THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL!

- PUBLISHED BY JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO.

Published every evening (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at The Journal Building, Pifth and Yamhill streets, Portland, Oregon.

THE REAL QUESTION INVOLVED.

HE EXIGENCIES of the campaign have forced the mayor for a second time to appear before the pears that he adopted the municipal partnership with the gambling trust on the advice of Councilman Zimmerman and others and justifies the step because of the dilapidated condition of the firehouses which otherwise could not have been made habitable. It would seem that a per cent tax would yield ample revenue for all purposes if it had been honestly and economically expended, as it has not been if we accept the findings of the grand juries and the verdicts of the courts.

But this consideration has nothing whatever to do with the question. What was there involved was not whether it was expedient, wise or necessary to make a partnership with the gamblers and in consideration of the immunity thus granted take a share of the profits of the business for municipal purposes, but whether that was the law. There never was and never could be any difference of opinion on this score. The law against gambling was so plain and specific that there could be no difference of opinion in its interpretation. By what authority then did Mayor Williams nullify the law? The power to alter that law was in the hands of the legislature and there alone; it had not only not changed it but it had not authorized anybody else to change it. If the mayor had the power then every other citizen had precisely the same right to obey such faws as suited his interests and to disregard all others.

And therein many people are finding a fundamental principle in the present campaign. On one side the law is absolutely to govern and the other it is to be altered and abrogated as suits the purposes, fancies and exigen-cies of the present administration. We believe that with the experience the people of Portland have had in letting down the bars in every direction and the pernicious results which have followed they will not hesitate which system they will prefer and demand.

THE CASE OF THE ORPHEUM.

ET THE CITY COUNCIL be duly credited for revoking the license of the notorious Orpheum joint. The action was rather late, allowing many men to be badly injured financially in that place, but better-late than never. From one point of view a man who goes to such a place and buys vile wine at a courtesan's solicitation, and so spends his substance foolishly and viciously, is entitled to no sympathy or protection. But from a broader and higher point of view, this man and all men have a right to suppose that laws prohibiting or regulating such places are observed and enforced, There are such laws here, but they have been persistently and defiantly violated by the proprietors of this place. It has been practically open, and known to be so to the police at hours when the law required it to be closed, and immoral women have been during those hours industriously working more or less drunken and foolish men out of their money. This is the business of this place. It exists chiefly for this purpose. The "theatre" part of the business, as everybody understands, is merely decoy, to induce, by means of corrupt women, men wit more money than brains to paralyze the latter and

cannot be eradicated entirely, they can and must at least made to conform to certain laws for their conduct. Whether the ordinance requiring all drinking places to close between I and 5 a. m. is best or not is not the question. It is the law; let it be enforced.

A few remarks of the Chicago Journal are pertinent in considering the treatment of such vile joints as the

Orpheum:

body politic as it does to close them. There is less carrying their products. than no sense in allowing them to open one by one until they are in full blast again. Let the authorities act as pretenses, quarreling like lawyers and taking drinks toof saloon and dance hall opens its doors, see to it that they are promptly closed. The spring is the time for house-cleaning in the moral as well as the physical

Eternal vigilance is the price not only of liberty but of municipal decency and order.

A GOOD CAUSE TO HELP.

HE Civic Improvement league has never manifested such activity and achieved such results as in the past few months. Its spirit has permeated almost every household. On every side is seen manifestations of it in cleaner streets, in trimmer lawns, in better cared for houses. Indeed the improvement in hany respects has been as radical as it has been gratifying. We have made this spring a good start in the right direction. Every citizen with a feeling of civic pride has, conflict. "Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just," felt encouraged, not alone to do his part within the lim- and fatally vulnerable is he who uses wrong weapons or its of his own property but to aid in making all public uses weapons wrongfully. places conform with the new spirit.

at command of \$450. That money was contributed by ingmen and employers to be reasonable, to try to be 330 people out of a total population of 150,000. Three right, to "tote fair," and whatever else they do to obmen contributed \$25 each, four \$5 but nearly all \$1. serve the laws accepted by all as right and necessary, and With this sum a genuine transformation has been be good citizens. This in such a case is difficult, with worked. At the present moment the work is being car- many is impossible; but it is important that more and ried on the credit of the president of the chamber of more people should learn this lesson and practice these commerce. With the work which has been done, and it simple precepts. could not have more unselfish and oftentimes thankless. Have your quarrel just. Be lionest, law-abiding and we see before us the beginning of a genuine and much- tair. Remember that no number of wrong things sets a needed reform. The difficulty in the way of all such wrong thing right. movements is to get them properly started. This dif- If employers and workingmen would all act along the ficulty has been overcome in this case, for the movement lines of this homely and gray-bearded advice, there would is started. But it should be kept up. It should not be be few strikes and lockouts, and consequent worry, loss, necessary to say that every citizen should be interested. I trouble, misery and murder,

