

THE PORTLAND JOURNAL
ALFRED S. BOWEN
JOURNAL PRINTING CO., Proprietors.
Eastern Representative: ALBERT H. HASSIDY, 24 Third St., N. Y.
THE INDEPENDENT AFTERNOON PAPER OF OREGON.
Goodough Building, Fifth and Yamhill Sts.
Entered as Second-Class Mail Matter at Postoffice, Portland, Or.
TELEPHONES:
Business Office: Oregon Main 900; Columbia 705
Editorial Rooms: Oregon Main 250
Terms by Carrier or Mail:
THE JOURNAL, one year \$10.00
THE JOURNAL, six months \$5.00
THE JOURNAL, three months \$2.50
THE JOURNAL, by mail, per year \$10.00
THE JOURNAL, by mail, 4 months \$3.00

CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
If city subscribers fail to secure their paper they will confer a favor if they will call up Main 900 and enter their complaints.

PORTLAND, ORE., JUNE 14, 1902

A PHASE OF STRIKES.
In the discussion of strike issues, there is one phase that usually does not occur to the average person.

One of the principles that govern the movement for shorter hours for laborers is this contention: A man will do more work in a year, if employed at manual labor, if he be employed only eight hours, than if he be employed 10. This has become almost a settled rule, accepted without dispute, and so generally conceded that in many trades the shorter day has been granted without hesitation during later years.

There is one limitation to the application of this rule. In the uses of machinery, the shorter day will not always bring the same industrial results. In the cases of the operation of machines that require speed according to the skill of the tender, the rule finds full application. But in the cases of machines that run at a given speed and in the operation of which the tender works absolutely according to the possibilities of speed as determined by the demanded gearing, the rule does not apply. In those cases, the shorter hour day lessens the output.

Let the Mergenthaler type-setting machine be taken as an illustration of the first class of machines cited. The skill of the operator determines the larger or smaller quantity of matter set upon it, the same machine being capable of more or less, as the operator is fast or slow.

Let the machine used for pegging shoes be taken as an illustration of the second class cited. In that case the operator stands there as an automaton, being governed entirely by the speed at which the machine is geared to run by the foreman. He must have merely skill enough to keep the mechanism going at a given rate of speed, and he makes neither more or less as he is skillful or lacking, after the certain set requirement be attained.

These facts have important bearing upon the question of hours of labor. The laborer in a certain line of manufacture asks, perhaps, that he be given a shorter day, and his employer in considering his request must be governed by the conditions obtained in other cities from which he must compete. If the latter work 10 hours, and if the product be such as comes from machines of the second class cited, then he cannot grant their demand, if he continue in business.

It but illustrates this truth which all fair-minded persons will accept in considering strike matters: Final and complete settlement of labor troubles can come only through infinite patience and the delicate adjustment of all parts of the industrial system in all parts of the country. Portland should take these things into consideration at the present time.

THE GEER VOTE.
There is something humorous in the laborious effort to show that the vote for Governor Geer doesn't mean anything at all. The law was procured by the present dynasty with the expectation that if it failed of its purpose to enthrone itself it would use the law to defeat, if possible, any candidate but its own for United States Senator. It was a fine scheme for that contingency, but now the invention has turned to plague the inventor. It is quite true, as said, that "the law was not made for a condition of this kind."

The law cannot and was never supposed to have any legal binding force. It is addressed solely to the moral sense of the Legislature. It was argued that that body would not disregard the choice of the people expressed at the polls, and proof was drawn from the electoral system of choosing the President, where the vote of the Presidential elector rests solely upon a moral and not at all upon a legal basis. As it turns out, the authors of the law never meant themselves to be bound by it.

It is claimed now that the law providing for nomination by petition was meant only to provide for independent nominations, and that Mr. Geer has no standing as a Republican Candidate. But the Republican convention had the opportunity to make a regular nomination. It did not do so, because none of the candidates ventured to submit their claims to the people. They had a surer

thing, they thought, with the Legislature. And if it be conceded that Mr. Geer has standing only as an independent candidate, it was as an independent Republican candidate, and he got all the Republican votes.

