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minimum temperature, 51; pre cipitation, 0.10 inch.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. S.

AN OPERATORS' VICTORY.

Governor Stone's action in calling out the Pennsylvania militia is a victory for the operators. He has doubtless taken this step at the President's suggestion. and the President made the suggestion at the instance of the railroad presidents. Here is where the operators have won an important point in the struggle. They have had the shrewdness to order their course so as to put the miners at an obvious disadvantage. It is a game involving constant alertness and quick action. Neither the mineowners nor their attorneys are fools. They have played their hand consummate skill. President with Mitchell stands to lose his pedro.

Nobody need doubt for an instant that the operators have figured out the same in just this way:--The strike would go on a long time. The operators would bring in all the nonunion men and imported foreigners they could get, and what union men could be induced to desert. Attempts to start up would be certain to invoke clashes between union and nonunion crowds. Disorder would ensue, peace officers be called out-result, more disorder. Every company of armed men would be sure to aggravate the stterness and desperation of the strikers. Then the noble Christian operators would say that the only question was one of law versus anarchy, and the State and Federal Governments would be compelled to step in, encourage nonunion and weak. kneed union men to go to work, and drive the unions to riot or surrender. That was their cold-blooded game And it is working out. The question

is, How were Mitchell and his cabinet to meet it? Well, in one or both of two st place, they c ticipate and nullify the operators' programme by extending the union over the entire body of anthracite miners. Or, in the second place, they could make the unions respect the law and abstain from violence either to mine property or nonunion labor. Either one of these courses, or both together, would have made it impossible for the operators to play so effective a card as this order of Governor Stone. Mitchell hesitates to ask the miners to go to work, and well he may; for the chances of justice from the operators eventually are very slim. Millions for Schwab and Morgan, but not a cent for labor more than absolutely necessary. There is one point in the history of every strike where public opinion, in sympathy with the strikers, deserts them. That point is the point of violence. Up to that boundary line popular approval marches cheerfully with organized labor, but once there it sickens and turns back. Equality before the law. One man is as good as another. The union man has the right to quit, but the nonunion man has the right to go to work. A union man has no more right to mob a nonunion man than a nonunion man has to mob a union man. There is no legal process or moral attainder or logic or argument or evidence in calling a man a scab or a rat because he looks at his interests way and you look at them another. When a man can get a job and wants it, and his family is in need, and he takes his dinner pall and goes down to the shop to report for work, and some cowardly ruffian sneaks up and sandbags him or maltreats the family he has left behind, that cowardly ruffian ought to be shot down like a dog. A man can't throw up his job and hold on to it at the same time. Any man can throw anybody else's job. And so there comes a day in the history of every strike when the ways part between violence and order. And if the strikers choose the alternative of violence, they elect to throw away public sympathy. And in that day it is ten to one the strike is lost; and it is two to one it was lost before the first blow was struck. When there are so many nonunion men reporting for work that it takes terrorism to keep them away, the unions are far from controlling enough of the labor supply to make the strike effective. It is a paper blockade. A political uprising is a revolution if it succeeds and a rebellion if it falls. It is a good deal so with a strike. If it wins, it is a grand blow for liberty. If it fails, it's a crime. When President Mitchell or any other labor leader or ders a strike, he should know where he stands. He should know what percentage of the labor supply he can control; he should know that if it comes to a crisis his men will refrain from vio- not infrequently tripped off to the priest ence. It is no use to plead ignorance. Ti is his business to know. It is his business to find out. That's what he is there for. A man is a fool to bite off more than he can chew. If the anthraclie strike falls now, after all the sac-

ion has done in sympathy with the oppressed miners and in reprobation of the operators; after all the consideration President Mitchell has received and public men generally, it will simply show that the miners have bungled their case, either, through inadequate preparation or through ill-considered resorts to violence. Their cause is just, and if it is not carried to victory it will be because it is the victim of mismanagement. It takes a high order of brains to carry on a struggle of this kind with such alert and unscrupulous foes. The labor leaders must know how to play the game. Every false move

plutocrats who think the president of the Miners' Union ought to be a man of about \$1000-n-year callber.

