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TODAY'S WEATHER-Increasing cloudiness cooler; northerly winds, shifting to southeast YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum to

perature, 73; minimum temperature, 51; pre-cipitation, none. PORTLAND, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11

THEY CAN'T ANSWER THEM.

Governor Cummins' speech at 'Chicago was the utterance of a statesman. He has not the honest and sensible view of tariff reform in even more cogent and convincing terms than Senator Dolliver employed a week ago. We would urge every fair-minded man to read what Governor Cummins said on the tariff and on the trusts, and for convenience we shall here reproduce two of his best passages: On tariff:

Now, with a full demand at home, the pro ducer can and does use excessive duties as a weapon to enforce more than a reasonable price for the thing he produces. Protection will stand as a shield for bouest labor, and a mine for lawful profits, but it shall not be used for a sword for industrial piracy, or as a mint for illegni gain.

On the trusts:

The corporations or combinations to which the The corporations or combinations to which the lowar platform refers are those which have been brought together not to outstrip competition in a fair race, but to destroy competition by the actual obliteration of independent establishments, and which accomplish their purpose either by purchasing or piracy. They are invariably accompanied by the issuance of vast unautities of stocks which have no loss. quantities of stocks which have no basis save the audacity of the promoters, and which serve two ends equally objectionable; first, to enrich beyond comprehension the movers for the neta-rious enterprises, and, second, to clock the ous profits which may be exterted from their helpless victims.

Every intelligent man in the United States knows that these assertions are rue. Why should a lot of small-souled, short-sighted, faint-hearted politicians be recognized when they gay that the Republican party must stand sponsor for the abuses of the tariff and the abuses of the trusts? Yet just that is what the thick-and-thin, hide-bound

tionists of the party ask us to do. What shall we do with the fact that some few of the tariff schedules shelter great corporations and enable them to wring extortionate prices from the American people. Honesty says, Admit it and correct it. Faint heart says, Deny it. What shall we do with the evils of the trusts? Honesty says, Remove them. Faint heart says, Defend

It seems to be the settled conviction of some of these people that when the tariff needs revision and reduction, the Democratic party alone must do it. It seems to be their idea that no matter how iniquitous and outdated the tariff on any article may be, it is the duty of the Republican party to defend it, and the exclusive province of the Democratle party to remove it. If they are right, and if there are enough of them to have their way in Republican counclls, the country will take them at their word. It will entrust the task of tariff revision to the Democratic party, and then perhaps the obstructionists will be satisfied.

The real beneficiary of this tariff-reform campaign is the Republican party, which is being turned with its face to the light by men like Spooner and All!son, Dolliver and Foss, La Follette and Cummins. They are more intelligently loyal to the Republican party and to the cause of protection than are the Bourbons of high tariff, who would keep both/ tariff and protective system chained to a rock at low tide, when the swell of tariff reform and of trust control is rolling in. The truth about this business has been forcibly stated by

these words: Unless the Republican party does able time, wherever they exist, and where the indications are that they are permanent, both Republican success and the protective system will be endangered.

We are sick and tired of hearing that the demand for tariff reform and trust regulation by the Republican party is inimical to that party's welfare. These timorous souls are substantially the same as those who trembled in 1896 lest the Republican party should be placed upon the solid rock of the gold standard. They knew it was right, but they thought it would pay better to dally with wrong. The honest course on tariff and trusts is as just and necessary as the honest course was on the

money question. You cannot win victories before the and asking them to believe it. You can tell them the tariff must be corrected them that the tariff is perfect and the trusts can do no wrong, and they will serious war in European Turkey. fall upon your neck with a meat-

cleaver. And it will serve you right. Honest tariffs and honest enforceis today. There is only one way to deal

way. There is only one thing to tell prevail, and Turkey is better able to the people about a great Isoue, and that in the truth. The champions of the gold standard did a great service in 1896. The champlons of honest tariffs and of trust control are doing a great service now

Their position is impregnable. Their

A SHATTERED ILLUSION.

arguments can't be answered.

Those Western bankers who assured two leading New York and Chicago in-stitutions that the West would take care not have done so much to convert the of its own currency needs for this year's so careful and observant a man as President Eckels, of the Commercial Natfonal, of Chicago, was beguiled into announcing that "the West will take care of itself," and his idea was echoed and re-echoed in letters received by Treasury officers at Washington from small banks in out-of-the-way places, whose managers perhaps have scarcely understood the precise nature and extent of the demands for cash resulting from the movement of the crops. The "plethora" of money which has been supposed to exist in the Western banks has, however, not sufficed to prevent them from making very heavy demands on the East for money with which to conduct the necessary business of the sections where they were located.