It may be that the vote is a farce. But it is a farce of their own getting up. "Is there nobody," we are asked, "among the Republicans of Oregon, who wants Mr. Fulton?" Doubtless there are, but he did not give them an opportunity to say so.

In the meantime, people will watch the comedy. Its humorous side will tend to relieve the tedium of the long, sunny summer days.

THE DARK HORSE.

The Senatorial situation is still cloudy. Mr. Simon was put out of the fight, now the fire is concentrated on Mr. Geer. He will also be effaced if the ring can do it. But all effort was not only to put these gentlemen out, but to put some other gentleman in. Is it Mr. Fulton, or is it Mr. Scott? The oracle is silent.

Are Mr. Fulton and Mr. Scott agreed together? Or are they waiting till all rivals shall be eliminated to contest with each other the coveted seat? Or is there still a nearer one and a dearer one to Mr. Mitchell, who lays low and bides his time?

These questions bring speculations. There be plots deep if not dangerous. The mine that is laid is not ready yet to spring. Silence reigns supreme except for those morning blasts meant to frighten the souls of fearful adversaries.

There is really, however, no use for the mystery. If the ring's candidate is already chosen, it is useless pain to keep the people in suspense. The ring's announcement should be made.

The true explanation of the mystery is perhaps found in the efficacy of the Dark Horse. He has been the winner at least four times. Mr. Dolph was elected in 1882 in a sudden spurt at the very last moment of the session, without having been a known candidate before. Then when Mr. Hirsch, the caucus nominee, failed in 1888, Mr. Mitchell got under the wire at the special session with Democratic jockeying. Then in 1895, when the clock was striking the hour, the favorite Dolph lost the race to George McBride, who, within 10 minutes, had changed from a dark horse to United States Senator.

Again, four years ago, when the contestants had worn themselves out, Mr. Simon, who had not been a candidate, proved the rule and was elected. At the last session, while Mr. Corbett and Mr. McBride were making the track hot, to one who had been grooming himself for the critical moment burst over the mark with not a second to spare, and Mr. Mitchell once more demonstrated the power of darkness on the Senatorial track.

With these examples, the ring candidate will probably keep out of the race until at least it is certain that no other candidate can be elected, and then we shall have the triumph of another Dark Horse.

THE BEEF TRUST.

The suits against the beef trust will come to nothing. The difficulty of judicial inquiry and appropriate relief is inherent in the nature of the subject. It is not against the law to raise the price of a commodity, but only to enter into an agreement or conspiracy to do so. Such a conspiracy is impossible to prove by explicit evidence for unlawful conspiracies do not reduce themselves to written terms or furnish to the world evidence against themselves. In fact the members of the combination may operate understandingly with each other without affording any express proof thereof. The overt act of marking up beef simultaneously falls short of establishing the fact of conspiracy with that certainty required in judicial proceedings. It is no more unlawful to raise the price than to lower them, and both methods are used to create the trust. There have been preliminary injunctions granted against the conspirators, but without appreciable influence on the prices. The trusts continue business without supervision, and do not withdraw from the market.

The remedy must be found elsewhere. That the tariff on beef cattle and slaughtered meats helps the trust there is no question. Mexican cattle and Canadian meat are excluded. This tariff is ostensibly in the interest of American cattlemen, but it will do them no good, for the trust once solidly established controls buying as well as selling prices. Courts cannot fix prices, and even were evidence forthcoming to establish unlawful combinations the judicial machinery is not fitted for that constant supervision and control that would make a judicial decree effective. There is nothing left to do but to take away the aid which the law gives to the trusts.

was employed on a contingent fee. This merely illustrates what we have before written, that the Attorney-General's office is not only useless, but a positive detriment. Let it be abolished.

Some heated debate has been had whether Cuban reciprocity was in the interest of the sugar trust. As Mr. Haver-meyer, of the trust, has contributed \$2000 in aid of the reciprocity bill we may assume that he knows what he wants, and that his contribution was not for eleemosynary purposes.

