EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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Sin has many tools, but a lie is a handle which fits them all.—Holmes.

PARTY AND THE BENCH.

A CONSIDERABLY distinguished citizen, in a communication to the morning paper, criticised Judge Bronaugh for appearing as a Republican candidate for circuit judge because he had formerly been a Democrat, and because, having supported Mr. Albee for the nomination for mayor, he supported Lane in preference to Williams. The point seems to be that a man once a Democrat, or who has seen fit to support a Democrat in preference to a Republican, has no right to seek nomination or election as a Republican.

This doctrine would have found favor 40 or 30 years ago, or even later, but it has gone to seed, especially in municipal and judicial elections. The question has been pretty well argued out, and The Journal is not going over the ground again, but the party plea, on behalf of all candidates under all circumstances, is too shallow and narrow for these times. The people are rising above petty, pampering party chains, and it makes little difference, it should make no difference at all, as to most offices, whether a man who now professes to be a Republican, or otherwise, has formerly, or recently, been something else, or has discriminated in his voting. Indeed, such action is creditable, for while it may possibly show malice and a desire for revenge, it far more likely shows conscientious investigation, thought and patriotic independence of sinister and enslaving control.

As to circuit judge, party should be considered very little if at all, but if considered it should be thought fair and reasonable to allow the minority party one judge out of four on our circuit court bench, and one or two out of five, if the number shall be increased, on our supreme court bench.

The office ought to be wholly nonpartisan, must in practice be so, but since there is a division of the people into parties, a good opportunity to give the minority party's candidate, if fully worthy, one seat out of several on the bench, may well be improved by all liberal-minded members of the majority party. Such an opportunity will occur next June in Department No. 2 of the circuit court.

TAXATION BY THE RAILROADS.

SINCE January last, rumors of a more or less tangible nature have been afloat that there would have to be advances in rates generally on all of the railroads to fill depleted treasuries caused by declining traffic. These rumors, which originated in Washington, were persistently circulated as though some one in official life was feeling the public pulse. It has now reached a point where, as so reliable a paper as the Wall Street Journal says, "unless plans fail there is every prospect of a general advance in rates on all traffic lines east of Chicago, which average about 15 per cent"; this action by the eastern lines is to be followed by similar action on the part of the western lines. The advance is claimed to be justified by depression in business. The Wall Street Journal very guardedly indicates what has been done and the influence which has been at work. It says:

"There is of course no authority for stating that the president or any member of his administration have approved of such advances in rates. In fact, as is clearly pointed out, there is no occasion for an advance in rates to originate in, or be sanctioned in advance, by Washington.

"However, it can be stated on the highest authority that some very prominent men in the railroad world have discussed the question of an advance in rates not only with the commission, but with the president as well.

"Railroad men of much influence have recommended to the administration that an advance in railroad rates is the sole panacea for the present railroad situation. It may also be said that these suggestions have made a deep impression on the mind of the president."

It would be well for the people to give heed to these intimations and be on their guard. The reports may or may not be justified. It might, however, be said that the people of this country are not in a humor for trifling. If this conflict between the people and the interests is to never cease as long as these transportation companies are in private hands, then there will be but one end. If the people lose confidence in the machinery of justice, or in the executive or legislative branches of the government in dealing with the carriers, the end is in sight.

Fundamentally there is no distinction between a tax levied by the government for its needs, and a transportation tax levied by a railroad for its needs. If the principle is once conceded that the railroad under the law can regulate its tax or rates solely by its requirements, the same as a city or county, then public ownership must follow.

In levying a tax for public purposes, the taxing body makes and can make no inquiry as to the ability of the taxpayer to pay. The money is required. It must be paid.

If regardless of conditions, of value of service, of ability to pay, a railroad is permitted to advance rates, then the power is too great to be left in private hands. In any other business, to advance prices in the face of falling markets or declining business would be folly. But the railroads are not to be controlled by the ordinary economic laws. They must get their income irrespective of business conditions. Mills may close, manufactories run on short time, merchants economize and thousands be thrown out of employment, but the railroads must tax to the limit what they move. No matter if for years past their business and income have grown by leaps and bounds, at the first sign of a decline, rates must be advanced, thus adding to the difficulties of those in other lines of business who have not been endowed with this power to tax.