MUST NOT BE A COMMON NUISANCE. The automobile, like the bicycle, has evidently come to stay in this country, but the automobile must behave itself. In Salem, Mass., recently five automobillste were tried in the First District Court of Essex County and convicted of "scorching." Four were sentenced to

pay a fine of \$25 and one of them paid a of \$35. One of the persons fined was the son of H. C. Frick, the famous steel operator of Pittsburg! Pa. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has been twice fined for "scorching" with his automobile at Newport, R. L. and on the last occasion the Judge told him that a period of imprisonment should really accompany the fine. H. Victor Newcomb, formerly president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, is slowly recovering in New York from injuries received when he was struck by an automobile. Justice Garrettson, in his recent charge to the grand jury of Somerset County, New Jersey, referring to a case in which a team of horses became frightened at an automobile going at great speed on a public highway, and

as a result of whose fright a woman was killed, instructed the jury that if upon thorough investigation of the case they found that the automobile had been driven recklessly or negligently at the time of the accident they were to

indict its operator for manslaughter.

Judge Dixon charged the grand jury of Bergen County, New Jersey, to the same effect in an almost identical case. Judge Dixon held that the mere act of running a motor vehicle at high speed is sufficient ground for indicting its operator on a charge of manslaughter if the vehicle happens to frighten a horse and the latter, directly or indirectly, causes the death of a person. This ruling is sound common sense. Judge Dixon holds that excessive speed on the highway makes an automobile a common nuisance. Among other things, Judge Dixon said in substance that public roads are for the common use of all people; that any person who

uses these public roads in such a way as to endanger another person's life is guilty of a common nuisance. Bicycles, vehicles and horses have the right of the use of our highways, but they must not endanger the lives of persons on them. The singular thing is that a learned

lawyer should be obliged to instruct a grand jury in this way because of the selfish recklessness of automobilists, who are not ignorant men, but wealthy men who presume to break the law because they have money "to burn" and can pay the fine. No man thinks of making the public streets a speedway for his horse. Why should any man make the public streets a speedway for his blcycle or his automobile? In the great City of Paris every machine must be registered and bear a tag on its front and back, and every operator must take out a license. If the owner has licensed chauffeur to run his car. Per-

was shorn of its significance where it platform, in the hands of the plutocrats was not interdicted entirely; an edict went out from the Military Governor's office prescribing that nothing less than from press and President Roosevelt a yard of cotton cloth, judiciously bestowed about the loins, should be considered apparel fit for the street. Furthermore, it was decreed that no couple should be married unless they possensed a dozen hens, a rooster and two

breadfruit treca. These restrictions, for obvious reasons, threatened to upset the social fabric in Guam. Captain Leary was recalled. Captain Schroeder was sent out to work the miracle of Americanizing the Guamites, and warned not to inwill cost them dear. They are shrewd terfere unnecessarily with their social, industrial and religious customs. He, too, failed, and saddened knowing it. He was told to use all the customs recelpts of the island for local purposes. There are no customs receipts. There is nothing upon which a tax levy can be

based. Congress forgot or neglected to make an appropriation for Americanizing the Guamites and social political and financial bankruptcy threaten the island and its people. These things are interesting as showing the mistaken and very prevalent idea that, in order to be happy, and in a tropical sense prosperous, our newfound people must come up to the American standard of living. It took

Captain Leary but'a few months to find out that the hybrid inhabitants of Guam knew better than he what manner of living was suited to their needs and desires. The demonstration seemed to convince Congress of the same thing, hence the failure to make an appropriation that would permit the work of Americanizing the natives of Guam to be continued by Commander Schroeder. We may well suppose that the latter is anxiously awaiting his recall from a station in which, owing to the stubborn quality of untutored human nature, there is no chance to distinguish himself either in military or civil lines.

AFRAID OF A GENUINE MAN.

The Republicans of New York are clearly startled by the radical platform adopted by the Democracy at Saratoga, which includes an unqualified declaration in favor of the National ownership and operation of the anthracite coal mines of the United States "by the exercise of the right of eminent domain with just compensation to owners.' This proposition stands for radical soclallsm, and yet it is the utterance of David B. Hlil, the leader of the "conservative Democracy." who eight years ago in the United States Senate fought the National income tax because of its socialistic tendency. This proposition, which demando that the United States shall confiscate the anthracite coal fields "with just compensation to ownere," is more radical than the most socialistic utterances of Bryan, Nevertheless, there is nothing in the whole Democratic platform that will catch more votes in the Empire State than this resolution, because it expresses dominant popular feeling of the hour. Practically this resolution would prove a barren ideallty, for the Federal Government cannot acquire land within the bounds of a state for arsenais, forts, etc., eave by consent of the Legislature thereof, and it is more than doubtful whether the corporation-ridden Legislature of Pennsylvania would promptly consent to National ownership' of the

coal mines. The same New York State Democratic platform contains a denunciation of trusts, which leaves the reader in doubt whether the Democratic party would exterminate all trusts or only regulate them so as to protect the consumer from exactions. The only formidable war cry in the Democratic platform is no individual license, he must have a this declaration for the National ownership of the coal mines. The rant about mits are issued only after a rigid ex- the trusts is old straw threshed anew.