As it happens there are many things to be attended to that are of a public character, and this can only be done by an organization supplied with the right sort of assistance. It should not be too much to ask every one to public in a formal interview, although he is give a little help when so many are not only helping scheduled to open his campaign next Monday. It apthe only avenue through which the work can be maintained, and this resource withdrawn everything will again clapse into slipshod conditions. Those who wish to help along the good cause may send or leave contributions at Woodard, Clarke & Co., Ben Selling, Olds, Wortman & King, Sig Sichel, F. Dresser and Rowe & Martin. There should be a liberal response.

A TRIUMPHANT LIFE.

THE RETIREMENT of Professor Thomas Condon from the chair of geology in the state university is an incident marking the practical endng of a career in which all Oregonians have taken or should have taken a great interest. Professor Condon took up his work in the then small educational institution Eugene 29 years ago, when he was already 55 years old, but in this period of over a quarter of a century he has done work in the line of geological analyzation and explanation that has given him a name of not only national but international fame. It was only a few years ago that Professor Condon issued a work that will stand and rank high in the world's geological literature for

'A poor Irish boy, Thomas Condon, got what scanty ducation he could as a youth, and followed his bent. He had good brains, and might have amassed a great fortune in business, but he preferred to study nature and earn her secrets, especially as concealed-and to such inquiring eyes as his revealed through effort-in rocks and subterranean strata.

Coming to Oregon, Professor Condon became inensely interested in its geological history, and he not only found out more of that history than did all other men combined who ever same to Oregon, but he taught it and made it known to the students of the state university, of Oregon, and of the world.

Such a life is a triumph and it is pleasant and fitting to pay this slight tribute to it while the man who lived it and did such work is still alive, rather than after he is dead. Professor Condon's life-work in one sense is done; in another sense it will endure forever.

OUR NEW YORK FRIENDS.

GAIN it is reported, the perpetually quarreling and making-up magnates of New York and New Jersey, who in a traffic sense think they own the Pacific northwest along with the rest of the countryas they have nearly done heretofore-have come to an greement, have made a compromise.

Whether this is true nobody can tell, nor what it eans if true; for railroad rumors are nearly as un certain as politics in Portland. Judging the future by ne past, which Patrick Henry suggested was the only proper way to make a guess, Harriman, Gould, Hill and ockefeller will proceed to keep on doing us up out n this part of the country. Their promises and prosions are of no value, unless to some foxy fellow of Wall street; but we are beginning to eat fish for brain the Pacific northwest, and there is going to be something doing in the railroad building line before very long,

If our transportation lords and masters don't attend to this business, and give the people fair rates besides, the people will take the business in hand themselves. Through congress, legislatures, courts, and otherwise, if necessary in addition to their own financial and physical abilities, the people are going to develop this country. "The forces of evil never sleep. It takes as much en- They are going to build or have built more railroads ergy to keep such plague spots from contaminating the And they are not going to be robbed in the business of

Our New York friends who have been making false soon as the occasion requires. When the combination gether afterward, cannot forever, indefinitely, or indeed much longer, prevent the development of this region.

SIMPLE LESSONS OF THE STRIKE

PPARENTLY the reputedly big strike in Chicago will be over in a few days, if not in a few hours, and again, as has happened on several recent occasions, the strikers will lose, in the main, not because they were entirely wrong or the employers were entirely right, but because the strike was inaugurated without sufficient cause and was carried on in an improper and indefensible manner.

The time has come when a successful strike can neither be inaugurated on a slight sentimental basis, nor carried on by violence and lawlessness. These things in this active arena where capital and labor are apparently and intermittently arrayed against each other cannot win a

The only present practical hope to express about this So far this transformation has been made with a fund conflict is that it will be an added lesson to both work-

LETTERS FROM THE

PEOPLE

Ilcensed penny arcades, is, I think, car- lines into Corvallis we will have to rying the peculiar and profilgate ethics look elsewhere—Albany, perhaps, of an ignorant, corrupt and impolitic Independence, will take us on."

We organized an independent te Every penny taken from the children in this way will bear fruit of dollars and inestimable misery on the wrong side of the public ledger against the

We organized an independent tele phone company, and as a result we have in Corvallis today the best up-to-

SMALL CHANGE

Is Chicago the Warsaw of America? We expected Nan to change her

Nan might succeed on the stage

Some things cannot be success

The straw hats and summer suits

A politician may be a tool. he may be a user of tools.