The business interests of the northwest have had an ample demonstration as to what arbitrary advances in rates mean, as the idle mills and men so equally testify. A measure like the Fulton amendment to prevent such action is quietly pocketed by a committee packed in the interests of the railroads without a word of protest, but if these reports are true a raise in rates may be agreed on in advance of a hearing. It is difficult to believe that these things can be true, yet it would be well for shippers to be on their guard and let their wishes be known.

Much might be said of the fatuity of the railroads in pursuing this course, of the failure in results which is certain to follow, but the principle involved so overshadows all other considerations as to make such discussion at this time seem almost puerile.

ANOTHER SIGNIFICANT PROTEST.

MR. TAWNEY, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, said in opposing the four-battleship amendment that the United States was this year expending $85,000,000 more than England, $136,000,000 more than Germany, and $153,000,000 more than France—in round numbers. This includes all expenditures. To be sure, we are in some respects a greater nation than either of the others, yet this comparison shows that Democratic simplicity or Republican people-serving is more expensive than royalty.

As to the army and navy, Mr. Tawney said that to support an army of 52,000 men and a navy of 42,000 men, we will spend this year only $66,641,000 less than England with an army of 204,300 men and a navy of 129,000 men; and that we are spending $2,683,000 more than France, with an army of 550,000 men and a navy of 56,285 men. Of course our men are better paid, and should be, but do we need them in these employments?

Mr. Tawney with whom we are pleased to agree on this occasion, said that great appropriations for an army and navy were "not intended and could not be justified upon the ground that they are necessary to satisfy an ambition to compete with other nations in time of peace in size or number of fighting machines." He argued that our prestige of power did not rest on the army and navy, but on 80,000,000 patriotic people, "who should not be taught to rely on a standing army and navy large enough to compete with those of the world. If there is any reason to apprehend war, it has been withheld from congress. The geographic isolation of the United States is a more valuable means of defense than all the navies we could build."

This is a healthy sentiment, that we hope to see spread and grow in strength, until congress will abandon this policy of increasing the army and building up an immense navy, merely, as it seems, to be in fashion with other great powers.

ROOSEVELT A POSSIBILITY YET.

IN SPITE of the great apparent lead of Taft, and the strong probability, at the present time, of his nomination on the first or a very early ballot, this might not happen; he might lack some votes that would never come to him, and then—

Then is it not quite probable that Senator Bourne's prefigured program would be carried out—that there would and could be no concentration on any other candidate; that after several, perhaps many vain ballots, Taft not gaining and his delegates not going over to any other favorite son or dark horse, some inspiring delegate, at the psychological moment, should rise and in fervid speech declare that there was but one thing to do, namely, to nominate Roosevelt?

Suppose then that the convention, partly with hot-headed and impulsive enthusiasm, partly through cool pre-calculation on the part of some, should unanimously nominate Roosevelt; should perfunctorily hurry through with the nomination of a vice-president, and adjourn? What could Roosevelt do but accept? How would or could he decline?

It is quite within the range of possibilities that this will happen, improbable though it may be.

If, as reported, Senator Bourne is working in behalf of La Follette, perhaps as a second choice if Roosevelt is not nominated, he shows that he is serving those who elected him—the people.

That "Democratic-Populistic-Socialistic" invention, Statement No. 1, seems to have been approved by the people.

Another incipient machine has been smashed in Multnomah county. Next.

O well, Representative Ellis, if nominated, can't well do any less in the future than he has in the past.

Letters From the People

Not Injure Public Schools.

Portland, Or., April 16.—To the Editor of The Journal—In answer to the communication of Fred E. Harrison of Brownsville, printed in your issue of the 14th inst., permit me to say that Mr. Harrison has quoted figures which are altogether misleading. He tells us that there are 157,509 children of "school age" in the state, and that during the last school year they received only $247,189 state aid, or an average of $1.57 each. The truth is that out of the above mentioned number of children of "school age" 102,662 were actually enrolled. They received an average of $2.40 from the state, and not $1.57, as Mr. Harrison states.

If Mr. Harrison would examine the school laws he would find that there is a county school tax and that the districts are allowed to impose special school taxes on themselves. The truth is that the $247,189 which Mr. Harrison quotes is only a small part of the money received by the common schools. The total for the last school year was $2,631,825.57, or an average expenditure of $25.63 per pupil.