and will not win any votes, but the Na-

tional ownership of the anthracite coal

of both parties, and here lies the danger of Republican defeat in November. No plutocrat is afraid of a party whose leaders are Hill and Gorman, any more than they were in 1892; the only honest, sincere end of the National Democracy is its Western Populist wing, largely composed of comparatively dull, illiterate men, who still believe in free sliver at 16 to 1 sincerely, because genuine

lunacy is inevitably sincere. This Western Populist wing Bryan ish. probably will continue to control, but as for the "conservative Democracy of the East," it is nothing but a smooth faced hypocrite and well-groomed polltical gambler, and the best proof of this is the fact that all the wealthy anti-Roosevelt Republicans will help elect the Democratic ticket with a platform far more radical than Roosevelt. But then Roosevelt is a man to be afraid of, while a Democratic platform is not a man at all, only a band wagon full of sounding brass and tinkling cymbale.

The conviction of Frederick W. Ames late Chief of Police of Minneapolis, by the favor of his brother, A. A. Ames ex-Mayor of that city, for accepting bribes in his official capacity, was the result of a sensational trial which has attracted the attention of the entire country. Other city officials involved in this gigantic municipal scandal awalt trial on similar charges, with almost a certainty of conviction. The details of their official career as brought out were those of fleecing helpless victims by police and criminals, of preying upon immoral women, of a proposed traffic in dead bodies, etc., the whole revealing a shameless alliance between officials and crooks at once appalling and disgusting. Ames was sentenced to 6½ years in the Penitentiary for his part in this grand municipal collusion with vice. He was one of seven, including his brother, the Mayor, who were indicted last June by an unusually alert and fearless grand jury. The result of his trial leaves but little reason to suppose that the others will escape just penalty. The story of municipal corruption involves them all to a greater or less extent, and has been brought out by a vigorous prosecution that is in every sense commendable. There is no disposition in any quarter to shield these men from the penalty of violated law, and their apprehension, conviction and punishment should have a salutary velt. effect upon official leeches in other cities who are full fed upon vice, pan-

dering to it for their own profit.

The burning of several business blocks in Gervais Sunday night will prove but a temporary misfortune, since the buildings were outdated structures and the losses were very generally covered by insurance. This means that substantial buildings will in a short time take the place of those that were destroyed. The town is the trade center for a large farming section; its citizens are enterprising, and its location is excellent. There is no doubt but its present calamity will contribute to its future prosperity by clearing the way

for buildings adequate to the needs of its growing business. As is usual in such cases, the hardship of being suddenly unhoused by fire will fall mostly upon these whose losses, though small. represented their all in business, and whose stock was not covered by insurance. But for sufferers of this class it might not be amisa to congratulate the people of Gervals upon the work of the flames as clearing the way for buildings more in keeping with the enterthe latter. prising trades-people of the town and the business demand of the surrounding country.

It is said that the Czar of Russia believes that the Emperor of Germany is mildly insane, and has so expressed

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS TARIFF COMMISSION COMMENDED One Way of Looking at It.

News Gathered by the N. Y. Commercial.

Abram S. Hewitt, Well - Known

Democrat.

I am free to say that the tariff undoubt-

by an exhaustive inquiry into the condi-tion of every branch of manufacture and

its relation to the export and import

trade of the country. No committee of

Congress can by any possibility make such an investigation, and therefore a commission should be entrusted with the

work and report to Congress before any

tion can be accumulated and made availa-

nishes in the main the necessary informa-

any kind and no power of investigation

Andrew Cornegie, the Steel King.

My opinion is that the tariff as a pro

portance, and is now to be considered

principally in regard to revenue.

pecially, admitting their products

tions.

which we do not produce here, and they

in turn admitting ours free, but I know

them have important- commercial rela-

General William F. Draper, ex-Am

hassador to Italy.

Taking the tariff out of politics has a

tive Works.

procity Commission would be an admira-

New Hampshire.

idea with our people. Such a conception

and development of the reciprocity idea as shall not nullify protection, but be in harmony with its true principles

Manufacturers' Association.

It is the very thing that should have

been done long ago. The tariff question

like the money question. Long before

this every one has acquiesced in the judg-ment of the monetary commission. You

tion to business matters that it ought not

to Ching.

