccountable. And I continued to ask myseif, Did Senator Fairbanks think he was folling some deep laid plot when he refused to tell the hard working interviewer whether he cared for golf? I suppose I shall never know."

Senator Fairbanks was a close friend sisted.

"Well," replied Mrs. Fairbanks, "you know that the senator decides to do I shall know that it is best, and shall help him in every way."

And the conversation shifted to less dangerous ground.

"Did I like the convention?" said Mrs. Fairbanks. "Yes, indeed, I did. Secretary Root's speech was grand, wasn't it? It struck the keynote of the whole

know."

Senator Fairbanks was a close friend of President McKinley and was one of the original Indiana men who started the McKinley boom in that state which resulted in Mr. McKinley's nomination.

Indulged in some impulsive expres
lanks, knowing my mission, took the trouble to go through this comedy of cordiality, when he had no intention that anything should come of it. The only explanation I can think of is that his greeting was whally automatic—a formula prescribed for every visitor and observed in my case quite involuntarily before reflection came to the rescue. In fact, now I come to think of it, there is something of the automator in the character of the tall senting in the character of the tall senting in the prescribed of the different of Judge Walter Q. Gresham of it, there is something of the automator is movements and even in the expression of his face.

But not it would be too inconvenient to have the same greeting for every visitor. Surely a senator needs three or four or more. It may have been that Mr. Fairbanks pot his greetings mixed and gave me greeting No. All was present at the Chicago convention that the applicated of the convention that nominated and the one that nominated the convention that he convention that nominated and the one that the convention that the convention that the sent of Judge Walter Q. Gresham's embrance in the the latter was on the district bench, and the friendship thus begun convention when President McKinley and the desired the McKinley and the original Indiana men who started the convention. I was mit the conventions. I was with Mr. Fairbanks at the convention that nominated the convention that nominated the convention that the convention of the convention that the convent

## Oregon Sidelights

Sheridan has a hearse.

Hillsboro streets are atrawed instead

From a 16-acre field near Ashland 70 tons of alfalfa hay were cut.

Antelope has been (water) dry lately, but water is to be brought in from springs in Adams canyon.

Noting the report that nice strings of fish are being caught, the Springfield News adds: "But seeing is believing, and eating is more convincing, and we have done neither yet."

was riding from Portland, scared a team drawing a carriage in which was an invalid girl, who in turn became so frightened that she had several convulsions and died.

tion on June 6, only 5 voters being present, and strange to say, they were all Democrats. So they made a standoff

Early in July Chief Hydrographer Newell and Chief Legal Adviser Bein will visit Malheur county and address the people at Vale in regard to the government reservoir soon to be begun in that county. The object of this meeting is to inform the people what the government proposes to do, and what they will require of the people.

Prairie City Miner: Prairie City's lotill, she rests in the center of a valley, contribute to a prosperous, healthy peo-ple. Her soil is as fertile as any under-neath the skies and her plains extend

Bend Bulletin: Bend can't wait. It must have direct connection with the railroy. Its business demands better service and is of sufficient volume and imparance to command attention. Land goin at the rate of 5,000 acres a week, lumber going from the saw into buildings 120,000 feet a week—all this speaks of activity that is beyond anything ever before known in these sparts and the new growth must be recognized and provided for.

the convention would agree on another citizen of Indians-Benjamin Harris mediately interested himself in General Harrison's candidacy, and went over the state making speeches and showing the liveliest interest in the campaign of that year, which resulted in General Harrison's election.

son's election.

Senator Fairbanks married one of the "co-eds" of his alma mater, Miss Cornella Cole, daughter of Judge Cole of Marysville, O. The young people were editors of the college paper. The children, in the order of their ages, are: The daughter, Adelaide, wife of Ensign John W. Timmons of the U. S. S. Kearsarge; Warren C., who recently mar-ried Miss Helene Ethel Cassidy of Pittsburg, secretary and treasurer and a director of a typewriter company in Chicago; Frederick C., a graduate of Princeton university class of 1903, now a student at the Columbian university law school in Washington, D. C. The third son, Richard, is in the junior year at Vale collection. at Yale college, and the fourth son and youngest child, Robert, is a student at Phillips' academy, Andover, Mass., pre-paring for Princeton.

Sargents of today.

"Mr. Fairbanks looked more alarmed than ever and this time there was a recognizable cast of suspicion in the metallic eyes.

"Plotures" he repeated hurriedly; Thave never seen those pictures, I have never noticed them.