The university gets, roughly, $5,000 per year from the irreducible school fund. If any comparison at all is fair, it should be between the $247,189 and the $5,000, or between the $2,631,825.57 and the $125,000 which the university is asking for, plus an approximate $12,000 which the university receives from other sources.

The university is a state institution, and like all other state institutions its principal income must be from state taxation; whereas the common schools derive their principal income from county and district taxes.

In making this fight which we are making for the passage of the university appropriation bill, we have no desire to build up the institution at the expense of the common schools or high schools; on the contrary we believe that a good university means a good public school system. I wish to call Mr. Harrison's attention to the fact that the friends of the University of Oregon in the state legislature have always been the friends of the common schools and high schools. The excellent high school laws which are now on our statute books were put there by the very men who, while in the legislature, made a fight for increased appropriations for the State university. The law which raised the county tax levy from $6 to $7 per pupil was fathered by Representative Edwards of Lane county, who is a friend not only of the university, but of all public schools. It is a matter of record that the men who fought the increase in the public school bill were the ones who were the bitterest in their opposition to the university bill. The same thing is true during the present campaign. The men who are now fighting the university bill represent a type of men who always go to school elections and vote against taxes for school purposes. They are "firninst" everything and everybody.

All this talk about the university being built up at the expense of the common schools is humbug.

C. N. M'ARTHUR.

Help the Motorman.

Portland, April 14.—To the Editor of The Journal—It seems to me that the public would try to help a motorman a little, when waiting for a car in the night, by standing near the track instead of waiting until the car is about ready to cross the crosswalk and then stepping out. The majority of the people wait in the shadow until the car is just about to cross the crosswalk, and then they step out where they can be seen, the result is that the motorman cannot bring his car to a stop until he is clear beyond the crossing. Then the party says hard things about him, when he is in nowise to blame. Some of them, let us hope it is of the male sex only, I have known to roundly curse a motorman for running by the crosswalk. If the people in general would stand close to the track until the car gets within 100 feet of them, and they could have time to step back out of the way, then the motorman could have a chance to bring his car to a stop on the crosswalk.

AN EX-MOTORMAN.

This Date in History.

1156—Anjou, a province in western France, taken by Henry II of England.

1793—First newspaper in what is now the province of Ontario, issued at Newark (Niagara.)

1794—Earl Camden, chancellor of England, died.

1817—George Henry Lowes, writer and philosopher, born. Died November 30, 1878.

1859—William T. Jerome, district attorney of New York, born.

1861—Confederates seized Harper's ferry.

1874—Body of Livingstone, the explorer, interred in Westminster Abbey.

1888—Roscoe Conkling died. Born October 30, 1829.

Shower of Fish in Australia.

From the London Globe.

In a communication to the Royal society of Queensland Douglas Ogilby records the occurrence of a shower of fishes which fell in Brisbane during a severe hailstorm on October 7 last.

They were identified as the species known as the trout gudgeon (Krefftius adspersus). Such showers of small fish are not unknown in other parts of the world. Sometimes after a heavy rain they are found swimming about in pools formed on the surface of the fields.

The explanation is that the waters of a pond or lake have been drawn up into the clouds by a whirlwind carrying some of the smaller fry with them. These latter, of course, promptly descend again in the rain.

The Liquor Traffic

From Governor Hanley's Speech at the Indiana Republican States Convention.

Personally, I have seen so much of the evils of the traffic in the last four years, so much of its economic waste, so much of its physical ruin, so much of its mental blight, so much of its tears and heartache, that I have come to regard the business as one that must be held and controlled by strong and effective laws. I bear no malice towards those engaged in the business, but I hate the traffic. I hate its every phase. I hate it for its intolerance. I hate it for its arrogance. I hate it for its hypocrisy. I hate it for its cant and craft and false pretenses. I hate it for its commercialism. I hate it for its avarice. I hate it for its sordid love of gain at any price. I hate it for its domination in politics. I hate it for its corrupting influence in civic affairs. I hate it for its incessant effort to debauch the suffrage of the country; for the cowards it makes of public men. I hate it for its utter disregard of law. I hate it for its ruthless trampling of the solemn compact of the state constitution. I hate it for the lead it straps to labor's back; for the palsied hand it gives to toil; for its wounds to genius; for the tragedies of its might have beens. I hate it for the human wrecks it has caused. I hate it for the almshouses it peoples; for the prisons it fills; for the insanity it begets; for its countless graves in potter's fields. I hate it for the mental ruin it imposes on its victims; for its spiritual blight; for its moral degradation. I hate it for the crimes it has committed. I hate it for the homes it has destroyed. I hate it for the hearts it has broken. I hate it for the malice it has planted in the hearts of men; for its poison, for its bitterness, for the dead sea fruit with which it starves their souls.