I have read with a great deal of inter-

are manufactured altogether in foreign

countries, and do not affect the commerce of our country might have the duties

thereon lessened materially without injur-

Judge Somerville, Chairman of

Board of Classifications of the

U. S. General Appraisers.

I have for many years advocated the es-

tablishment of such a commission as a wise and useful step toward the advance-

ment of a tariff reform in which both of

the political parties can participate with out sacrifice of principle.

Such a commission should be composed

ing our home manufactures.

don't hear anything about dollars now.

Reciprocal trade is a popular

growth.

I think a permanent Tariff and Reci-

ective measure has lost much of its im-

Lakeview Examiner. It will be a long time before the people consent to destroy the present prosperity even for the sake of destroying the trusts. edly needs revision. This revision, in or-der to be intelligent, must be preceded

Imperialism No Longer an Issue. Weiser World. Thank Heaven we don't hear the Demo

cratic orators talking about imperialism any more. One by one their issues van-

Gracious, Has It Come to This? Aberdeen Sun.

The President having failed to make an impression on those interested in the strike the only remedy now is an appeal to God Almighty.

Little Power, After AU.

Astoria Astorian. The President of the United States has little power after all. He has to beg both labor and capital-obstinate mules both of them, at times.

Good Shall Come of Evil. Seattle Times.

new conditions, which are constantly de-veloped by the growth of the country may have proper consideration, and any If the hardships caused to certain in-dustries by this coal strike shall teach them the folly of utter dependence upon evils which may result may be promptly removed. one set of men, then some good will have come out of it.

Independence at the Price of Churl-Ishness.

Salem Journal.

A permanent commission, such as is suggested, would have to do something, All the echoes of the Portland Ore-gonian says \$500,000 for the Portland fair, and would therefore always be meddling. when what is needed is a period of res but none of them ask where the money is to come from. Who wouldn't be an between changes. As for reciprocity, there is very little in it, in my opinion, not enough to jus-tify the irritation and disappointment inecho?

Socialism Preferable to Anarchy. Milton Eagle.

The Democratic state platform in New York declares for Government ownership of anthracite coal mines. This, of course, with him upon this matter. His idea was that we should arrange reciprocity would mean socialism, but if a choice must be made between socialism and the with the South American republics es present state of anarchy, give us social-ism. The people would at least be able ism. The people would at least be able to procure coal to keep them from freeznow that the South American repu

Where He Always Was Popular. Dayton Dispatch.

If President Roosevelt effects equitable settlement of the strike diffi-culties, he will naturally strengthen his

chances for a large vote among the people for President if the money powers should not defeat him for the nomination. In that case the voters would hardly stand by a man that was put up by the monopolies over Mr. Roose-

Must Be Made a Success. McMinnville Telephone-Register,

McMinnylle respineteries and Clark The directors of the Lewis and Clark Fair are considering the amount that the Legislature ought to appropriate in and and changing circumstances will proba bly make some changes necessary every few years. Such a commission as the of the exposition. Five hundred thousand dollars is the sum oftenest named as being about the proper thing. It is said that the amount could be raised on two levies of 1% mills each. It seems that the work of Congress when the subject is again taken up. state ought to be very liberal in this matter and set a good example for the John H. Converse, Baldwin Locomoneighboring states and the general government. The fair must be made a success.

ble thing and go a long way to keep tariff and reciprocity, which, under our Not "Knocking," but "Rapping."

present system, go together, on a surar basis. If the bill to authorize a new department of commerce and labor goes Waltsburg Times. The "knocker" has no place in any community, and any place is better off through, the commission might properly without the fellow who says that the town he lives in is no good, that the be associated with it. My thought is that it should be appointed by the President. ople are not enterprising, that it will and while, of course, Congress would connever go ahead, etc., etc.; but on the other hand there are a whole-lot of tinue the body of last report, the recom-mendation of the commission would natpeople in every community that need waking up, and an occasional crack on the knuckles is a good thing. There is a vast difference between "knocking" urally carry great weight. John Butler Smith, ex-Governor of Tariff changes are needed in the changand a "rapping" sometimes, and some communities need vigorous application of ing conditions of our industrial life and

Outlook for "Old Willamette. Salem Statesman.

President Coleman, of Willamette Uni-

would be a great boon to our country. All this, in my opinion, includes proversity, expresses the belief that the debt of the institution will be paid by tection to American shins, that we may the first of the year, less than three months hence. Evidently some more good news in prospect. If this can be do our own ocean carrying. These much

NOTE AND COMMENT.