Here in Portland, for example, it is known that currency demands have been so heavy as to cause serious inconvenience, and Secretary Shaw's order concerning the use of reserves against Government deposits was eagerly welcomed for its relief. And throughout the country generally the banks have found it necessary to draw heavily on their own reserves in order to meet the needs of their customers. This was shown in a striking way as soon as the reports from the Western banks began to come in to Washington under the recent call made by the Controller of the Currency for the regular bank statement. True, the bank statement was demanded considerably earlier than usual, but this if anything, ought to have resulted in a more favorable showing, because the report came at a time when it was supposed the banks had not yet felt the full force of the cropmoving demand. Could the returns be gathered for the present moment, they would undoubtedly show a very much lower state of reserves even than that represented in the returns actually received by the Controller of the Cur-

One Washington correspondent that of the New York Journal of Commerce-has made an interesting study of the deposits made with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York for payment elsewhere, bringing the record up to October 2. His conclusion is that in all \$13,981,000 has been transferred through the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York to Western and Southern points. To New Orleans has gone \$7,831,000, to Chicago \$5,400,000, and to Cincinnati \$750,000. Some idea of what the cash has been chiefly used for may be gained by considering the way in which it is classified into gold coin and certificates. United States notes and silver certificates. The largest amount of (small) silver certificates paid out has gone to New Orleans to be used in paying the men employed in gathering crops. A large amount has gone to Chicago, and has from there been more widely scattered. How greatly this demand has increased is shown by comparison of the insignificant demands from January to June, averaging \$500,-000 monthly, with those of July, August, and especially September, in which latter month \$5,096,000 was deposited for

The figures leave very little left of the

claim that the "West will take care of The same statistics for 1901 Itself." show that only \$12,005,000 was deposited with the Assistant Treasurer at New York for payment elsewhere during the corresponding period; so that, so far as this bit of evidence is concerned, this year's demands have been noticeably more urgent than those of last year. Not only have the Western bank reserves been allowed to run down and the transfers through the Assistant Treasurer been unusually heavy, but the amount of money sent West by the other familiar methods has been as large as or larger than ever. The figures just quoted are merely a piece of evidence showing how things are tending. Moreover, in the rush for relief from the Treasury which has been in progress for the past few days the Western banks have dropped the cry of "taking care of themselves" and have joined with other banks in request for funds. The West has not "taken care of itself" any better than it usually does. It has needed money more intensely than usual, and it has obtained in these columns weeks ago that the question was one of currency, and needs of an immense amount of circulating medium, seems to be fully sustained.

MACEDONIA'S FORLORN HOPE.

The present revolt in Macedonia against Turkey resembles that of Bulgaria just before the outbreak of the Turko-Servian War in 1876, which re-Representative Tongue, of Oregon, in suited in a terrible war between Russia and Turkey. The Russians finally forced their way over the Balkan Mounremove such tariffs within a reason- tains under General Gourko, and were only/prevented from occupying Constantinople by the dispatch of a British fleet to the Dardanelles. The intervention of Great Britain, supported by the other powers of Europe, forced Russia to halt and make the treaty of San Stefano, for which was ultimately sub-

stituted the famous treaty of Berlin. In 1876 Turkey left the matter of suppressing the Bulgarian insurrection to the local authorities, but today she has called out thirty-eight battalions of her regular reserves. The rising appears to be confined to the mountainous part of Macedonia, between Salonica and Monastir and the Bulgarian and Servinn frontiers. The Turkish force in Macedonin is about 100,000 men, but the Macedonian insurgents are likely to get some recruits from Bulgaria, from American people by swearing to a lie Greece and from Servia. The Albaniand Montenegrins are hereditary foes of Turkey, and would lose no opand the trusts must be controlled, and portunity to be a thorn in her flesh, but they will rally round you. You can tell the insurrection is hopeless, because neither Austria nor Italy could afford a

The action of the powers in giving Turkey a free hand to defeat the Greeke in 1897 and crush the rising in Crete ment of laws against monopoly will be | Indicates that no serious rising against as popular in 1994 as the gold standard Turkey by her European provinces and centers and kicks, and upon occawould get any outside encouragement.