I hate it for the grief it causes womanhood—the scalding tears, the hopes deferred, the strangled aspirations, its burdens of want and care.

I hate it for its heartless cruelty to the aged, the infirm and the helpless; for the shadow it throws upon the lives of children; for its monstrous injustice to blameless little ones.

I hate it as virtue hates vice, as truth hates error, as righteousness hates sin, as justice hates wrong, as liberty hates tyranny, as freedom hates oppression.

I hate it as Abraham Lincoln hated slavery. And as he sometimes saw in prophetic vision the end of slavery and the coming of the time when the sun should shine and the rain should fall upon no slave in the republic, so I sometimes seem to see the end of this unholy traffic; the coming of the time when, if it does not wholly cease to be, it shall find no safe habitation anywhere beneath Old Glory's stainless stare.

AT THE THEATRES

Musical Play at Heilig Tonight.

The attraction at the Heilig theatre, Fourteenth and Washington streets, tonight at 8:15 o'clock, will be the last performance of the charming young actress, Florence Gear, in the musical play, "Cupid at Vassar." Seats are now selling at the box office of the theatre. Phones, Main 1 and A 1122.

Seat Sale Monday at Heilig.

Beginning next Wednesday night, April 22, and continuing the following three nights with special-price matinee Saturday, the attraction at the Heilig theatre, Fourteenth and Washington streets, will be the tuneful musical play, "The District Leader." The advance sale will open next Monday morning, April 20, at the box office of the theatre.

"Florodora" Tomorrow.

Remember that "Florodora" will be repeated at the Marquam tomorrow (Sunday) by the San Francisco opera company. The engagement has been extended by Manager Healy owing to the many requests from people who have been unable to attend the theatre this week. "Florodora" has never before been given at popular prices and this is an opportunity to see the world famous musical comedy which no one wants to overlook.

"La Belle Marie" Tonight.

The hit of the week in theatrical circles is the offering that the Allen company is making at the Lyric in "La Belle Marie."

Adventures of Miss Brown.

Those who enjoyed "Charley's Aunt" recently at the Baker, will again laugh at "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown," which opens tomorrow matinee and runs all next week. It is a screaming farce comedy, in which Mr. Alison, who is Captain Courtney in the British army, is obliged to disguise himself as a young woman and enter a select young ladies' seminary.

"The Eternal City" Tonight.

The Baker stock company will give the closing performance of the powerful Hall Caine play, "The Eternal City," which has been attracting the usual large crowds all week. The scenes of this magnificent drama are laid in Rome, and among other personages the pope is introduced. Mr. Alison plays Rossi, the people's idol, and Miss Louise Kent is Roma, daughter of the prime minister. The scenery is magnificent.

Last Performance.

"A Hoosier Daisy" will be played at the Star theatre tonight for the last time by the French stock company. This is a four-act comedy-drama with the scenes laid in Indiana. Seats can be reserved by telephone.

Superior Vaudeville.

Vaudeville patrons have been talking this week about the Doria opera trio at the Grand, for this is the best vocal act that has been boked for Portland by Sullivan & Considine. In addition to these there is Gladys Van, the singing comedienne; Cantor and Curtis, dancers; Odel and Kinley, comedians, and a long list of others.

Richard Harding Davis' Birthday.

Richard Harding Davis, the well known novelist and playwright, was born in Philadelphia, April 18, 1864. His mother was the late Rebecca Harding Davis, who was also prominent as a novelist. Mr. Davis received his education at Lehigh and Johns Hopkins universities. Upon his graduation from the last-named institution, he took up newspaper work as a reporter on a Philadelphia paper. He continued his work as a reporter and special writer until 1890, when he became editor of Harper's Weekly. In 1892 he resigned that position to devote several years to travel and special writing, in the course of which he attended the coronation of the present czar, at Moscow, in 1896, and acted as special correspondent of the London Times in the war between Greece and Turkey. He attained fame as a war correspondent during the conflict between the United States and Spain and later in the Russo-Japanese war. Beginning with his early short stories of "Van Bibber," Mr. Davis has written a long list of successful novels and also several farces that met with popularity.