You Can't Always Tell.

When I came down, as usual, this morn-ing to my work,

I brought my new umbrella down all right, But I left it at the barber's where I

stopped to get a shave. And 1 never thought of it again till night. Now you know what always comes to

pass in cases of this kind, You can guess what happened then when

I went back; looked for that umbrella in the shop as I went home-

legislation is initiated. I do not think that a permanent commission will be necessary, but there ought to exist in the And found it where I left it in the rack. Young Spender rushed me out of ten a

Treasury Department a permanent board of customs, where the necessary informamonth or more ago; He'd got a telegram or some such guff; He did it all so sudden that'I hadn't time

ble to all inquiries, whether in Congress or out of it. The statistical bureau furto think, And thoughtlessly I parted with the tion, so far as figures are concerned, but It has no jurisdiction over grievances of stuf.

He's never known to pay a debt; he dodged me on the street. His damnable behavior made me hot.

The board of oustoms ought to be charged with this duty in order that the You can easy guess what happened when I asked him for the stuff,

Why-he pungled up the ten upon the spot,

Old Moneybags was dying, and his useless, scapegrace son, Was never known to draw a sober

breath: And everybody knew the will would surely

cut him off. Or otherwise he'd drink himself to death. And when the will was opened, you can guess what it contained,

For charities and churches-I don't think; For it left his whole possessions to Young

Moneybags intact, And he's never since been known to take a drink.

cident to it.. I had the great pleasure of knowing If you're watchful as you go along, you'll Mr. Blaine intimately and of conferring very often see Bread and butter falling right side up

with care; will often turn out chilly, when you

take your overceat, And when you leave it home the day'll

te fair. If the thirteenth is on Friday, you will cannot give us any preference without often have good luck, Many trees grow different from the offending European nations, with whom

twig's incline: Still waters sometimes run no deeper than

the noisiest. Fine birds are often made by feathers fine

pleasing sound, but I am one of those who believe that it cannot be taken out You will very often gain in speed by merely making haste, and ought not to be. Something can be The cat that leaves you seldom will come done, however, to minimize the depression to business which always results from

back; You will often find a deal of smoke, with-

uncertainty pending tariff legislation. The prosperity of the past two or three out a spark of fire. And the shipwrecked youth may double years is, to my mind, an indication that on his track the present tariff is well suited to our Na-tional needs, but no instrument is perfect, You're sure of one thing, and that is of

nothing you are sure. Wise sayings oft are contradictions flat; Kind Providence has ordered that the men

who know it all Commercial proposes could ascertain what changes, if any, are desirable, with Are frequently found talking through their hat. a view to simplifying and expediting .ne

days.

could.

ture.'

Gervais, Or.

The pennant is ours for four more

The Phoenix can now be addressed at

Deacon Baer seems to have convinced

Governor Stone that the Lord is on the

Talking for publication and talking be-

fore a grand jury appear to require dif-

The late Mr. Bryan still means about

our "apparent prosperity." It is appar-

A French duel lasted 25 minutes, and

then the doctors took a hand. The duel-

ists kept out of danger as long as they

The chauffeur of the Portland's White

Flyer automobile says he does not run

fast; people simply think it is fast. This

The Irrigation Congress misses a great

chance if it declines to put new life into

the Trans-Mississippi Congress. It is

side of the heavlest artillery.

ferent brands of vocal ability.

ent to everybody but Mr. Bryan.

is not a mile-a-minute country.

amination into the competency of the operator. No automobile is allowed to stand without an occupant. A licensed operator must be in the car at all times. The police of Paris punctiliously enforce the law. The penalties for violations of speed and other offenses are fines, suspension of license, revocation of it or imprisonment. All machines are fitted with condensers, and on those weighing more than 1200 pounds auxiliary brakes are compulsory.

the

The French law is excellent in one respect in particular, when it recognizes fact that the imposition of a fine for the infraction of the law is not sufficient. It is not a deterrent to lawless men of wealth, who are frequent offenders and who pay a fine offhand and then go out and repeat the offense, It is no privation for a man worth a million to pay a \$50 fine, but if you prevent him from operating his machine for a month or two he feels the penalty. So the French law wisely provides for the suspension of a license, and in case of grave or repeated offenses for its repeal and even for the imprisonment of the operator. The experience of General Corbin and John W. Gates in London indicates that British justice is also on the trall of the auto-

A DISCOURAGING TASK.

mobile lawbreaker.