crush Macedonia today than she was in 1876. MAKING SOCIALISTS RAPIDLY. Henry D. Lloyd is not alone among

able and intelligent men in his conclusion that the position of the operators is driving this country to become social istic very fast. Mr. Lloyd, whose article on the coal strike will appear in the Atlantic for November, says that not have done so much to convert the country to socialism as the last six crop-moving made a serious mistake, as weeks. Mr. Bryan, in his Commoner, was anticipated in these columns. Even takes the same view, and recites an in terview with a Republican of large means and assured income, who confesses that he has been converted by the evento of the last six weeks to the belief that the Government ought to own and operate the rallways and the coal minee, that are now practically the property of a monopoly, who not only are able at any time to create a coal famine, but do not hesitate to do so. The terrible coal strikes of France, of which Zola paints so terrific a picture in his great novel of "Germinal," gave a powerful forward influence to socialism in France, and in our strike will probably not without effect in this country, with this difference-that the advance of socialistic theories of government will be shown in the platforms of the two great

parties. There will be no appreciable growth Labor parties. The drift to socialism in government will be seen in the National platform of one or both of the great parties. In France, where there cruelty on the first provocation by the military arm, as described in "Germihorrible treatment they receive, are more ferocious and anarchistic in their public demonstrations than riotous country we do not employ the military arm recklessly nor with inexcusable cruelty. Our ballot-box is always open; reformers are not wanting, nor proudo reformers in the shape of able demagogues. There will be able statesmen who will become evangelists of state socialism, not as a hard and fast theory of government for society, but as an efficient and expedient remedy for great abuses that otherwise seem incurable. There will be no extension of Government ownership and operation of the business of the country except so far as seems necessary, and therefore

expedient. Our Government is today the exclusive carrier of the mails, because it has always seemed expedient; the government in Great Britain owns and operates the telegraph as well as the transportation of the mails. In Continental Europe, Germany, France, Belglum, Austria and Italy own and operate the railroads, telegraphs, as well as the postal system. All this is done because it has been deemed expedient. Because it did not seem necessary and expedient for the Government twenty years ago to own and operate the railroads or the coal mines is no reason why, under changed conditions, we should hesitate to undertake it. The threat to do so puts these railway despots and coal Czars on their good behavior. The Railroad Gazette, of New York, some years ago made the statement that the New York & New Haven road owns all Southern New England in fee simple. The coal Czars appear to own both the Senators as well as the Governor and Legislature of Pennsylvania. Under these circumstances it is not a matter for surprise that thoughtful, intelligent and patriotic men seriously propose the extension of the sphere of the postoffice over the whole business of public transportation, with the application of the postal principle to the determination of the tolls needed for providing the necessary revenues.

There is nothing alarming in all this. It is only extending the so-called municipal socialism, which has obtained considerable popular sanction in England to the administration of our National Government. If a great city may own and operate its water works, its public lighting plant, its cemeteries, why may not the National Government, when the public weal makes it seem expedient, own and operate rallways and coal mines which in private hands are administered to the end of oppreseing and impoverishing the public. Liverpool, York and Belfast sell municipal sterilized milk for babies and feedingbottles. Several towns conduct the liquor business through municipal managera. Hull has opened a public crematorium. There are municipal celdstorage and icemaking plants in Bradford, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool and it from precisely the same sources as Birmingham. Cardiff has a municipal in other years. The opinion advanced fish market. Torquay breeds rabbits and sheep on city land and sells them. to reduce taxes. Tunbridge grows hops not of wealth, and that Western bank- and Liverpool beets on sewage land. ers had allowed the growing wealth of | Colchester has municipal oysters, which the West to blind them to the certain are marketed; Brighton, Pontefract and Doncaster own municipal racetracks, and there are municipal theaters in Brighton. Westham makes its own paving-stones and sells them: Manchester makes and selle soap, off, tallow and mortar made from city waste, and employs 2000 men to do the work. number of towns deal in stoves and gas fittings and electric light supplies. Sheffield has a municipal plumbing department. Battersea and Cardiff have municipal sawmills for city building and wood pavements. Manchester makes its own wagons, brushes, etc., for the city cleaning department. Glasgow has a municipal telephone system. North of England proposals have been made that municipalities buy coal mines. It is clear that Great Britain has accepted the idea of municipal socialism in government to a considerable extent. and there are not lacking advocates of government ownership of the great