Stevenson on the Columbia.

Irrigon, Or., April 9.—To the Editor of The Journal—Will you please answer in The Journal what population has Stevenson, Washington, and how far is it from Portland? SUBSCRIBER.

Stevenson is about 45 miles from Portland. Its population is about 400.

Governor N. B. Broward of Florida has announced his candidacy for the United States senate at the coming Democratic primaries. His four-year term as governor of the state will expire next January.

JAPANESE LABOR TROUBLES

By Frederic J. Haskin.

Copyright, 1908, by Frederic J. Haskin.

Yokohama—While nearly all countries have had labor troubles and strikes at one time or another, Japan is the only place where the judges of the courts have refused to try cases until the government agreed to meet their demand for higher pay. While such arbitrary proceedings may appear undignified to legal gentlemen of other lands, the necessity for recourse to drastic measures is expained by the statement that prior to their strike the judges received only $1 a day. The postmen were getting only $5 a month, and when their petition for an increase was ignored, they quickly brought the government to terms by refusing to deliver the mail. The policemen were the next to make peremptory demands for more salary, and they were equally successful in their strike.

A noticeable feature of strikes in Japan is that they nearly always succeed. This is due, in large measure, to the destructiveness of the lower classes when they are aroused. No matter what the grievance may be, or how fair the prospects of a settlement, the strikers have a tendency to first destroy property and then begin their peace talk. They seem to feel that their case will receive more consideration if they make an exhibition of viciousness. On this account, when a misunderstanding comes up, prompt settlement or immediate protection from the police is necessary.

An enraged mob of Japanese workmen will smash what belongs to the government as readily as if it were private property and sometimes without any justification whatsoever. About 3,000 men were employed at one place near Yokohama to do a particular piece of work. As the job neared completion it naturally became necessary to cut down the force. The first lot of men to go were given three days' extra wages. When it became necessary to let out another lot of 400 a protest was made on the ground that the notice was not sufficient. Although the objection was not at all reasonable, an allowance of five days' extra pay was made merely for the purpose of keeping the peace. However, it developed that the insufficiency of notice was not the real cause of complaint. The men simply did not want to give up their jobs. Having been put on the pay rolls they objected to being taken off, no matter whether they were still needed or not. Before the police could be summond from Yokohama a nasty row was in progress. The mob not only fired valuable buildings, but raided a government boat and smashed the engines.

Strike at Copper Mines.

The outbreak at the Besshi copper mines was still more disastrous. The strikers burned all the buildings in the vicinity except the hospital, the school and the laborers' quarters. They tore up five miles of railway track, and set the mine on fire. The manager of the company was beaten and left for dead. The rioters armed themselves with guns and ammunition from the magazine of the mine, then started out to overrun the country. They organized themselves in regular military fashion, blowing trumpets and giving orders by means of cipher codes and signal flags. It required three companies of soldiers to round them up, and before they were brought to bay their depredations caused a property loss of more than $400,000.

Trouble with Japanese laboring classes, however, begins long before the strike stage, as there is never any peace from the time the relation of employer and employe is entered into. The Japanese laborer or servant takes a holiday whenever he is so disposed, and he will quit the service of an employer without notice. Responsibility to his work is a quality which he does not possess. One street railway line in Tokio employes 700 motormen and conductors. On a rainy day these jobs are not at all pleasant and the Japanese trait of independence is shown in the fact that a stormy day means a short supply of labor. On one bad day recently 300 of the 700 men failed to show up, notwithstanding the inevitable fact that the worse the day, the greater the traffic.