When certain ships of the United States Navy sailed away for the Philippine Islands in 1898 to take a hand in whatever came up, it will be remembered that the cruiser Charleston halted by the way, took in the Island of Guam. heretofore known only to nautical men and compilers of school geographies, hoisted the Stars and Stripes and sailed away, leaving to the Government the task of making Americans out of the up his own job, but he can't throw up natives. Captain Leary was sent to the island, and with military decision he at once began the work of upbuilding the race of people there domiciled. These people ignorantly and innocently supposed that they were getting on well enough before, but Captain Leary set himself diligently to the work of convincing them of the error of their ways. They had an annoying habit of ringing their church bells at unseemly hours in the morning, thus disturbing the repose of the Military Governor. He ordered them to abandon this practice, but kindly permitted them to ring the bells at certain hours that to them had no significance. He found them carelese

chickens or a single breadfruit tree.

mines is the note of an up-to-date political war bugle. The Republicans of the East confese that, outside of the coal famine, the party will need all its votes this year to elect Odell. The New York City Democracy has been so skillfully harmonized that it expects to throw .80,000 majority for its ticket on election day. The party army chest is said to be full to overflowing. Financial help from nominal Republicans deep in trusts is said to be counted upon,

cause, while these men do not fear the most radical kind of a Democratic plat form with David B. Hill as its archi tect and executive, they do fear the re-election of President Roosevelt, They know that David B, Hill and his "conservative" Democracy are ready to hang out any kind of a dirty rag that will catch the passing breeze, but have no more thought of enacting their platform after victory than they had of en acting their platform of "tariff for rev enue only," upon which they were vic-

torious in 1892. / The New York Republican plutocrats who mean to, help elect "the anti-trust and anti-monopoly" Democratic ticket in November, either by their money or their votes, or by both, are afraid of Roosevelt, because he means what he says; he is the "terrible child" that is sure to be heard from after his re-election, while they do not fear the Democ racy, because with that party the plat form is merely a campaign band wagon

that is volceless after victory. This fact explains why the plutocratic anti-Roosevelt Republicans will vote and work for the election of Coler upon a far more radical platform than that framed by the Republicans who renominated Odell. They are not afraid of Hill: they are not afraid of Coler, while they are afraid of Odell and of Roosevelt. Nobody is afraid of a man armed with a sword of lath painted to look like iron; nobody is afraid of a man behind a battery of wooden guns, but everybody is afraid of a loaded rifle in the hands of a marksman who is sure to shoot to kill; everybody seeks cover from the fire of a genuine battery with a man of deadly skill and purpose be-

hind each gun. At the West the Democracy is dropping "free silver," but in Wisconsin it has recently declared its opposition to the reform of primary elections in th state and the equal assessment of priabout their personal appearance-exvate with corporate property. .In Illinois and Indiana and Wisconsin the ceedingly so-and was pained to find a total lack of Yankee thrift about their tax-dodging railroads seem to have homes. So close to primitive Eden and captured the Democratic organization its customs did these gulleless people In Michigan the state issue is equal taxcome that he found them appearing in ation and hostility to an imperious rallpublic clad only in innocence and a road corporation, but the anti-sliver pleasant smile, and so utterly improviminority in the Bryanite Democratic dent were the young people that they State Convention was hostile to any real attack upon the railroads. Every and were married, though they posconvention in a state of any great po sessed not so much as half a dozen litical importance which has pretended to ignore the Democratic National platform of 1900 hap openly or covertly put Manifestly this would not do for American citizens, although those most the Democratic party organization of intimately concerned seemed to be perthat state into close alliance with the rifices that organized labor has made fectly satisfied with these conditions. political plutocrate of the country. The New Y in its behalf; after all that public opin- Captain Leary interfered. Bellringing New York Democracy is, in spite of its sensing

himself to members of his family. The surmised that it does not differ greatly from the Russian ruler's estimate of him. The faint possibility that this view may be correct suggests possibilities of confusion worse confounded when considered in connection with the mighty missiles that each of these mon archs is prepared to hurl at the other should the trembling mental balance of either be lost.

What to do with the discharged soldiers who are returning by thousands from South Africa, able-bodied and in need of work, is a puzzle which the British War Office is striving in vain to solve. The short road to the solution of a problem of this kind in the United States is through the Pension Bureau, via Congressa

They Favor Cuban Reciprocity. St. Paul Ploneer Press.

