

PORTLAND JOURNAL

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PORTLAND, ORE., JULY 10, 1903

WHY PEOPLE PITY TRACY.

There is no doubt that many excellent people sympathize with Tracy, and even almost hope that he will permanently elude his pursuers, and go free from the punishment that should be his. And there is some cause that moves to such misplaced sympathy, for that it is misplaced no one would deny.

Tracy has probably been partly a victim of unfortunate environment when a young boy and man. He has been made what he is partially by reason of the fact that he was brought into the world under conditions that promised little of good when he was grown to be a man. While it cannot be claimed that he does not know better than to perform criminal acts, yet there is always a divided responsibility in such cases, the man himself being blamable, and environment being as well responsible for the moral and mental product.

Again, the lower classes do not see justice always rule in the administration of courts of law in this country. They see men violate law flagrantly, men of high social and business standing, and they draw the conclusion that the punishment of the law is only for the lower classes, and that society offers immunity to those who will only make their offense sufficiently great. They see persons who engage in petty stealing given the limit of the punishment provided by the statute, while from the same court go men guilty of startling crimes who, by reason of their wealth, "pull," do not suffer for their wrong-doing.

This they resent, because of its manifest injustice, and they learn to look upon society as a thing upon which to prey, its laws to be evaded, its substance to be pilfered to the extent that it is possible.

The people know these things. The people know that many a man is free on the streets of Portland today who, regardless of their high standing in society and the business world, should be in the jail. And, knowing these things, they entertain a certain degree of sympathy for the man, degenerate though he be, who is chased by scores of armed men and succeeds in escaping from their clutches.

Mistaken sympathy, say you, and yet not so strange, after all.

TREND OF PARTY MANAGERS.

It is not a question as to the friendliness or hostility of Theodore Roosevelt for the trusts, that concerns the American people. A particular man or candidate for an office is not so important as the question of the status of thought in the minds of the managers of the party. Candidates are largely creatures of accident and impulse. Managers are cool-blooded people who do not give way to temporary impulse, and who act always with well defined intentions, albeit they do not tell the people what are those intentions.

The people are interested more in the manner in which the Republican managers view the trust issue, than they are in the views of even the President of the United States. Those managers are going to be doing political business after Mr. Roosevelt has served his term of office, and either be renominated or shelved for some one else. Those managers are going to be planning and working persistently, day by day, week by week, never ceasing. While candidates come and go, they go on forever.

The misery of the whole thing is that the managers having secured control of the party machinery, they may count upon the support of the great majority of people through the plea of party regularity. Deploable as it may be, the vastly greater number of voters cast a straight ballot when they go to the polls, endorsing the acts of men who frequently do not bring conscience to bear upon their decisions. Party regularity enables them to manage and control the expression of the voters at the polls, and often engulf good candidates in defeat who would work for the good of the people.

Hence, it becomes a greater concern as to what attitude such men as Mark Hanna and Senator Frye and their ilk assume

towards the trusts, than it is what Theodore Roosevelt would do. Those party managers are going to decide the future of the trusts, unless the people refuse to obey the party slogan and let the managers know that they must not, with too much impertinence, do what is not to the liking of the voters.

MOVE THOSE OIL TANKS.

Again let The Journal counsel the removal of the Standard Oil Company's oil tanks from the center of the city to a point at which there will be no danger to the contiguous property. Portland should not make the mistake of suffering a flurry of talk after the recent fire to end all interest in this important subject. Those oil tanks should be moved, and they should be moved at once, or so soon as would be consistent with fairness to the company. The City Council should act in the premises and act promptly.

Permit The Journal to suggest: The people desire the tanks to be removed. Sentiment has been created to this end, and if the Council compels the Standard Oil people to remove the tanks, the Council will have the citizenship of Portland behind it. If the Council does not act soon, or if it permits the tanks to remain, then will it not have just cause to complain if people draw one of these two conclusions—the Council is negligent, or the Council has yielded to the blandishments of the representatives of the Standard Oil Company.

The members of the honorable body which controls the city's affairs, and the Mayor, too, will act along lines of wise policy if they free themselves from either of these two suppositions on the part of the people. The people will see only the results or the lack of results, and they cannot be blamed if they proceed to formulate theories to account for that failure to do what is manifestly the will of the voters and taxpayers, who placed in their hands the weapons of power as the city government.