One of the highest authorities on Japanese economic questions is F. Schroeder, editor of the Eastern World of Yokohama. Mr. Schroeder has lived in Japan for more than a quarter of a century, and is happily married to a Japanese woman. He has been a close student of labor conditions in this country. He says:

"Suppose one is the head of a household and has to refurnish his home. He goes to a furniture-maker's shop, agrees upon the terms and makes a contract. He asks when the job will be finished. In 10 days. That is too long as he is in a hurry. It will have to be done in three or four days or not at all. The little shopkeeper cannot understand why he should be in a rush simply because his customer is in a hurry. There are no near prospects of the collapse of the universe, and there is an endless succession of tomorrows to draw upon. Therefore, why should any one be in a hurry? He decides that it probably is some foreign whim that must be humored and replies that the work can be finished in four days at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Building a House.

"The four days pass and the work is not yet delivered. A messenger brings back word that it will be sent that afternoon at 3 o'clock. An hour later a boy comes to say that it will be delivered the next morning without fail. And thus two or three more days go by. Finally the householder finds that his contractor knows nothing about the work he professes to carry on, and that he is not only unable to deliver the goods, but has not even started the work. In explanation a catalogue of distressing family afflictions is given, one or the other of which has befallen him or his workmen so that nothing whatever can be done at the moment. But in two or three days more the job will be finished. There is no use to hunt up some other philosopher in the same trade, as it would be but to go through the same experience again. The trade has its laws to which those who want to get things done must bow.

"It is a fallacy that Japan has an abundance of skilled and cheap labor. The employer here is always more or less at the mercy of his employes and must consult their convenience, not his. References of character from former employers are unknown. If a man says he is a carpenter, a blacksmith, a painter or a printer, that he understands everything in his trade and that he wants so much per month, the employer must take him at his own valuation and later find out what he can or cannot do.

Sober Workmen.

"The virtues of the Japanese workman are that he is sober, polite and cleanly. A way to carry on work with him in a more or less satisfactory manner can be found. He cannot understand why his employer should work himself into a passion merely because a workman spoils material or ruins a whole job. Neither can he account for impatience when a task is not finished on time. To him 'tomorrow' has little or no significance; tomorrow or any succession of tomorrows is just as good as today. If he does a job wrong, or spoils it, he is with the utmost good temper ready and willing to do it all over again, three or four times if necessary, provided his pay goes on. To him foreigners are strange beings who have rare ideas and inaccountable whims which are very difficult to understand. Neither does he understand how any loss or annoyance his employer may suffer can concern him. He regards any show of temper or impatience on the part of his master as a piece of vulgarity and ill-breeding of which no gentleman should be guilty.

No Show of Gratitude.

"In a word, the Japanese laborer can be neither driven nor led. Considerate treatment and an active interest in his welfare never evoke a show of gratitude or cause more pleasant relations. There is a permanent state of passive resistance and resentment of the fact that the master earns more than his man. Therefore, the Japanese artisan, whether he works on the premises for fixed wages or is employed outside, always looks upon his employer as a hostile force to which an unkind Providence has delivered him. He looks upon it as a duty to do as little as possible, and to do that little in a way most convenient to himself.

"There is no competition in the supply of skilled labor in any branch of trade or industry, and consequently no incentive to improve. Work is frequently delayed or stopped for want of hands able and willing to do it. All through Japan there is an annual waste of many millions of dollars in time, spoiled material and neglected tools and machinery. All arguments to prevent this waste are useless, and there is serious doubt whether they are even understood. The value of all that is ruined, wasted and thrown away every year is probably more than the total amount of national and municipal taxation. Those who might remedy this sad state of affairs seem unable or unwilling to inaugurate an apprentice system which would afford a course of systematic training and produce genuinely skilled labor.

"No matter how the figures of exports and imports may increase, and no matter how many such desperate and fallacious financial expedients as monopoly mongering are undertaken, Japan will always be out at the elbows and down at the heels."

WAVE OF CRIME ON IN GREAT BRITAIN

Judges, Aroused by Murder and Robbery With Violence, Apply the Lash.

London, April 17.—For some time past there has been quite an epidemic of crime over almost the whole United Kingdom. It is with quite a thrill of horror that one casts his mind back only over the last 12 months or so to recall the abnormal number of brutal crimes that have been committed, murders and cowardly and unprovoked assaults, for the purpose of robbery. But what is most appalling of all are the number of cases in which the criminal has escaped justice.