Almost all of the Eastern correspond-ents have got it into their heads that be cause Tawney, McCleary, Stevens and Fletcher were renominated, two of them without any opposition and two by large majorities over their competitors, Minne sota is opposed to Cuban reciprocity. No one knows better than the Congressmen themselves that this is not true They were renominated not because of their attitude on this question but in spite of it -because they had proved themselves ex-perienced and useful men, whom the people of their districts were averse to throwing out for new members without ex-perience or influence. Having lost three of its experienced Congressmen, Minnesota uld not afford to lose any more. thermore, there was not one of the Congressmen who was not kept busy explain-ing to his constituents that he was not opposed to Cuban reciprocity, but only to certain features of the particular bill un-der consideration, and that he was in thorough accord with the President.

Whether or not the latter claim squares with the facts, the dillgent use made of both arguments indicated that there was not misconception in the minds any of the delegation as to the attitude of the people of Minnesota toward Cubar reciprocity. The delegation will probably not vote indiscriminately for any bill that is offered, but every mother's son of them is pledged to support an honestly drawn measure.

Indiana Getting Civilized. New York Sun.

It is many years since the Tuscarora Indians have held a "condolence," a ceremony which the red men is similar to the inauguration of a President by the whiten In explanation of this an old chief white in explanation of this an old chief mays that the Indians no longer look upon the ceremony of a "condolence" with the reverence of old. The Tuscaroras are the adopted children of the Six Nations, and they say that the Onondagas, the firekeepers of the nation, practically have disqualified themselves for this honorable do to a parent for advice and help. From these feelings between the adopted chil-dren and the leading tribe of the Six Nations, it is evident that the Indians are clinging closer to civilization and the white man's customs, and that a chasm is opening between the Indian tribes of the state. As a result of this severance of the tribal relations, the Indians of Western New York are looking forward to citi-zenship.

Kaiser's private opinion of the Czar has not been made public, but it may be increased to \$100,000, the year 1993 will see the beginning of great things for the It will go forward with a steady school swing that will do great credit to th izing church in the Northwest, and patrol great good to the city where it is located. wise Congress must take a long time to get.

Of Much Benefit to Eastern Oregon. Union Republican. David N. Parry, President National

The state experiment station at Union is destined to become of untold benefit to the eastern part of the state. Ad-ditional funds for the maintenance of the station will be asked of the Legis-Ad lature at the approaching session, and it is believed if the real merits of the in-stitution can be understood by the lawmakers at Salem, just recognition will be given and the station given sufficient funds with which to carry on the work commensurate with its importance. The executive committee of the Board of Regents, in its recent report, says it has been agreed to ask for an appropriation of \$20,000 for the making of 1 ments on the farm and the erection of needed buildings.

The Gambling Issue. Eugene Register.

No city or community can afford to leave as a legacy to the rising generation the theory that the success of local government is based upon how much vice and crime can be injected into it for revnue's sake. Such conditions are a menace to good government, and are the very foundation of all the rottenness in local politics and municipal effairs such as exemplifies itself ever and anon in our metropolis

If Portland wants to purify its politica

The unlock the gates of respectability to free access of every known vice, and the ourse being pursued meets the hearty approval of the entire state. When Port-land becomes the model our less pretentious cities will proceed at once to cut the cloth of municipal government after the same pattern.

Tribute to Governor Whiteaker.

Eugene Guard. John Whiteaker is dead! Dead among

the people some of whom, at least, first knew him in the flush of young and vigor. ous manhood, then in maturer years, and latterly when old age had brought the frailities so well described in holy writ though not affecting the bluff though kindly disposition of the old man.

John Whiteaker was a character. He lived his own life without regard to the prejudices of others, no matter how intimate he might have been with them. Hie sturdy, rugged nature despised shams and frauds, and even firm friends were not secure from his sharp shafts of irony when they tried to appear other than they were. He was often spoken of an "Hon est John Whiteaker." While men deserve no particular credit for being may well be said that John Whitesker look up to them as children are wont to ess, in the many responsible public positions he filled, and, better still, perhaps, in his opinions. He curried no favor, allowed no man to mold him to his will. He was himself.

He will come and go no more among the country: but especially with reference to their high character, acknowledged ability and fairness of judgment. It should be nonpartizan, and not bipartisan, as far as practicable.

desired results could be greatly aided by about the most arid body in the a competent commission "Marrying in haste and repenting at leisure" has too often characterized tariffs and treatles; hence I warmly indorse the Commercial's a tariff and reciprocity suggestion of

The G. A. R. is worrying a deal about the proposal to build a monument for R E. Lee. Along about 1862 a scheme to provide a tombstone for the General commission. It will be the shortest road would have received a large and enthusto needed changes, because it will furnish in advance the information that otheriastic subscription from the G. A. R.

