as second-close matter.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy, prob ded by showers during the fo er during the afternoon. Westerly winds TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum-ter

perature, 61 deg.; minimum temperature, 46 deg.; precipitation, 6.01 inch.

### PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1903

THE TRUSTS AGAINST ROOSEVELT. Mortal offense has been given by Theodore Roosevelt to the trust magnates of the United States. It is certain they intend to use their power to beat-him, if possible, for the nomination next year; or, that falling, to defeat his re-election. The trusts are unwilling to accept any check or limitation upon their right and power to do as Against the mere thought they will. of control by law or government they are in open and scormful rebellion,

Ootober President Roosevelt took it on himself to enforce the coal masters to agree to an inquiry into the grounds of difference between themselves and their employes. In taking this course the President had behind him a weight of public opinion which the coal masters, arrogant as they were, durst not defy. The result was an accommodation between the contending parties, instead of the conquest which the coal masters had in view, Work was resumed, coal was again supplied, and riots were averted. But the interposition was an not that rankles in the hearts of all devotees of plutocratic power.

Offense as deep was given again when the President attacked the merger of the great railroads combined under the Northern Securities Company, and, taking proceedings under the Sherman law, carried through the Circuit Court of the United States a suit which resulted in the decision that the merger is alike in contravention of public policy and of law. Believing themselves above law and public opinion, and claiming the right to do as they chose, without control, the trusts feel that they have been outraged by this man; an din consequence there is instinctive combination of the trusts of the country against him.

On this subject they affect no concealment. They are concerting an ef-fort to "down" Theodore Roosevelt. The gentry of the trusts are not partheir pockets every time." But if they don't want Roosevelt, neither do they want Bryan. They want a man who can be entirely depended on for his derights." In every part of the country they are giving it out that the "unrest of labor" at the present time is due to Theodore Roosevelt. All the demands of labor and all the strikes are consequences of the action he has taken dur ing the past year. He has converted a docile working people into-a tumultary mob, striking for "rights." He has undermined the muniments of capital, and has spread throughout the country the dangerous notion that men of property and of monetary power haven't the right to do absolutely what they will with their own. It is their idea that great wealth has the right to be above law and above public control; yet here is a man, holding the office of President of the United States, who calls that idea in question!

But can the trusts beat him? Can they prevent his renomination? It is on this point that they will concentrate their effort, believing it would be easler to defeat him in the convention than before the people. Upon the delegations from the Southern States, among whom there is little representative responsibility in Republican conventions, they will make essay; and with these they will try to combine every element of political and plutocratic opposition the North. The trusts will supply the money and hire the workers.

This is no mere supposition. It is absolutely certain that the trusts of the country will engage in political combination for defeat of Theodore Roosevelt. But his only danger-if any dan--will be in the convention. Before the people he cannot be beaten; and trust support of an opponent before the people would bear that opponent down and assure Roosevelt's election.

The attention of the Seattle Post-In telligencer is called to the fact that the eight American ships which have been lying idle on Puget Sound for so many ths were all chartered in a bunch last week to load lumber for Australia Strange as it may seem, no subsidy has been granted to this fleet of ancient lumber droghers, and they are sailing on their merits. They are also going into the "foreign trade" in competition with the fleets of the world. Incidentally it might be noted that there are still several British ships lying idle on Puget Sound, because their owners are unwilling to accept rates which the owners of

ence, and that was that never again could these vessels leave their moor-ings until a shipping subsidy bill was passed or every foreign ship was ban-ished from the ocean. The theory remains as pretty as ever when not exposed to the light, but the fact-see marine news regarding lumber charters.

THE REFERENDUM IS ALL RIGHT. Men and brethren let us be calm. It is not the referendum's fault. Let us not demonstrate our insanity in its adoption by lunacy in its denunciation, If we are, as we profess, reasoning beings, shall we not forbear to surge in ovine blindness and confusion for a thing one year and against it the next, without reflection and obedient solely to the fancy or fear of the moment? If a man sits down on a carpet tack the distress of his person, shall

we therefore forbid all proper use of that serviceable invention and sprawl forever on slippery floors after the manner of our barbarian ancestors? Because some few gifted idiots poison themselves with alcohol, shall we therefore deny ourselves that versatile article of commerce, with which, mon-sieur, your office furniture is made to glisten, and by whose aid, madame, your altogether admirable features are preserved to your posterity?