Chicago seems not to be tionally healthy, after all. The people of northern idaho forced the issue. So can others.

We don't believe that either Togo Rojestvensky can fight.

The Pacific northwest ought to bigger than any railroad company. The strawberry, the cherry and the Harriman has been downed; now it some other railroad manipulator's

Rojestvensky is said to be iii. But how did anybody find it out, or any-thing else about him?

It may be that Castro is-justified in

There is one gleam of comfort the Chicago strike situation-wagon drivers did not strike.

The local managers of the Herriman system are scarcely allowed to stay long enough to get acquainted.

Three-cent fares have won in Cleve-land several times, but the people still have to pay five cents to ride.

As yet the hoopskirt has not shown up. There is still room for hope that the Dressmakers' association will have a row with the manufacturers.

-'A day of retribution has come, Mr. Grovef Cleveland has given some money to a college, and so far it has not been charged that the cash was "tainted."

There will be pienty of grub and sleeping places at fair prices in Portland this summer. Keep this fact before the people.

"Chief of Police Hunt realizes the avity of the situation," says the Oremian. It is a grave situation for the sief. Even those 148 new policemen wants may not save his job.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Roseburg has a new band. The vaquero is lively in Klamath

Berries are good already, but will b brickyard has been established

Looks like big money in hops again

New buildings still going up in Inde-

Berry pickers are badly needed in Hood River.

Camping out and picking strawberries Dogs are still killing many sheep in

Toledo has an active Do-Good lodge

Cavalry horses are being purchased in des of Independence have

Astoria's new brickyard will,

It is a prosperous spring for loggers of Lane county. Hazel Bend cheese factory running full

last seven days in the week. Mountains of Tillamook county were

whitened with new snow this week, Douglas county dairymen and cream-crymen anticipate a successful season.

What's likely to happen next? An Oregon man was struck by lightning the other day.

Butter creek somehow sounds nicely. There ought to be a Honey and a Cream creek in Ogegon.

One of the many fine hoppards of Polk county is within the corporate limits of Independence.

hay and grain crop is assured, while the acreage is the largest in years.

"An Indian named Stikona was murdered near Madras, Crook county, one day last week, and the crime is a mys-

SUNDAY SCHOOL LES-SON for TOMORROW

(By E. D. Jenkins, D. E.)

May 21, 1905—Topic: "Jesus Before
Pilate"—John 18:28-40.

Golden Text-Everyone that is of the truth heareth my voice—John 18:37. Responsive reading: Psalm 24. Introduction

Responsive reading. Psalm 94.

Introduction.

Our last lesson presented to us a part of that wonderful intercessory prayer which Jesus put up for his disciples and for those who should believe on him through their preaching (Ch. 17:20). At the close of this prayer Jesus repaired to the Garden of Gethsemane (Matt 26:36), which John tells us was beyond the brook Kidron (v. 1). This water-course occupies the bottom of the valley which separates the tempje mount from the Mount of Olives, but it is a "brook" only in the winter or after recent rains. Beyond the depths of this valley, called the Valley of Jehosaphat, lay a garden which doubtless belonged to some disciples of the Lord, since to it Jesus was accustomed to resort for brief respite from the confusions of the city (Luke 23:29). It was in this retreat, enclosed doubtless then as now by a stone wall, that Jesus was praying when selxed by his enemies.

The actual arrest was made by Roman soldiers, accompanied, however, by serious of the his priest (v. 12) and a vast trawed easily drawn together by rumor of something unusual. The whole motioy array was headed by Judas, who alone knew where Jesus would be found and who knew that there would-be with him nobody able to offer successful resistance (Mark 14:43). These multitudes, bent upon evil, astonished and overawed the three companions who was companied to the trayer of the list uses and at the same time it would obviate and at the same time it would o

The arrest had been made at the de-mand of the priestly authorities, and it was natural therefore that Jesus should be taken directly to the priestly court (v. 13). Annas, although out of office at the time—the high priest being ap-pointed and removed by the Roman au-thorities with or without reason—was a powerful factor in the state, and was regarded by the common people as the "de jure" priest. His son-in-law, Caiaphas, a mere tool of the empire, was "de facto" ruler. The Jews were per-mitted to exercise certain legal powers, but not permitted to put anybody to death (v. 31). The decision to send Jesus to Pilate's court was in effect to say that he had been guilty of a capital offense. He was to be tried for his life. It is at this point that the les-