Remove the oil tanks, or tell the people why they are not moved.

THE CRUCIAL STRIKE ISSUES.

In the Chicago strike affecting the handling of freight on all of the railroads, are involved two points that are basic in the labor question—the sympathetic strike, and the relation of the employer to the employee, whether or not the former must treat with the latter as a union man or as a mere employe. The teamsters were asked to assist the freight handlers in a sympathetic strike. The railroad managers were asked to treat with the striking freight handlers as union men.

If some wise man will harmonize these two differences, he will have practically settled the labor question. The matter of the sympathetic strike is, probably, less troublesome than that of the relationship sustained by the employer to the employe. Should the employer be compelled to treat with the men as representatives of the union or should he meet them as employes with a grievance, and settle differences upon that score?

It is a dangerous issue with which to experiment in the public prints, for the writer who attempts it will run counter to the most intense prejudices on both sides. He will invite the hostility of the laborers if he contend that the employer has the right to look upon his employe merely as an employe, with all good graces permitting the men to organize themselves as they choose, and to form unions to their hearts' content, even encouraging the movement, so long as the employer be not compelled to treat his employes through the intervention of some committee representing the union.

He will invite the hostility of the employing classes if he support the contention of the union men that they have the right to be treated with as a union, and not to remain in the attitude of individuals.

Yet this issue must be debated, and it must be settled finally in the court of public opinion, to which in this country all such matters are referable.

It is the issue here in Portland. It is the issue everywhere. It is going to be the issue until either one side or the other yields ground.

THE OLEO QUESTION.

The National Convention of Food and Dairy Commissioners, now in session in Portland might wisely take radical action with reference to the oleomargarine question that has agitated the country for many years, and that had engaged the attention of Congress. They might, without lack of good results, adopt resolutions or otherwise go upon record as favoring continuance of the demand for honesty on the part of the manufacturers of oleomargarine.

There is to be an effort to render inoperative the law recently passed by Congress and to which President Roosevelt has affixed his signature. In any event, the opponents of the measure will strive either to secure judicial opinions against it, or, later, perhaps try to repeal it.

The oleomargarine industry has been built up upon false representations to a large degree, in that the product has been sold as butter for years, the makers refusing to label their goods so that the purchaser could know just what he was buying. This is the core of the matter. It states the principal fact.

Let it be conceded, for the sake of argument, that oleomargarine is healthful,

that it is a proper food, and that its manufacture and sale should continue. Even though this be true, is it not true that the people should not be deceived when they buy oleomargarine into thinking they are buying butter? Has not the customer the right to know what sort of an article he is buying?

In the case of wool and shoddy goods, most people have been willing to accede to the demands of the sheep men that a law be enacted requiring that shoddy manufacturers label their goods, so that it might be impossible for the dealer to sell as all-wool what is only a cheap substitute. This is manifestly just. It is simply to compel honesty on the part of a class of trade that has not heretofore been honest. The substitution of shoddy has operated to the detriment of the sheep and wool industry. It has often lowered the value of wool, and created a condition of trade that has kept the grower of wool from enjoying the full benefits of the prosperity of the country.

All arguments that make for prevention of dishonesty on the part of the shoddy makers apply to oleomargarine makers. And what is sauce for the goose should, perforce, be sauce for the gander.

Ninety-pound rails are to be laid by Portland street railways. It suggests the remarkable change in the manner of equipping railroads over that which formerly obtained. Rails are heavier, and rolling stock is very much larger than it used to be. Not many years ago freight cars carried only 15,000 pounds maximum loads. Now, freight cars come into Portland that carry 30,000 or 100,000 pounds. And the heavier cars explain the heavier rails.

"Tracy is not and has not been surrounded," was written in chalk on a local newspaper bulletin board on Tuesday night, at the very moment The Journal 10:30 p. m. extra was being sold on the streets. The next morning the same newspaper contained the story of Tracy being surrounded just as The Journal had told in its extra. Readers may draw their own conclusions.

Diversified farming for the Willamette Valley—this is the salvation of that part of the state. It transformed the Middle West only 15 or 20 years ago, just as it had previously transformed the agricultural districts of the Atlantic Coast, and made them regions wherein prosperity reigned supreme in spite of temporary adversity of hard times.

Another application of the idea of centralization—the La Grande sugar factory is now in the hands of the bigger Utah concerns. Talk and resolutions seem not to be doing much in the way of preventing the trust idea from gaining foothold everywhere.