There is a great outcry against the referendum, but the worst that can be truthfully said about it is that it is being perverted, or that men are seeking to pervert it, from its natural and intended use. This is true; but because an instrument is misused is not in itself an adequate argument for its abolition. The blame is to be apportioned among those who are concocting the mischief, and not laid at the innocent door. No man in Oregon is more respon

sible for the referendum amends than W. S. U'Ren, of Oregon City. He says that the law putting the referendum into operation does not take effect until May 21, and consequently the referendum itself does not go into effect until that time. This is also the opinion of "Lawyer," who, writing in The Sunday Oregonian of May 17, attempts to show that the acts against which the referendum is sought to be invoked go into effect without regard to the refer-Mr. U'Ren also regrets exceedingly that the first invocation of the amendment should be from a palpable minority against a popular desire, rather than, as was intended, a measure of self-protection by the majority against improper legislation by a mis-guided Legislature. This attitude of the authors of the referendum should be borne in mind. It may serve to show some discontented ones that the amendment is all right in itself, and not responsible for its actual or contemplated abuse.

The referendum is the same in 1963 that it was in 1902 and in 1900. If it was right then, it is right now; and the present stampede away from it is a bitter commentary on the thoughtlessness with which it was then embraced. The fact is, now as then, that it is an admirable safeguard in the people's hands against unwise and improper legislation. It is written in the constitution, and there it will doubtless re-It may upon occasion be of incalculable benefit. It is incapable of harm unless wrongfully applied. It is like any other device or institution of free government-facile for good in the hands of the wise, boundless for evil in the hands of fools,

What is the matter with us, anyhow? Because the law says we can defeat improper laws, does that impel us to nullify good laws, following like a flock of sheep at the nod and beck of the first brainless scamp or reckless roustabout that starts a senseless yawp in pique or in the corrupt pay of some corporation? If we have become so feeble and spiritless and inane that we can't refuse to sign every fool petition that is thrust under our noses, why, then we are fitted no longer for the elective franchise, but for the home for incurables, the slavedriver and a Czar.

# POSITION OF WHEAT IN UNITED

STATES. Too much rain in Kansas, an insuffitisans or party men. They have no effency in Dakota and the Hessian fly politics. Like Croker, they are "for and the chinch bug preparing for an active campaign at various points in the Middle West have served to offset all of the bearishness of the May Government report on the wheat crop, and votion to plutocracy and "vested in spite of a slight weakness at the close yesterday quotations are near the top for the season. The wheat market at the present time is more at the mercy of the weather than at any other period, but there is another factor of great importance in the situation at this time, and that is the certainty that the United States will have reserves down to a vary low ebb by the time the new crop is ready for harvest, Alugh exports for the season to date have fallen much below those for a corresponding date last year, they are still quite heavy, and with the European market in its present condition will continue so up to the end of the sea-

Statistics are usually dry reading, but

those touching on the 1902 wheat crop and its distribution are particularly in teresting at this time, when undue influence is apt to be credited to the coming crop, which as yet is a very uncertain factor. The crop of 1902 is generally placed at 670,000,000 bushels, although some excellent trade authorities make it 20,000,000 bushels less. With the consumption at 4% bushels per cap ita, and making no allowance for feeding to stock, 380,000,000 bushels will be required by the American people. The shipments to foreign countries for the first nine months of the season were (flour included) 161,011,948 bushels, or about 20,000,000 bushels less than for th esame period last season. same ratio is maintained for the remainder of the season, and shipments now indicate that there will be no decline, exports for the twelve months ending June 30 will reach a total of 201,000,600 bushels. The amount required for seed for the 1902 crop was given out by the Government as 72,-000,000 bushels. This year there is an increase in Winter wheat acreage alone of 5,900,000 acres, so it is probable that at least 80,000,000 bushels were used for seeding and reseeding.