The Republican platform declared for flat salaries—that is, against the fee system. The Democrats did the same thing. The Governor-elect made his canvass on this issue. With all these concurring, the question would seem to be taken out of the realm of debate. But it is still debated. It is time to move the previous question.

Now comes the Troy, N. Y., Times and claims the election of Mr. Furnish is an endorsement of the Administration's policy in the Philippines. Since Mr. Furnish was not elected, the logic of the Times is turned vice versa, not to say topsy-turvy.

Morgan having monopolized the Atlantic is now negotiating with the Japs to begin operations in the Pacific. He has an option on Senator Mitchell's railroad to the planet Mars, and will defeat the completion of any more Martian canals.

The avalanche of Eastern editorials to the effect that Mr. Chamberlain's election does not have anything to do with the Philippine question is flattering to the prevision of The Journal, which took the same view before the election.

The morning strategist wants the troops recalled and a reward of from \$5000 to \$2000 offered for the capture of the convicts. It would seem that such a public-spirited institution ought to be willing to do the job without a reward.

Mr. Bigelow, the military critic, having demolished all the strategists of the Civil War, is now conducting the campaign against the convicts. Like Job's warhorse, he snuffs the battle from afar.

Washington is having her trouble also with an escaped murderer. Underwood, the murderer of his babe, eludes his pursuers with as much ingenuity as our own fugitives.

It is unconstitutional to repeal an unconstitutional law. The Constitution is unconstitutional.

Her Mere Tip.

"It seemed to me," said Mr. Billtops, "that I had never known a drawer to stick so in all my experience. I got hold of both handles squarely and fairly, braced my knees against the next drawer under that one, and pulled as hard as I could and couldn't budge it."

"Then I tried to work it out, pulling first at one end and then at the other. I could start either end a little, but that's all; I'd get about half an inch on it, and that's all I could get. Then I tried pulling on it the way you do on car windows when they stick, but it was no use; couldn't move it. After that I tried the straight pull on it again. I did joggle some things off the top of it and then I was meditating on going for the ax when Mrs. Billtops, passing the door, looked in. "Is the drawer locked, Era?" she said. "And by jiminy hoe-sakes, the drawer was locked. The key was in the lock, and somebody, I or somebody, had some time or other turned it, and it had never occurred to me to try it now. In fact, I never thought anything about the key, or the lock at all, one way or the other; but when I had turned that key, the drawer opened just as easy. And I made up my mind that hereafter the first thing I should always do when I came across a bureau drawer that stuck would be to see if it wasn't locked." S.

FAME'S PATHWAY.

President Roosevelt shaves himself every day. President Palma may soon discover that he has a congress on his hands. Mrs. Hay is busily engaged in fixing up a code of etiquette for official Washington.

They do not pretend that anybody will play horse over in Ohio with Senator Mark Hanna. W. F. Sheehan is now fighting Tammany's wigwam. There's trouble all around.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale indorses the Lord's Prayer in the most unqualified manner. Mr. Croker says he regrets Mr. Nixon's retirement, and possibly he does—in his own peculiar way.

Sign of the Hat.

The man whose hat fits him exactly, and is set square and straight on his head, is nearly always an orderly, deliberate man, regular in his habits, but very often commonplace as regards mental attainments.

Men of large mental powers, thinkers and philosophers affect hats a trifle too large for them. They are men of large ideal, and their big hats will often be found in conjunction with loose, easy-fitting clothes, for in this, as in other matters, the body reflects the mind.

It is pretty safe to distrust the man who wears his hat at the back of his head and he who habitually goes about with it tilted to one side. The first is a candid, easy-going type, but apt to be flighty; the latter, with a disposition for sport and frolic, is at the same time often frivolous and conceited. Neither of them, however, will be a coxcomb, like the man whose hat is too small for him, nor "deep" and crafty like the wearer of a hat which is always pulled down over his eyes.