in which the story is told, that a con-siderable number of the priests them-selves went with the soldiers to see that a result, not being permitted by the church authorities to be lenient. The ecclesiastic has more than once been more eager to take life than the soldier, And we note that these church authorities who went with the crowd to prevent Pilate from exercising clemency, were so careful of ecclesiastical ritual that they would not deflie themselves by stenning within an area which was by stepping within an area which was technically a part of the Roman world. Verse 29. All the incidents connected with our Lords crudifixion show that the great crime took place not because Pilate was cruel but because he was weak. He lowered his dignity to in-quire of men who hated him, and hated wish in regard to this prisoner. Violent men desire nothing more than the pres-ence of weak men whom they can use for the execution of their own bloody Most men desire to shift the overt act of wickedness upon some one else. They have a sentimental horror of blood, but no scruple about taking life by the hand of some one else. Verse 20. Conscious that they had no evidence of wrong-doing which would weigh in any honest court, the priestly

to order an execution without trial They stand upon their dignity now that Pliate has demeaned himself by com-ing to them instead of demanding that they come to him.

Verse 31. Pilate somewhat logically

retorts that if they are so perfectly sure of their case, they had better try him themselves. He made no profession of being versed in Jewish law or edistom. They asserted that the charge was definite and the evidence sufficient.
Why, then, did they not proceed with
the case? This brought out from the
leaders the plain avowal that they would
have this man put to death, a result that was, under their present relations with Rome, beyond their power.

with Rome, beyond their power.

Verse \$2. The evangelist notes that through this singular combination of events the prophecy of Jesus—than which nothing seemed more improbable, viz, that the Romans would execute him (Matt. xx.19)—came to pass. The Romans had ignored him heretofore. He had not proven in anywise a menace to their authority. But at the very He had not proven in anywise a menace to their authority. But at the very isst moment a change was given affairs which fulfilled to the letter all that Jesus had foretoid. Far as the world may seem to drift from the fulfillment of prophecy, prophecy is always fulfilled.

Verse 33. It now comes out that Jesus was charged with having assumed a royal authority. This was always a dangerous charge. It was especially so in Judaea, where the whole people were agerly and openly expecting a Messiah prince. It was just because Jesus would not be made a temporal king that the

prince. It was just because Jesus would not be made a temporal king that the Jews repudlated him (Ch. vi;15-66).

Verse 34. The reply of Jesus is, in effect: "Have I ever done anything to warrant suspicion? Do you fear me? Or has this been suggested to you from other sources?" The very fact that no Roman official had ever felt a moment's uneasine'ss on account of anything he had said or done, ought to be evidence enough that Jesus was not a "pretender" to a throns.

Verse 35. Pilate avoids a direct answer. There could be but one such re-

motley array was headed by Judas, who alone knew where Jesus would be found, and who knew that there would be with him nobody able to offer successful resistance (Mark 14:43). These multitudes, bent upon evil, astonished and overawed the three companions who were nearest Jesus, and probably came between the two little bands into which the 12 were then divided (Mark 14: 42, 43).

The arrest had been made at the demand of the priestly authorities, and it was natural therefore that Jesus should be taken directly to the priestly court

LEWIS AND CLARK

En route up the Missouri river from Fort Mandan (near the present site of Bismarck, North Dakota) to the

May 29—As usual we set out early, and the banks being convenient for that purpose, we used the towline; the river is narrow and crocked, the water rapid, and the country much like that of yes-ferday. At the distance of two and a quarter miles we passed a large creek with but little water, to which we gave the name of Blowingfly creek, from the quantity of those insects found in its neighborhood. They are extremely troublesome, infesting our meat whilst

troublesome, infesting our meat whilst cooking and at our meals.

After making seven miles we reached by 11 o'clock the mouth of a large river on the south, and encamped for above the mouth of the latter river, and in latitude 47 degrees, no minutes and 24 seconds six north. It is 110 yards wide, and contains more water than streams of that size usually do in this country; its current is by no means rapid, and there is every appearance of its being susceptible of navigation by cances for a considerable distance; its bed is chiefly formed of coarse sand and gravel, with an occasional mixture of black mud; the banks abrupt, and nearly 12 feet high, so that they are secure from being overflowed; the water is of a greenish yellow cast and much more transparent than that of the much more transparent than that of the Missouri, which itself, though clearer than below, still retains its whitish hue and a portion of its sediment. Oppoof the Missouri is gentle and 222 yards in width, the bed principally of mud (the little sand remaining being wholly confined to the points) and still too deep to use the setting pole.