The amounts thus required for export, home consumption and seeding reach a total of 660,000,000 bushels, or within 10,000,000 bushels of the total of 1896 warmed over in 1900. Summing erop. Naturally, this 19,000,000 bushels does not represent all of the wheat that I two wings, Bryan's man asks; will remain in the country. If it did, dollar wheat would be cheap before the new crop arrives, but it serves to show that a crop which was a very third to the largest on record has been reduced to remarkably small propor-American ships are satisfied with. The tions, with the export demand below

tion there remained a carry-over of 67, the crop, there was nothing depre in the dimensions of this surplus from the 1901 crop, and last year at this time the July option in Chicago sold up to 76% cents, or 3 cents higher than the highest point reached this year.

is always a considerable amount of wheat held over from season to season by well-to-do farmers, regardless of prices. This was particularly noticeable in the Spring of 1898, when Letter forced wheat up above \$1 per bushel. It is impossible to ascertain just what proportion of the crop is held over under such circumstances, but in Oregon alone it amounted to several hundred thousand bushels during the Letter year. It is accordingly reasonable to suppose that the class of farmers who are not moved to sell when wheat touches a dollar will be still more averse to selling at present comparatively low prices, especially as they are more independent financially than they have been at any period in the last ten years. These holdings will take care of a considerable portion of the

"theoretical" surplus of the 1901 crop. The term "theoretical" is used advisedly, for while a reduction for home consumption, seeding and exports from the 748,000,000-bushel crop of that year would still leave nominally 67,000,000 bushels, some of this has undoubtedly been used for feeding stock, destroyed by fires or in other ways eliminated from the situation. Admitting, how-ever, that it was all on hand, this country would still be in a very strong position if anything should happen to cut the growing crop down so that the outturn should fall below that of the phenomenal yields of the past two years. A record-breaking crop in 1991, followed by one nearly as large last year, has not served to pile up any heavy reserves of wheat in this country. A crop like that of 1899 or 1900 would this year cause a more general scraping of bins than has been noticeable since the

METHOD IN RUSSOPHOBIA. It is the belief of the acute and wellinformed Minneapolis Tribune that all this hullaballoo about Russian aggression in Manchuria and a necessary alliance for us with Great Britain and Japan is the product of certain forces upon the lower end of Manhattan Island, which would like nothing better than an American entanglement with England, with the consequent embarrassment to the Administration and the political fortunes of Theodore Roosevelt. It is curious, says the Tribune, that the proposed British alliance should be predicted with confidence by some New York papers, and that the idea should have been seized upon with such avidity by representatives of certain inter-New York is the only place in the world where Roosevelt is lar. It is pretty certain that the country never will consent to an English alllance; but "just consider how it would console great financial interests for the disappointment if etrenuous champion-ship of such an alliance by Roosevelt were to cause him to be driven from public life."

Russophobia, it must be remembered, is not new in the United States; but it may easily have been availed of by the wily politicians and financiers who are undoubtedly casting about in desperation for weapons with which to defeat Mr. Roosevelt's renomination. And a curious corroborative incident is the sudden interest of the New York Sun in the alleged Presidential captivation with "the Iowa Idea" on the tariff. The Sun is nothing if not hidebound protection; but it is cheerfully exploiting the Cummins-Allison tariff-reform legend; and as its main object in life just now is to serve the Wall-street plutocrats in their desire to encompass Mr. Roosevelt's humiliation, no one should be shocked to find in that antipathy the explanation, not only of our recrudescent Russophobia, but also of the movement to persuade Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New Jersey Republicans that their protective tariffs are in jeopardy from the Administration's tariff vagaries.

nascent Russophobia, which we could wish had never arisen, but which cannot honestly be blinked; and that is the color which is innocently or designedly sought to be given to the Administration's course concerning the Kishinef outrages. The excesses are not to be denied or explained away; but neither are the instructions and the measures, preventive and punitive, of the Russian government. Outrages occur under every race and nation, our own being no exception. We massacre blacks in the South, and Chinese at the North. Italians are murdered in Louislana, and Hungarians in Pennsylvania, but we do not relish foreign imprecations upon the head of our President for all that. The Administration will endeavor to do its duty in the matter of the Jewish persecutions; and meanwhile fair-minded men should be careful how they minister to the desire of New York politicians to drive the Administration into diplomatic acts which may be complained of for effect. We should be wary of those whose scarcecealed purpose it is to attribute to President Roosevelt an anti-Semitic prejudice, and array against him the influential Hebrews of New York and other states.