> The baseball season is practically ended. Perhaps no one is sorry. Certainly we may reasonably suppose that the players are not, and as for the general public, it is willing to take a rest by getting tired in another direction. Casting a parting glance at the retiring heroes of the diamond, it turns expectantly, and even eagerly, toward the oncoming heroes of the gridiron. The contertions of the pitcher, the strenuous accents of the umpire calling balls and strikes, the raucous tones of the enthusiastic rooter, the piping cry of the soda-pop boy, have subsided, to be resurrected in due time as adjuncts of Summer amusements. Instead of these we will hear of touchdowns and tackles. of rushes and goals, of halfbacks and quarter-backs and fullbacks, of guards gion see an exhibition of rough-and-

English rallways,

cannot fail to arouse enthusiasm. The ill-luck of one team will excite sympathy or delight, according to standpoint of the looker-on, while proprietors of broken nosen dislocated shoulders, skinned shins and fractured legs will be regarded with the admiration that greete battle-scarred heroes, regardless of the colors that they carry into the strife. Truly, an amusementloving public can witness the end of the baseball season without regret, since football, with its varied attractions, is already in the field, with the promise to abide with us in full strenuousness until after Thanksgiving.

Bids for the construction of the battle-ship Louisiana were opened last week in Washington, and the Department of Naval Construction has them under advisement pending the award of the contract. It is understood that the lowest bid was \$3,990,000. The cost of naval construction, like that of everything else is increasing. This is partly, in this instance, due to the improvements, entailing increased cost, that are constantly being made, partly to the increased wages of laborers, and the ever-present possibility of a demand for further advance, and partly owing to the increased cost of materials. The Oregon was built less than ten years ago for about \$3,323,000. The Louisiana will cost over \$750,000 more than did the vallant and at that time perfectly equipped namezake of our state. Of course, the Louisiana will be a more to the specific Socialist and Socialist powerful battle-ship than the Oregon, but the cost of running her will be much greater than that of the Oregon. Her coal consumption will be greater, and, while the Oregon carries is a vast standing army, great strikes a crew of less than 500 men, the Louisiare not seldom cruehed with barbarous and will require at least 700, thus increasing materially the cost in labor and commissary stores of running the nal," and the miners, embittered by the latter. It will probably require a war between two high-class naval powers to fix the limit of naval expenditure. A test might prove the relative ineffistrikers in this country. But in this clency of the costly battle-ship and cause a reaction in favor of the less expensive and more easily handled war versel. In the meantime nations are vicing with each other in the production of formidable engines of war, the limit to the cost and supposed power of which is fixed solely by human ingenuity and the competitive element in oational pride,

> The attempt to "Americanize" the British Military School at Sandhurst by placing its discipline on a basis similar to that of the West Point Academy has called forth indignant protest from the more wealthy cadets of the British college. Just now they are indignant at an edict which restricts them to the use of beer as an alcoholic beverage at their evening meal. Hitherto such of them as could afford it have been allowed champagne, claret cup and similar drinks. Another very unpopular innovation at Sandhurst with the richer cadets is a restriction on the decoration of their rooms. These changes are ordered with the idea of checking the extravagance of the cadets, which later results in army officers fixing a scale of living so luxurious that only those of independent means can afford to accept commissions. These changes will no doubt in the long run prove salutary, but many others will have to be inaugurated before the Napoleonic idea of discipline that prevails at West Point will be reached in the Sandhurst school.

The first professor of Chinese of Columbia University under the Dean Lung foundation has arrived from Germany. He is Professor Friedrich Hirth, of the University of Munich, who for the honor of initiating this chair postpones a commission from the Russian government to catalogue the Chinese books and manuscripts in the Asiatic museum at St. Petersburg, part of the Ruscian loot at Pekin. There will be three courses in the new department one in the study of Chinese characters, one on Chinese texts relating to history, geography, art and literature, and one general students on the history of the Chinese Empire.

One of the serious objections to the proposal for receiverships of the coal mines is that Senator Mason, of Illinois, seems to have been a pioneer in the agiation proposed, that the United States Courts, through action by the Attorney-General, throw into the hands of receivers any coal properties concerned in strike, to be operated under direction of the courts until all differences between employers and employes have been adjusted. This is essentially a plan of Government operation of the mines pending the settlement ptrike, and it is attracting the attention of many constitutional lawyers. .