NEW YORK FASHION LETTER

Journal Special Correspondence. NEW YORK, June 11.—When you are in doubt select a lace gown. This is the advice given the woman of fashion this year, for lace effects are indispensable to the woman of modish pretensions.

Not only for dressy wear is the lace gown a la mode, but it is designed for washable purposes. Valenciennes and the fine thread laces are designed upon lines which permit of the most thorough scrubbing, and as white lace is used, there is nothing to fear on account of color.

One notable feature about the lace dresses this year is the combination of two or three fulpruses upon one gown. These, however, are in the more elaborate costumes. For instance, a lovely dress is made entirely of insertions of Valenciennes and Irish point, and the effect of the two laces, so different in texture, is exquisite over a creamy foundation of liberty satin.

Originality is shown in the treatment of the sleeves. From shoulder to wrist they are in thick Irish lace, with a voluminous fan-like arrangement of Valenciennes, starting from above the elbow and joining the Irish lace at the wrist.

Nothing is smarter and at the same time more unique than lace trimmed with cloth. In reversing the order of things in this manner, the cloth is jetted and bodices of lace so ornamented show the cloth jetted and shaped into the most delightful girdles and stocks. Barettes are also used as a decoration upon these waists and not infrequently are stichings of more sense.

For elegance at little cost washable chiton is worthy a trial. The fabric is thin, summery and inexpensive, combining with these qualities, the sheen and daintiness of the genuine article. Skirts tucked around the waistline, or shirred, as the fancy may dictate, are clinging and graceful. The material has the advantage of holding its own without a lining, and every well-dressed woman knows what it means to save the expense of a foundation for even the simplest gown.

A trimming which to some extent is taking the place of Valenciennes lace is a ruching of fine net, the net being doubled and gathered to form a tiny ruching along the edge of ruffles of the dress material. Net, single fold, is also used for insertions, finished on either side with the narrowest of Valenciennes edgings, and the effect is very pretty indeed.

The sleeves of wash gowns are taking on all the fancifulness of more expensive fabrics. Even the elbow design has its series of ruffles. Many of the newest sleeves are covered with little frills but low which are puffs, and though the effect is the delight of the summer girl, it is the despair of the laundries.

Undersleeves still constitute an important part of the fancy sleeve, which may be very elaborately made with lace, chiffon, embroidery and applique. Stitched bands of taffeta and velvet ribbons are special features of popular decoration in the matter of sleeves and the variety of design afforded is great.

Almost as popular as the shirt waist of this wash goods is the model in China silk. Certainly nothing is so cool and comfortable for a real hot day. A smart manner of treating these waists is to stitch them all over in tuks about half an inch wide, then smooth down the tuks so they form tiny little plaits over the surface of the silk.

Unless one specially desires the combination of lace with waists of this silk, they are much more serviceable made

without the trimming, for having once received the water cure they are unable to retain their pristine freshness.

There is a tendency in the late waists whether of silk or cotton to fit snugly on the shoulders, pouching in a medium fullness. The sleeves have an easy fullness at the top, though from this point there is absolutely no certainty whatever about the finish down to the wrist.

It is almost impossible to employ embroideries too lavishly upon summer gowns, whether they be for day or evening wear. For the latter, however, there are raised appliques in chiffon and ribbon-work for fragile for use anywhere except the ballroom.

For those fond of fancy work there are simple and effective embroideries which can be easily managed, such as yokes, fronts and bands of satin or taffeta worked with colored sprays and tiny spots, or French knots, which are as popular as any trimming this season.

A great deal of interest is centered just now in the correct figure, which seen in profile is undeniably large, owing to the straight-fronted corsets now so generally worn by those who dress according to the dictates of Dame Fashion. The French corset—or rather the Parisian corset—with straight front, is perfectly rigid, and the lower part of the figure disappears in a marvelous, if not mysterious, manner.