It is, however, highway robberies, accompanied by serious assaults, many of them committed in broad daylight, that I am now referring to more particularly. The judges of assize would seem to be becoming alive none too soon to the seriousness of the situation and as to how much rests upon them to suppress, if possible, a reappearance of the robber who lies in ambush for an unsuspecting victim, and have begun to blend stern sentences of imprisonment with the administration of the cat-o'-nine-tails. The latest cases this week were at the Glamorgan assizes, where Justice Lawrence has been ordering the cat more than has been done for years. He has sentenced a footpad to seven years' penal servitude and 20 lashes, and other sentences are seven years' penal servitude with 12 lashes, two to five years' penal servitude each with 12 lashes, 12 months' hard labor with 15 lashes, 12 months' hard labor with 12 lashes, nine months' hard labor with 12 lashes.

The Humanitarian league is up in arms. It denies that the cat has done more than anything else to suppress robbery with violence. In London, however, there are judges and others who say that garrotting was stamped out in London and the corner man annihilated in Liverpool by the lash. Some years ago Liverpool was infested by a band of dangerous criminals, whose depredations and brutality alarmed the people. Justice Day, known as "the flogging judge," was sent to the assizes and he commenced the system of lashing criminals. It is supposed that he frightened the Lancashire "Hooligans" out of existence, but the Humanitarian league denies this. It says that garrotting was brought to an end as a serious danger before the house of commons in a fit of panic, due to one of its own members having been garrotted, resorted to legislation. It quotes Mr. Asquith, who once said garrotting was put down without a resort to the lash by the fearless administration of the existing criminal law.

On the other hand, Justice Darling, Montague Crackenthorpe, Lord Norton and Justice Lawrence affirm that garrotting was stamped out in London, Liverpool, Manchester and other great towns by the unsparing use of the lash.

The Humanitarian league is ready with what it calls overwhelming refutation of the sophistries of the modern "flagello maniac," and this seems to be one of its principal arguments against the revival of the lash. It is the working men who alone would be sentenced to be flogged with the "cat" or birch by those who would have the administration of such a law, for high placed offenders would be so repugnant to public feeling that juries in such cases would often refuse to convict. But surely it is a long time since high placed offenders were guilty of robbery with violence. Robin Hood, like Queen Anne, is dead.

COLLEGE PRESIDENT TO JOIN RAPID SET

Will Catch Boys Who Disobey Rules by Traveling With Them.

Sharon, Pa., April 17.—Having decided that the only way to catch those who are traveling along paths of dalliance is to take a trip on them yourself, Dr. F. C. Ketler, president of Grove City college, has announced a program that is causing considerable uneasiness among the students at his institution.

During the coming term, Dr. Ketler announces, cigarette smokers, pool-players and midnight loafers are apt to run across him almost any time. He is going to be "one of the boys" and go where the "boys" go. He says, however, that the students he meets on his late rambles will be sent home and that the number of "the boys" will grow less until he is the only one left.

RICH MIDDY TRIES TO FORCE HIS EXPULSION

Stays Away From Naval Academy — Wants to Enjoy His $500,000.

Annapolis, Md., April 17.—To force his own expulsion from the Naval academy, so he can enjoy a $500,000 fortune he has inherited, Midshipman G. W. Quale violated the rules by staying away from the academy for several days.

Quale's act is said to be unprecedented at Annapolis. He went to his home at Silver Springs, New York, several days ago, and when he returned was placed under arrest. He will be court-martialed and probably dismissed. He is a member of the second class.

Chehalis Clear of Diphtheria.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Chehalis, Wash., April 18.—The diphtheria quarantine that has been maintained at a number of Chehalis homes has been lifted, the disease having wholly disappeared.

Small Change

Let the people rule.

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By the way, hurrah for Henson.

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Several doubtless wish they hadn't run.

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Now can the winner beat Chamberlain?

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Look pleasant and be happy; rain was needed.

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Let it be considered that the better men won.

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Now will the defeated ones begin to think of knives?

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It will be Easter tomorrow just the same if it rains.

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The weather gods are insensible to wishes or prayers.

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Better lay aside politics and go to church tomorrow.

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The spring has come; the earth rejoices; rejoice ye.

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Now Senator Fulton can go back and attend to business.

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Hold-up artists may not be quite so audacious hereafter.

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It seems to be conceded that Chamberlain was nominated.

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It is well that it doesn't come every year—election, not Easter.