Governor La Follette, of Wiscontin, in his opening campaign speech, said that "There is probably not an important trust in the United States which fices not have the assistance of rallroads in destroying its competitors in busineed. The limitation and control of these public-service corporations in the legitimate field as common carriers is an important element in the practical solution of the problem with which we have to deal." The real contestants in the anthracite strike, on the employing side, are the rellroads.

guished Roman Catholic clergyman of Cambridge, Mass., and a lifelong temperance evangelist, is dead. The Springfield Republican says of him: He is mourned by citizens irrespective treed or religious faith. For years the name creed or religious faith. For years the name of "Father Scully" figured in the newspapers of Boston in connection with various good causes, especially with those of good government and moral and temperance reforms. An Irishman and a Roman Catholic, he best down the narrow prejudices of the native Protestant population, and in the end even Cambridge was proved to claim him as her own.

The Rev. Thomas Scully, a distin-

proud to claim him as her own. If the soveral ex-officials of the city who have been summoned before the grand jury have told freely what they know about matters now supposed under investigation by that body, it is more than probable that the vague charge of "grafting" so often made in connection with police management and practice will become more than that

have done so, and, again, perhaps not. It is now urged by free-traders, posing as advocates of "tariff reform," that it is neces-sary to lower our tariff duties in order to encourage an expansion of our foreign trade.-

fatherless thing, a rumor. Perhaps they

Seattle Post-Intelligencer. If perchance some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?-President McKinley at Buf-

falo, September 5, 1901. Senator Hanna deplores tariff agitation. He didn't talk that way in 1897, with public questions. That is the right | The powers want peace, not war, to tumble prowess on muddy fields that preliminary to the Dingley bill.

A LOS

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

Pity 'Tis, 'Tis True. Lewiston Tribune.

All the people cannot live on pulls. Some must do the pushing.

People, the Real Trust Busters. Lewiston Tribune.

After all, the real trust busters first and last are going to be the sovereign peo-

Telephones Increase Profaulty. Port Townsend Leader. An explanation of the astounding spread of profanity is found in the census bulletin showing that one person in every 40 has a telephone.

An Ungrateful Lot.

Lewiston Tribune.

Considering all the American people have done for the protected industries. they are about as thankless a brood as a mother ever reared.

Something in a Name.

Junction Bulletin..
There is something in a name in the case of Baer, anthracite magnate, for he keeps hell a-bruin—and that in time of a coal famine. He must be a sort of

Success Lies in the Future.

Walla Walla Union. Present Democracy deals chiefly with the past; Republicanism with the fu-ture. Looking backward has been dis-astrous ever since Lot's wife turned into

A Good Example for Baker.

Baker City Democrat.

Portland is reforming its morals in view of the 1905 fair. It will soon be able to secure the meetings of all the national bodies that believe in the straight and narrow road that leads to all good hereafter. A Horse of Another Color. Whatcom Revellle. Mr. Hearst is in favor of confiscating the anthracite coal fields. If some one were to propose confiscation of Hearst's newspapers in the interest of public mor-als there would be

als there would be a confiscation not No Misdirected Sympathy.

without virtue.

Baker City Democrat. President Roosevelt is to be admired for his efforts in behalf of a settlement of the coal strike. The attitude of the barons is such that little sympathy will be que them if more perious consequences follow their selfish, and contemptible

Did They Deal With Them?

Walla Walla Statesman. In stentorian tones every Republican or-ator of 1990 shouted that "the Republican party could be depended on to deal with the trusts." In the light of more recent events we are inclined to think they were confused in their phraseology. "should have said "deal to the trusts."

Plea for Game Law Obedlence.

Pendleton East Oregonian. Killing game out of season is one of the most iniquitous offenses against the laws on the statute books. nothing more enjoyable than a good hunand if the game laws were obeyed this pleasure would be divided up properly. and within a few years this section would be the home of game birds

Public Interest on One Question

Walla Walla Statesman. Gradually the economic issues before the people are tending toward one cen-tral and all-embracing question: Shall or shall not a high protective duty be levied on trust-made goods sold in the world's markets? The burden of proof is upon those who insist that such an adjunct of public plunder is a necessary factor in our administrative policy.

Irony of Fate in the Extreme.

Eugene Guard.

Talk about the irony of fate! It is not half expressive enough in the case of the captain of the British ship who was going down the Columbia on a river steamer to join his ship when the latter all but stripped the upper works off the river boat, and though there were several narrow escapes of the sleeping passengers hurt no one but the British captain. It was the fault of his vessel, which lay anchor in the stream without her warning lights being displayed.