If this be as we suppose the Muscle

If this be, as we suppose, the Muscle-shell, our Indian information is that it rises in the first chain of the Rocky mountains not far from the sources of the Yellowstone, whence in its course to this place it waters a high broken country, well timbered, particularly, on its borders, and interspersed with hand-some fertile plains and meadows. We have reason, however, to believe, from their giving a similar account of the timber where we now are, that the timber of which they speak is similar to that which we have seen for a few days past, which consists of nothing more than a few straggling small pine and dwarf ceder on the summits of the hills, nine tenths of the ground being totally destitute of wood, and covered with a short grass, aromatic herbs and an immense quantity of prickly pears, though the party who explored it for eight miles represented low grounds on the river as well supplied with cottonwood of a tolerable size, and of an excellent soil. They also reported that the country is broken and irregular like that near our camp; that about five miles up, a handsome river about 50 yards wide, which we named after Chaboneau's wife, Sahcajahweah, or Birdwoman's river, discharges itself into the Muscleshell on the north or upper side.

Another party found at the foot of the southing of the sort," said the professor.

into the Muscleshell on the north of upper side.

Another party found at the foot of the southern hills, about four miles from the Missouri, a fine bold spring, which in this country is so pare that the since we left the Mandans we have found only one of a similar kind, and that was under the bluffs on the south that was under the bluffs on the south did from it, and about five miles below the Yellowstone; with this exception all the small fountains, of which we have me? and with which the Missouri is itself most probably tainted, though to me and with which the Missouri is itself most probably tainted, though to me and with which the Missouri is itself most probably tainted, though to me and who have been so much accustomed to it the taste is not perceptible. Among the concrete the same today we observed two large, ared. the game today we observed two large, owls, with remarkably long feathers resembling ears on the sides of the head, which we presume are the hooting owls, though they are larger and

The Penny Aroades.

Portland, Gr., May 18—20 the Edition of the journal for posteroids of trick the penny aroades. No better evidence appears of miscorrant for posteroids of trick the penny aroades. No better evidence appears of miscorrant for posteroids of trick the penny aroades. No better evidence appears of miscorrant for posteroids of trick the penny aroades. No better evidence appears of miscorrant for posteroids of trick the penny aroades. No better evidence appears of miscorrant for posteroids of trick the penny aroades. No better evidence appears of miscorrant the epinny aroades. No better evidence appears of miscorrant the penny aroades and the penny aroades. No better evidence appears of miscorrant the epinny aroades. No better evidence appears of miscorrant the epinny aroades. No better evidence appears of miscorrant the epinny aroades and the penny aroades. No better evidence appears of miscorrant the epinny aroades and the penny aroades and penny aroades and the penny aroades and the penny aroades and the

WHEN NAN WENT FREE

She squeezed Mr. Levy's hand, she smiled at Mr. O'Reilly, she shook hands with Mr. Unger and with Mr. Simpson, and then she said she was ready to sit with the she said she was ready to sit with the she said she was ready to sit with the she said she was ready to sit with the she insisted. brother-in-law, probably would not be able to go with her to Washington, since

prison pen once more. No sconer had nan reached the pen than a colored girl came down the stairs, shricking at the top of her voice. She had just been sentenced in one of the courts of general sessions. Nan looked at her in

tter amazement. Suddenly she turned around to where over her face.

"Dad," she called out, "I am free, free!
Dad, do you hear? I am free!"
"You know," said Nan, on her way
uptown, "I would so like to go into all shopping. What nice things one se when you go shopping!"

panion went out for a drive in an auto-mobile. Nan said she wanted to do a

decided that after all there was no pos-sibility of getting to Washington at

for her was so dense the police were compelled to take a hand.

And it was the same at the St. Paul hotel when Nan and her father and Mr. O'Reilly arrived there. A large crowd was assembled, and they yelled themselves hoarse when they beheld Nan they beheld Nan

"And don't you know," said Nan, "I never knew how good and fresh the air felt. Oh! how glad I am to be free!" free again. day there was a regular football rush. Her lawyers got hold of her, and with her started for the door. Police Sergeant Walsh was there keeping the crowd in check. At the door stool

her gray haired father. "My child, my own little girl!" moaned the old man, as he threw his arms around his daughter's neck and kissed

From New York Sun Story of Yale Students' Slumming Tour.
"They're going to pinch the hous and the detective is tipping old Bill off said one of the flock.

"Well, I hope youse guys'll learn one "Well, I hope youse guys'll learn one thing," remarked the panhandler, with great feeling; "It's hell to be busted and on your uppers."

Professor Balley remarked that he was poor himself, and refused to stand for a touch.

From the London Spectator.

The engineers in charge of a telegraph line at Hongkong were surprised recently by the discovery that about seven miles of their cable, though it was well protected and laid underground in a concrete trough, had been severely damaged. For the greater part of the length oval holes had been bored quite through the casing down to the copper, wire itself.