Among the smartest bits of lingerie shown in Gotham's exclusive shops is the armless corset cover. This reaches only to the bust line and is made on the bias so that there is only one seam, and this serves also as the opening of the design. The correct shape is round and by omitting the sleeves, the contour is uninterrupted when the thin lace yokes are worn upon diaphanous frocks.

Though late in the season, a word concerning the fashionable coat is not amiss, for this is indispensable to the smartly dressed woman. The approved model is made of taffeta that is said to be dust as well as water proof and non-heat producing.

They are worn so universally by the summer woman on her little tours back and fourth from the city until one wonders how she has ever gotten along during the period that has elapsed since the long linen "dusters" were so en vogue some years ago.

The modish tint is a silver grey intermingled with black, for service, stitched with bands of black taffeta. The coat reaches to the bottom of the skirt and around the shoulders there are three circular ruffles stitched with white silk.

At the fashionable resorts in the vicinity of Gotham, they are wearing red linen hats. Fedoras, English walking hats and golf shapes in the flaming color are trimmed with bands of plaid silk knotted loosely at the left side and run through with two quilts, one black, the other red.

Ping-pong skirt waists are very smart and new. They are made principally of pique and duck. On the left sleeve near the shoulder ping-pong raquets are worked with washable silk in blue or red or brown, as desired and the belt shows a border of the little designs over the entire surface.

Hats come to match these waists and these are of the regulation sailor shape, but developed in Panama straw finished with a band of white taffeta. Instead of having a bow at the left side as customarily, the band extends into streamers at the back which reach to the waist, the end being embroidered with ping-pong raquets. MAUDE GRIFFIN.

IN THE CHURCHES.

At St. Andrew's Chapel on the Peninsula Sunday school will be conducted at 2:30 p. m., followed by service.

Church of the Good Shepherd (Episcopal), Upper Albina, will hold holy communion at 8 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon at 11; evening prayer and sermon at 8; Sunday school at 10 a. m.

At Mount Tabor Baptist Church, George A. Learn, pastor, Sunday school will be held at 10 a. m., R. S. Mills, superintendent. Children's Day exercises will be held at 11 a. m. in place of the regular preaching service.

At the First English Church of the Evangelical Association the pastor, G. W. Plumer, will preach from the following subjects: Morning, "God's Watchful Servants;" evening, "Will Everybody Be Saved or Go to Heaven?"

At the Rodney Avenue Christian Church—Morning subject will be: "The Father's Will;" evening, "Profit and Loss." Hours of service, 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Preaching by the pastor, Albyn Eason. Special music.

At Grace Baptist Church, Montavilla, Sunday school is held at 10 a. m., W. G. Smith, superintendent. Preaching service at 8 p. m. by the pastor. The ordinance of baptism will be administered at the close of the evening service.

At the First Church of Christ (Scientist) on Twenty-third street, near Irving, services will be held at 11 and 3. The subject of the sermon is "God the Preserver of Man." Children's Sunday school meets at 12:15. Wednesday evening meeting is held at 8 o'clock.

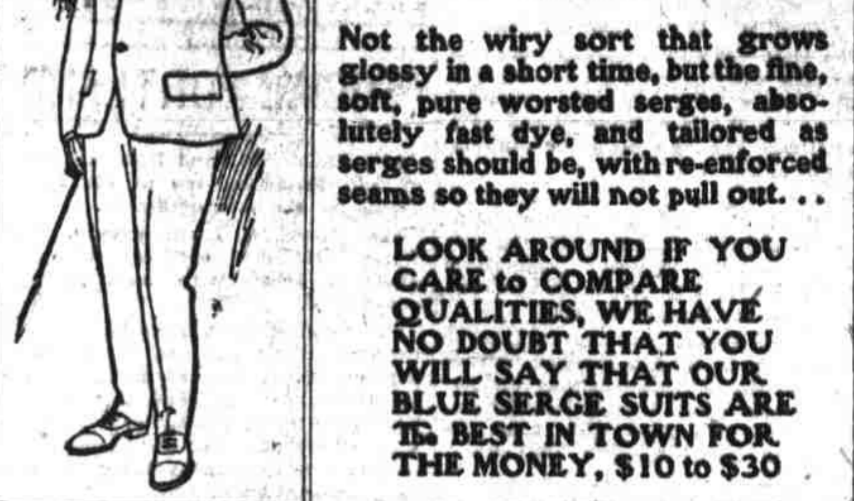
The Christian Catholic Church in Zion, Rev. John Alex, overseer, will hold services at Grand and Hawthorne avenues, East Side; junior Bible lesson at 3 p. m.; gathering at 3 p. m., when "The Gospel of Salvation, Healing and Holy Living" will be preached.