People Behind Their President,

Albany Herald. The striking miners have rejected the proposals of President Roosevelt to end the strike, and the millionaire mineowners are as stubborn as ever. meantime coal is becoming scarce as Winter approaches. The situation is serious. The President is to be com-mended for his vigorous efforts in trying to effect a settlement. Something must be done, and our strenuous Presiden may yet be able to accomplish what he set out to do. He has the sup people behind him at any rate. He has the support of the

A Trust Among Boodlers.

Astoria Astorian. It was a surprise to the outside world when a fair city like Minneapolis unearthed a most systematic and diegraceful scheme of boodling. St. Louis has broken that record, and the first conviction proves what one honest prosecutor can do in lay-ing bare the iniquities of an office-holder if he desires so to do. The great difficulty is that, as a general rule, the whole of the elected politicians work together and trust each other to an unbusiness-like ex tent. The victors in a campaign consider that certain unmentionable emoluments belong to them, and in taking what is lawful they sometimes strain their conscience to an extent that actually makes them thieves without knowing it. that is presuming that they have any con-sciences to strain. Also most politicians especially near the election day, are not staggering under the burden of an over-developed conscience.

A Forest Reserve Necessary. Pendleten Tribune.

Some of the opposition to a forest re-serve is becoming unreasonable. Quite a number of those who are antagonistic to the act declare that no reserve of any dimensions should be created. Various arguments are urged against it, some of which are almost ridiculous and are inspired by selfish motives. Down in Harney County, where water is needed more than any other blessing of nature, they oppose the reserve because water will be conserved by it. They fear other people will acquire rights and privileges through the action of the Commissioner of the General Land Office that now belong to them. The miners of Baker County oppose it because it will interfere with the progress of mining. Crizens of Grant County oppose it because it will withdraw a large part of its land from settlement. Cattlemen oppose it be cause they think it will aid the sheep-men. In fact, the people who chickly favor the movement are sheepmen, and there is little doubt that a reserve would

be to their advantage.

The question is not whether or not a reserve shall be created. It rests purely on the size of the reserve. A forest re-serve is necessary, but the dimensions of the present proposed reserve are too large. Let the public get at the main point and something will be accomplished. Binger Hermann should be supported in his desire to create a reserve, and he should be instructed as to the "lay of the land" which should be set apart. A suitable compromise can be effected, and the interests of all persons protected, as well as the interests of the general public and the future generations of Eastern Oregon. Cut down the reserve in the right places, but by all means create a A STATE WITH A RECORD.

Chlongo Chronicle, The State of Pennsylvania should dest with the anthracite ceal dispute, but the State of Pennsylvania is at present controlled by the associated iron, steel and coal bandits, and the State of Pennsylvaala is therefore but another name for the criminals who manage the coal roads and the coal mines. The Governor of Pennsylvania is a

corruptionists representing both political parties, who are in the pay of the predatory scoundrels who control the state. Most of the courts of Pennsylvania are corrupt or cowardly, many of them making no attempt to conceal the fact that they get their orders from the men who are masters of the industry and the polltics of the state. Elections in Pennsylvania are conspicuous mockeries of a free and enlightened suffrage. Intimidation. bribery and false returns are habitual. Labor in Pennsylvania is the most impoverished, degraded and brutalized to be found anywhere on this hemisphere. Nothing that America has ever known equals the hopelessness and the misery of a large percentage of the labor of Pennsylvanis. The clavery of the coal mines has had no counterpart in the United States since the days of negro bondage. and even that infamy did not anywhere reduce so many people in one congested district to such abject penury and wee. Pennsylvania began its career as a state as one of the most moral, enlightened. just and democratic political societies in the world. As the chief scat of the pro-tective tariff Moloch, the principal aitar of the high priests of favoritism, privilege, monopoly and plunder, it has become po-litically, industrially and socially the rot-

tenest commonwealth on earth.

People who would understand the an thracite coal problem and people who would attempt to settle it must compre-hend these facts. Many years of legalized crime and injustice are bearing their is gitimate fruits.

Republican Tariff Doctrine.