In his "Reminiscences" Frederick Goodall tells a story of the Duke of Wellington as an art connoisseur. He paid Wilkie 600 guincas for his "Chelsea Pensioners" and laboriously counted out the amount in cash. When the artist suggested that is not necessarily one of politics, and it it would be less trouble to write a check, ought to have been taken out of politics the great duke retorted that he would not let his bankers know "what a damn fool You I have been to spend 600 guineas for a pic-

The tariff question is one of so many in-tricacles and so far-reaching in its rela-The site of the lost Indian city, Masto be put in the hands of jacks of all trades, but in the hands of a specific comcoutens, which was reported as having 20,000 inhabitants in 1675, has been determission that would give it its entire time and attention. If this commission should be made up of the best advised men, the mined by the labors of Thomas Clithero, of Portage, Wis., now extended over many years. It was the largest city in all Inquestion would be settled for years to come by their action. dian history, so far as United States As to the sentiment among manufacterritory is concerned, and the descrip-

tions of the Jesuits in the course of the 17th century, closing with Marquette and Joilet in 1673, are said to have been veriwould have nothing to talk about. fled.

> A student at Berkeley contributes the following: Many ludicrous mistakes are made by foreigners in grasping the meaning of some of our common English expressions. A young German attending the university translated "The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak" into "The ghost is willing, but the meat is not able,"

est the remarks of President Roosevelt at Indianapolis, suggesting the creation of And a Filipino youth fairly set the class a commission whose duty it should be to revise the tariff. I concur fully in the view expressed by the President that it would be advisable to take the tariff as far in an uproar by the statement that "Out of sight, out of mind" meant "The invisible is insane."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

cessity of protecting American mechan-ics and manufacturers against the cheaper Hillis-Whew! Why do you have your office as hot as an oven? Willis-it's where I make my daily bread.-Town and Country. labor and cheaper raw material of other

"Yes," answered the man who is always think-ing of his health. "The doctor says I must walk more."-Washington Star. It seems to me that a commission competent men, whose duty it would be to revise the tariff at such frequent inter-vals as the conditions of trade required,

walk more."--Washington Star. While splitting rails the other day our leading post severely sprained both bis hands, and now be cannot lift a glass of "moonshine" to his lips without assistance.-Atlanta Constitution. would minimize the disturbances which affect the commerce of the country on the occasion of a general tariff revision.

ps without assurance. Attains constitution, "Alice mays that book she's reading is very soot." "Yes, she even got so interested in it a the street-car that she let reversi women It would seem to me that proper duties could be established by a comparison of imports with kindred domestic articles. in the strength out without looking up to see now their dresses hung."-Philadelphia Even-ing Bulletin. When the imports greatly exceeded the domestic production the duties on such goods could be increased, while goods that

"Why." said the indignant housekeeper, "I "Why, said the mognate houseeper, i gave you a piece of cake hast week, sir!" "Yes'm," replied Weary Willie, "but dey's been so many tragedies lately I wanted t' ease yer mind by showin" y' dat I'm still livin"."-Baltimore News.

Baltimore News. "What do you conceive to be the solution of the trust problem, Senator ?" asked his constit-uent. "Well," said Senator Lotsmun, "the trusts will have to be wipel out, of course, but it's got to be done with a chloroformed rag, so they won't know it."-Chlcago Evening Post. "The Hindoos." declared the returned trav-"the introduced of that once upon a time for whole year every one on earth was drunk." I suppose." ventured the little man in the orner, "that that is what is meant by the ful-

of not less than seven mcn, who should be selected, partly with reference to locality. ness of time," which is so often referred to."-Baltimore American. so as to have represented every section of

Baltimore American. Tess-You remember that silly fellow whom May Poser rejected? He committed suicide to-day. Jess-Gracious! I suppose May feels aw-ful about it. Tess-Yes, indeed. You see ho neglected to leave a note for the newspapers to publish declaring her to be the cause of it.--Philadelphia Press.

turers regarding a commission, I believe it is universally in favor of one. The only dissenters would be the pollticians, who From a business point of view the appointment of a commission is the proper thing for the commission would make a study of the question and reach conclusions that would make no disturbance in business. Thaddens S. Sharrets, Special Commissioner of the United States

it must begin by curbing the vices that prevail, and right now it has a city government with nerve requisite to do that very thing.

city has begun right by refusing to as practicable out of politics. I also con-cur heartily with his views as to the necountries.