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We hope it will be bright tomorrow, but that won't do any good.

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Lent is over, but it isn't everybody who can repay what they have borrowed.

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Think what a lot of worry, responsibility and expense the defeated candidates have escaped.

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Governor Johnson is distrusted for some of the friends he seems to have—but this may not be his fault.

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Candidates for congress are all in favor of deep water. But not of the kind some of them were in at the primaries.

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Within the next few days the exchange editor will read about 100 times: "The election passed off quietly."

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Now good Democratic candidates should come out in every legislative district where there is no Statement No. 1 candidate.

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We suppose campaigners will be telling the people next what a great thing it was for them that the currency was reformed by the Aldrich bill.

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Terrible times, truly, when a large proportion of the Republicans of the state also become "Democratic-Prohibition-Socialist-Populist" voters.

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The Journal has received an appeal for support in behalf of Governor Johnson, but what's the use? Johnson is a very good man and worthy of much praise, but efforts to nominate him for president this year will be vain.

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Detroit News: Harriman may own a line around the world in time, but it is not long hence that he will be a single, undistinguished passenger in an ancient ferry that has moved across a dark river since the first man laid aside his schemes and slept.

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The Pendleton Tribune says that whoever or whatever Republicans are nominated, even "yellow dogs," it "will be found in the center of the firing line, shoulder to shoulder with the staunch men who have so long and successfully fought the party battles. It will be where the smoke of battle will roll thickest," etc. This sort of stale gush is rather-rare these days.

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It is said that the Duc de Chaulnes and his bride were welcomed home on their arrival by a small army of creditors and bill collectors, demanding payment for almost everything imaginable. If she had been a Gould or a Vanderbilt it would not have been so bad, but with only that pittance of $300,000, the couple may have to return soon and live on papa.

Oregon Sidelights

Falls City's registration is 422 as against 272 two years ago.

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Hundreds of acres of potatoes have been planted around Hermiston.

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A. Smythe & Son of Gilliam county are shearing 40,000 sheep, 2,000 a day.

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A La Grande man has shipped 26 carloads of potatoes this spring to Missouri and Kansas.

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An oil derrick is being erected on Ramsey creek, west of Dufur, where oil will be drilled for.

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C. G. Davis, who lives near Corvallis, has a Clydeshires colt that when two weeks less than 2 years old weighed 1,765 pounds.

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Lumber is being hauled from Corvallis for use in building a steamboat in course of construction on the Willamette four miles south of that town.

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A Silverton booze vendor and the town marshal were fined $50 and costs, amounting to $150 each, in circuit court, the latter for neglecting to serve a summons.

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Lands are selling rapidly around Echo, and where crops have been put in on the new land, the conditions are very promising. Potatoes will be raised on a large scale, and many small fruits have been set out, all looking especially fine.

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Eugene Register: Now that the cherry, pear, prune and plum trees are in full bloom, the bees are busy getting in their work. There is an excellent prospect for fruit. The frosts of last week have not hurt the peaches which were then in full bloom.

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About 200 voters in Clatskanie precinct received an empty envelope in the down mail one morning, says the Chief. Some ambitious candidate was probably pretty mad when he discovered he had played a joke on himself at this crucial period in his office-seeking campaign.

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While on the way to the cemetery to attend the burial of his 16-year-old daughter, who had died of pneumonia, Fred Stockley, a farmer living near The Dalles, was attacked with the disease and both he and his 15-year-old son, attacked later are hovering between life and death.

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A man down from the Indiana mine reports an unusual amount of snow in the mountains, says the North Powder News. Last April where he found two feet of the beautiful, he now finds five feet, packed hard. This promises well for irrigation as well as mining purposes.

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The Silverton Appeal says that comparatively few growers around there have abandoned the hop industry. It is estimated that there were approximately 1,500 acres of hops in the vicinity of Silverton last year, and of this number possibly 150 acres have been plowed under and the soil will be used for other purposes.

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East Oregonian: Umatilla county always loses two or three wheat crops and lamb crops (in the Associated Press dispatches) and then raises 6,000,000 bushels of wheat and 100 per cent of lambs. If she could just raise all the lambs and wheat that the Associated Press destroys by drought, freezes and washouts each year, there would not be room in the county to handle the increase.