Where tariffs upon productions are not needed for either revenue or protection, where the industries producing these goods are capable of with tand ing all foreign competition, are outstripping all foreign competitors in their was domain and rapidly capturing the markets of the world, and the tariffs serve no purpose but enabling the corporations controlling the productions to extort unreasonable prices from the home consumer, while relling cheaper abroad than this, tariffs should be repealed at once. This should be done not to destroy, but to save protection. Such tariffs are the enemies, fot the the friends, of protection.-Representative Tongue, of Oregon.

Fallen in Their Own Pit.

Brooklyn Eagle. The worst and largest proportion of the strikers committing violence are Hunga-rians, Lithuanians and Slavs, who can neither read nor write and who are not

American citizens.

But they were imported by the operators years ago to cheapen labor and to crowd out native miners. They brought crowd out native miners. They themand have sharpened their qualities on the whetstone of American opportunity. Those who imported them have no cause for surprise at what they have become. The very operators who now declare that recognition of the unions would be the control of the mines as property and their management by miners, informally recognized the unions, on the request of Hanni and Quay, two years ago, to avert consequences adverse to Republican suc-cess in the Presidential election, What they then did for politics they will not do now for humanity. They may have been wrong then. They must be right

But they are inconsistent at a time of great public exigency. And their claim that recognition of the unions would be surrender of the properties would better be supported by detail proofs than by declaration or d ism is oppressive and may become intolerable. But there are too many great unionized industries in the United States -vexed probably, hoppled possibly, but surviving and thriving-to sustain the extreme assertion that recognition is ruin, surrender or abandonment of the mines. The operators themselves conceded recognition two years ago. They are in bust ness still. *
Their skirts are not clear from blame

Their hands are not clean from wrong They are largely reaping what they lib erally sowed. Their fight for individual. ism in labor would be equipped with a better case if they had a better record.

Let Them Have Their Bond. Chicago Chronicle.

The Interstate Commerce Commission reported after a thorough investigation that these coal barons in their capacity of railroad officials engaged in interstate commerce were plainly and habitually violating the interstate commerce law

The IndustrialCommission reported after a thorough investigation that these coal barons in their double capacity of railroad managers and mine operators were continually violating the anti-trust law. When these organized criminals, who

deserve to be in prison, demanded of the President that he send troops into Pennsylvania to "squeich" the miners as criminals they demanded that he should do a lawlers act. Had Mr. Mitchell demanded in return

that the President put the coal barons in prison for violating laws of the United States he would have come much nearer to demanding not only something that ought to be done but something that the President can do without overriding the law himself. The coal barons demand that the laws

be executed. By all means let their demand be complied with. Let steps be taken at once which will probably vindicate the law by planting the coal barons behind the bars,

Becoming More Intelligent. Baltimore Sun.

The conditions of employment nowadays liscourage ignorance. Intelligence and some degree of education are indispensable in almost every industry. This is well understood by representative workingmen, and if they were not so fortunate as to enjoy educational advantages in their youth they are not withholding these adeducational advantages in their vantages from their children. The workngman of the future will not be "brother to the ox," as the American poet repreents the toller of other days. He will no pe content to let others do his thinking for him. He will have his own ideas about economics and social conditions. Knowledge will bring power to him, and the question then will be. How will be use

He Mout, and Agin He Mout'nt.

PORTLAND, Oct. 10 .- (To the Editor.)-Apropos of the line that might, could would or should divide Edstrict Attorney Chamberlain from Governor Chamberlain does anybody suppose that the Dietrict Attorney will not select his successor, whether he resign tomorrow or the 1st of January? Does anybody suppose that Governor Geer would appoint a District Attorney that would be obnoxious to the man who beat Furnish for Governor?

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Daniel on the Trusts. At the time of the evening oblation, As I stood 'neath the sycamore tree, A small, still voice came to me, saying: small, still voice came to me, says "Behold, lift thine eyes up and see,"

Obedient, then, to the summon I. Daniel, uplifted mine eyes, saw in a vision an image That towered aloft to the skies Its head was of gold and of silver, Its arms were of iron and steel. Its chest was of Standard Oil common, wretched creature of Matthew S. Quay and his lawless associates. The Legisla-Its beily of beef, pork and veal, ture of Pennsylvan'a is an aggregation of

Its thighs were of Harriman merger, Its legs of Hill-Morgan control, Its ankles of salt and of paper. Its feet were of anthracit And I saw in my dream that the image Waxed great in its height and its girth, And its legs spread out o'er all creation

And its arms reached around the whole earth.