The Taxpayers' League proposes to take up several matters of local interest. The Taxpayers' League is a good thing, and should be pushed along by the people of this city. They may accomplish wonders in effecting reforms.

The women will discuss kindergarten at the Gladstone Chautauque. A number of Portland people should attend those meetings. They might learn something that would greatly edify and instruct them.

Those Elks are an enterprising lot of good fellows. When they take hold of a project they always make it go. That sort of good fellows are not had to have in any community.

Don't forget that Portland has not yet secured that fire tug, and that other big fire may occur at any time.

Ambrose Pierce defends Alfred Austin, the English poet-laureate. Who now will defend Ambrose Pierce?

ODDS OF INFORMATION.

A plague of ants is the latest outbreak in Kansas. Five balls, says a baseball fan, will usually last out a game. The United States weather bureau employs more than 1400 trained officials at 130 stations.

Wilmington, (Del.) people are talking about absorbing New Castle, now about five miles away. Bronx River, New York, derives its name from Jonts Bronx, who settled in that region in 1639.

Neuralgia aches in the ear, catarrh, bronchitis and inflamed eyes are some of the afflictions of chaffeurs. Eleven experts have worked for five months on a Wilton carpet intended for the drawing room of a London club.

Australia, twenty-five times larger than the whole of the British Isles, has a population smaller than that of London. The Jericho of today is a collection of wretched cabins inhabited by a peculiar people, unlike any other in Palestine.

How It Struck Him.

Smith-Jaggaby was in a saloon the other day when a case of beer fell from a shelf and knocked him down. Smythe—What did he say? Smith—As soon as he regained consciousness he looked around and said: "Boys, the drinks are on me."—Pittsburg Press.

In and Out.

"Just thought I'd drop in a minute to kill time," said the chronic bore, with a smile. "Well, you can drop right out again," replied the busy man, with a frown. "I haven't got any time I want killed."—Seattle Star.

Social Chat of Mme. Alert

WEATHER AND WEDDINGS. I don't believe we've any excuse now for not wearing our summer gowns, for summer has come at last, in dead earnest. What a glory after all those rainy days to have the sun shine! It comes out in so much boldness, as if it felt sorry for us. It makes one get a move on, and to be energetic isn't the word. The city never looked so sweet as it does now—if only we had better sidewalks—with the trees beautifully green, the branches nodding with all the assurance of a Queen; the roses stand shivering in their gay petticoats lest it rain and spoil their beauty, for only this morning the dull gray sky threatened us. It's bright enough, though, now, and what with wedding and teas and things, the few next ensuing weeks will afford the feminine world no lack of excitement. How a woman does love a wedding! For days and days she revels in its attendant fuss and flurry, as a butterfly revels in the sunshine. How many times does she drag every dainty piece of lingerie and everything else that goes to make up a trousseau to show all her girl friends. Oh, it's such fun! And before many days I'm going to tell you all about one of our popular girls, who is about to jump off into the matrimonial abyss.

Matrimony is like a play—the interest must go on increasing from a sober beginning to a climax. Mrs. S. H. Linthicum entertained informally at tea Saturday. Miss Addison Jewel has gone to the Biddle farm for a month. Miss Mabel Markham will be here soon, much to the delight of her many friends. Dame Rumor has an engagement to announce shortly that will surprise us all.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Nixon are in Paris, and will return home in the early fall. Miss Mignon Edwards will spend her vacation at the Coast with Miss Minnie Wise.

The Cottons have gone out to their ranch for a week or two among the pines. Mrs. Rose Hoyt and Mrs. Willett will entertain informally Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gambell, with their family, have taken up their summer home at Nehalem. Mrs. Edwards leaves next week for her home in Victoria, B. C., and will be absent several weeks.

Miss Cellene Block was guest of honor at a dinner Sunday night given by one of her popular friends. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Townsend, who, when last heard from, were in Russia, will not return before October.

The engagement of Miss Laura Cran-

HINTS FOR WOMEN

PREVENT WRINKLES. The wrinkles called "crow's feet" should be prevented daily by stroking of the folds or where they would come. Keeping the blood in free circulation under the skin is the sure wrinkle preventive.

THE NEWEST BELT PINS. Smartest among the belt pins are the new ones in perfect safety-pin effect, the front being paved with a row of diamonds preferably. It seems reckless to have these pins at the back of the belt, but, since we seldom hear of mishaps, no doubt they're safe enough. The diamond barrettes are in the very same finish, little showing save the stones.