The First Spiritual Society will meet at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. The evening service will be conducted by Rev. H. Lucas and Mrs. Cornelius. All services will be held at Artisans' Hall, Abington building, Third street, between Washington and Stark streets.

The Scandinavian Evang-Lutheran Church has services in Norwegian at 10:45 a. m. and evening services in English at 8 o'clock; Sunday school at 9:30. Next Thursday at 2 p. m. the Ladies Aid Society meets with Mrs. Pederson, 67 East Seventeenth street, School on Saturday from 9:30 to 12.

Special services will be held at Sunny-side M. E. Church, Sunday school convenes at 10 a. m.; the pastor, Rev. H. B. Edwards, will occupy the pulpit at 11 a. m. The theme being "Christian Heroism." A reception of members will take place after the sermon. Epworth League at 7 p. m. In the evening at 8 the Mount Tabor male chorus of 20 voices will give a sacred concert and the pastor will

Men's Fine Wale Blue all-wool Serge Suits at \$10 \$12.50, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25 and \$30
Not the wiry sort that grows glossy in a short time, but the fine, soft, pure worsted serges, absolutely fast dye, and tailored as serges should be, with re-enforced seams so they will not pull out. . .



LOOK AROUND IF YOU CARE TO COMPARE QUALITIES, WE HAVE NO DOUBT THAT YOU WILL SAY THAT OUR BLUE SERGE SUITS ARE THE BEST IN TOWN FOR THE MONEY, \$10 to \$30
A.B. Steinbach & Co. POPULAR ONE PRICE HATTERS & CLOTHIERS. Largest Clothiers in the Northwest. Fourth and Morrison Streets

LOOK IN YOUR MIRROR
We can make your COMPLEXION CLEAR. We can remove SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, FRECKLES, etc., permanently and leave no scar whatever. DANDRUFF positively cured; GRAY HAIR restored.
NEW YORK ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC CO. 703 MARQUAM BUILDING

No More Dread of the Dental Chair
New York Dental Parlors
4th and Morrison Sts., Portland, Ore.
No Pain NO PLATES REQUIRED No Gas
Full Set of Teeth \$5.00
Teeth extracted and filled absolutely without pain, but our late scientific method applied to the gums. No sleep-producing agents or cocaine. These are the only dental parlors in Portland having patented appliances and ingredients to extract, fill and apply gold crowns and porcelain crowns undetectable from natural teeth, and warranted for 10 years. Without the least pain. Hours: 8:30 to 8:00—Sundays 8:30 to 2:00.

TAILORING
Of a high class At a Profit That will look reasonable.
CALL AT.....
Oumstrong THE TAILOR
313 WASHINGTON STREET.

F. E. BEACH & CO. PIONEER PAINT CO.
We make a specialty of selling the best things made in Paints, Best House Paint, Roof Paint, Floor Paint, Decorative Paint, Enamels, Stains, Varnishes & Lowest Prices
FIRST AND ALDER STS., PORTLAND, OREGON

...MERIT...
and advertising go hand in hand. Advertising alone could not have built our patronage up to its present proportion without the aid of MERIT in our work.
WHAT IS BEST and SAFE IN DENTISTRY YOU'LL FIND HERE.
DR. B. E. WRIGHT, Dentist—And Associates
343 1/2 Washington Street, cor. Seventh.
Hours: 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone North 211.

Read The Evening Journal