And I saw Gog and Magog in terror,

And Egypt and Tyre in retreat, And Zion and Enal and Edom Bowed low at the image's feet. And I cried: Is there none to deliver,

And I cried: Is there none that can What David will meet this Gollath, What Moses its tyranny brave? It's oh, for a Joshua er Saul, It's oh, for a Joshua er Saul,

And I looked, and upon the horizon I saw where a Rough Rider rode: He was clad in sombrero and buckskin And a broncho of Texas bestrode. He swung his lassoo and sixshooter, And dashed at the image supreme-am offering a farm in New Hampshire For a man to interpret my dream.

At the corner of Broad street and Wall.

Brer Eryan, still he lay low.

To deliver the land from the tyrant

Maybe there isn't any comet.

had one.

Speech is silver; silence is golden, Seats were \$1. The trembone should be abolished. It sadly disturbs conversation during a Sousa

Somebody ought to take up a subscription and give Scattle a pennant. It never

It seems to have settled down to a tugof-war between the coal operators and everybody else.

Some of the ladies thought it most impolite in Mr. Sousa to turn his back while they were talking.

The New Orleans strike is too small ap affair just now to be permitted to emerge from the back pages, It was a mistake to mark any of the

numbers as solos. There was a full chorus in the back of the house. Souse invented the soft passage just to give the Old Hen with the cachinnatory

terday. Brer Baer is getting along toward the 'finally" in his discourses on the trucutence and contumacy of the miners who

cackle a chance; and she rose to it yes

will not mine. It is a matter of universal observation that good-looking women never disturb a public concert by noisy chatter. Some of the others have to attract attention

somehow. Great delight was expressed by some of the talkative men when Mr. Sousa made it plain that there would be no long walts between the numbers. "There's not a mement without something to talk

about," was their sentiment. A guidebook is generally regarded as harmless. Not so in Turkey, as a German treveler has learned to his grief. Officials found in his trunk "a guide through Turkey" and confiscated it. The next morning the book was returned to the German, but with more than 100 onces containing a description of Constantinople torn out. The traveler went to the censor's office to complain of this inexplicable treatment of his book. But the censor explained to him with irresistible logic that an accurate description of Constantinople could not be suffered, since a knowledge of the locality was calculated to facilitate an attempt on the

"Mr. Sousa is so magnette and so-" "Isn't that a beautiful plano passage?" "Yes; but that brass is simply-"

Sultan's life.

"Isn't it? Oh! what a lovely bow." "What in the world is that encore? Isn't it-" "It simply can't be anything else. Why,

we had that at our last-" "Lau you? Why, what's the matter? Theyre's all coming to the front." (10 seconds intermission.)

"What was it you just said?" "They play it so loud nobody can say anything." "Yes, the building is entirely too small,

was just saying-" "Yes? I was just thinking-" Man behind-"D-n!"

A young man in Emira, N. Y., recently proposed to the girl of his choice, making his declaration by mail, because he thought that in that way he could do himself better justice. He was in his office a day or two later when a messenger boy arrived with this enginatical telegram: "Isle of View.-E wers." He was convinced that the message had something to do with his proposal, but he could not decipher it. He went to consult his mother. She read the telegram over once or twice, shook her head and then read it aloud. But what she said sounded like: "I love you-yours," The son snatched the message out of his mother's hand and read it once more. Then he shouted: "It's all right, mother," and dashed for the telegraph office, where he

sent a return message,

Philip James Batley.

I speak unto the young, for I am of them
And always shall be. What are rears to me?

Oh for the young heart like a fountain playing! Filinging its bright fresh feelings up to the skies
It loves and strives to reach-strives, loves in

vain:
It is of earth and never meant for Heaven. We laugh at love, and make a jest of Hell, While we fear each, and seck. The sphinxlike heart. Consistent in its inconsistency,

Loathes life the moment that life's riddle is read;
The knot of our existence is untied
And we lie loose and useless. Life is had;
And then we sigh and say, Can this be ali?
It is not what we thought—it is very well—
But we want something more—there is but

And to die young is youth's divinest gift-And to die young is youn's divinest gill.

To pass from world fresh into another

Ere change hath lost the charm of soft regret,

And feel the immortal impulse from within

Which makes the coming, life-cry always, on!

And follow it while strong-is Heaven's last

mercy.
The firefly only shines when on the wing:

We darken. On! said God unto the soul As to the earth for ever. On it goes, A rejoicing native of the infinite-As is a bird of air—an orb of heaven. DOUBTING THOMAS.