EMBROIDERY FOR EVERYTHING. Now everything is embroidered! Yes, positively everything, from the muslin roses on hats to leather evening shoes. Whole dresses are embroidered, or the embroidery is reserved for the accessories, such as collars, understaves, cuffs, sashes and the like. But, in addition to this more unusual finish, one finds embroidery figuring in out-and-out novelties.

MITTS ARE IN AGAIN. Short sleeves are bringing in a revival of mitts. Gloves, particularly long ones, are too warm for wear in the summer months, when thin gloves are in order, yet bare arms are not appropriate for even formal wear when uncovered hands can be shown with impunity, and so the mitt comes in as a natural consequent. They are being shown in black and white silk.

WHEN TRAVELING. Few women care to make a gown and lay it aside for traveling and for traveling alone. Therefore any quiet, suitable gown in the wardrobe is used for the purpose. The traveling gown should be dark. It should be snug, but not tight. It should be of a color that will not fade nor show dust. It should have a small non-crushable hat to match. It should be in pedestrian length.

TO COOK HOMINY. Hominy is cooked much the same as oatmeal. To each cup of hominy add one teaspoonful of salt and three cups of boiling water. Put the hominy and salt in the top part of the double boiler; add the boiling water. Place the upper boiler on the stove and boil rapidly 8 or 10 minutes, stirring occasionally with a fork. Then place over the hot water and cook from 40 to 50 minutes if liked dry, or longer if liked very soft.

CLAM FRAPPE. Scrub 40 or 50 large clams; put them over the fire with one cup of water in a large kettle; as the clams open take them up and put in the colander, resting on a bowl; when all are open strain the liquid that is in the kettle and that which has drained from those in the colander; add pepper and cold milk to dilute the strength of the clam flavor; turn into the freezer and freeze hard to a mush;

Clear boiling water will remove tea stains and many fruit stains. Pour the water through the stain and thus prevent it spreading over the fabric. Ripe tomatoes will remove ink and other stains from white cloth; also from the hands. Boiled starch is much improved by the addition of a little sperm or a little salt, or a little gum arabic dissolved.

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 undecayed from natural teeth, and warranted for 10 years. Wish out the least pain. Hours: 8:30 to 8:00—Sundays 8:30 to 3:00.

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Mother and Daughter. Can make cooking in Summer a pleasure by using A Good Gas Stove. Such as we furnish. Just think: No coal or wood to carry; no ashes; no dirt; a cool kitchen, and less expensive than the old way. Think it over and come in and talk it over with us. Portland Gas Company. 8th and Yamhill sts., Portland, Or.

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Hazelwood Ice Cream. NONE AS GOOD. HAVE YOU TRIED IT? Hazelwood Cream Co. Both Phones 154... 382 WASHINGTON STREET.

CONCERNING RAILROADS. According to an opinion by an Illinois court, towns and villages have no authority to limit the speed of trains passing through territory to which their jurisdiction applies. After two years' work yards with requisite signals and switches have been completed outside the union station of the Pennsylvania at Pittsburg, at a cost of \$400,000. There are 20 parallel tracks. It is said the International & Great Northern has for some time contemplated getting an outlet to the Northwest. It is thought that possibly an extension of the Georgetown branch talked of bears relation to this proposition. Tests with satisfactory results, have been made on the Hocking Valley of the DeWallace safety train order signal. It is a clock dial in the engine cab which registers mileage and sets the air brake automatically when the engineer fails to do his duty. Denver & Rio Grande improvements are now under full headway and the line all the way between Denver and Ogden is the scene of more activity than at any time since the road was built. When completed conditions will have been established that will double the hauling capacity of locomotives. The Burlington is understood to have no cars to spare and all its motive power constantly employed. It is getting the benefit of a great movement in cattle for the Northern range. The Canadian Pacific will build 15 new engines at its shops in Montreal, making a total of 101 arranged for this year.

No Matter What. Your experience of dentists may have been heretofore—no matter how badly your confidence in the advertisements of dentists may have been shaken, we ask you, if you have dental work to do, to come to us. We are in a position to show to your satisfaction that we not only CAN but DO make good every assertion we put forth. We have hundreds of well pleased patrons. You be one of them. 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 375.