UNIQUE POLITICS. Bryan's latest movement preparatory to next year's campaign is interesting. but it is not half-way ingenious. Through his faithful friend and political ally, Richard L. Metcaife, editor of the Omaha World-Herald, he propounds a list of questions to Cleveland through Cleveland's faithful friend, Norman E. Mack, editor of the Buffalo Times, and New York's member of the Democratic National Committee. Bryan wishes to know whether it is possible to make a platform upon which the Gold and Silver Democrats can stand together in next year's campaign, and then asks Cleveland to suggest the planks. With charming naivete Bryan's man asks whether it will satisfy Cleveland if all reference to the money question is omitted. He repeats a lot of familiar sophistry concerning bimetalism, but does not hint at the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1-the vital issue up the matters of difference between the

How many of their principles must Demo rate surrender, permanently or temperarily, in order to avoid incurring the hostility of men who during two Presidential campaigns deserted the party with which they claimed allegismes and gave open and boastful aid to the enemy?

Assuming that Editor Metcalfe asks

disastrous National campaigns. Then he asks straightforwardly whether any man who in good faith supported the platforms of 1896 and 1990 is now eligible for President, and adds, signific "While it may be well to win back the impenitent prodigal sons, it is some-what important to remember that the convictions of the faithful boys who remained at home are not entirely un-worthy of consideration."

Adjustment of differences between rival party leaders through the agency of open letters written by their lieutenants each to the other, and widely published, presents a unique exploit in American politics. Cleveland's answer will be eagerly looked for, and it will occasion no surprise if he says, 'There is nothing to arbitrate."

STORY OF RING RULE. In the current number of McClure's Magazine, Mr. Steffens, who so graph-ically described the looting of St. Louis, tells the story of the robbing of the treasury of Pittsburg under the Flinn-Magee ring of that city. This ring had an agreement with Quay whereby legislation favoring the ring was assured in return for support by the members from Allegheny County for Quay's schemes in the state. The Flinn-Magee ring seems to have been identical in scope with the old-time Tweed ring of New York City, save that the Pittsburg municipal robbers had a deal more native brains and acquired intelligence. They were neither so clumsy in their operations nor so reckless of discovery, arrest and punishment. They distrib-uted valuable franchises which they obtained through Quay's legislative support; they kept water rents outrageously high because a private concern which they owned could not charge a higher rate than the city. They placed public funds in pet banks and left them without interest while the city borrowed money from the same banks at high rates.

They sold a slot-machine concession that was worth to them \$250,000 a year. Places where liquor was illegally sold and disorderly houses were owned and leased by the ring. Rents were exorbitant. Furniture had to be purchased from the "official" dealer at three times its value. All liquor supplies were bought only from the "official" bottler at double prices. This was the old Tammany trick; it was Garvey the plasterer, Philbin the plumber, over again, but while it was the old telek it was far more skillfully executed; no legal line of discovery was left. signatures were forged; the tracks of the theft were not easily followed, as they were in the operations of the Tweed ring. The inmates of disorderly houses were forced to buy their cloth-ing of the agents of the ring, always paying twice the cost. In this way Pittsburg was systematically robbed by the ring without the observation or knowledge of the taxpayers until Magee quarreled with Quay, just as Tweed quarreled with Sheriff O'Brien, just as the grafters of Minneapolis and St. Louis quarreled among themselves, Then the truth of the old proverb that "When rogues fall out honest men get their dues" was proved anew. The fight between Quay and Magee gave the Municipal League its opportunity. Magee set out to kill Quay politically, and Quay at once retaliated by legislating "to stop the use of money for the cor-

ruption of our\*cities." Magee counted out the "Reform" ticket in Pittsburg, but Quay held the Legislature, pushed a reform charter for Pittsburg to its second reading, secured his re-election to the Senate, and then dropped the reform charter. Then the Flinn-Magee ring remained in power until Flinn quarreled with his director of public works and turned him out of office. The revolt and revenge of this expelled official defeated the ring. with the help of Quay, who again want-ed to be Senator, but with the help of Governor Stone the ring was restored to full control under a charter which increased their power. Then the city revolted and the ring was beaten by the Citizens party in the election of Febru-There is another aspect of this re- ary, 1962. Then Thomas Scott Bigelow organized a new ring and captured the city government, and today the real reformers say, "We have smashed a ring, and now we have wound another around us; now we have got to smash that"-an experience, by the way, on which Pittsburg has no patent,

In the First District, the voters, who are to elect a Representative in Congress the first Monday in June, are apparently indifferent and apathetic, Republicans take it that, of course, Hermann will be elected. So they are listless. Democrats know that the district is Republican, and think, consequently, that it's not worth while to bother about it. But there is a loud cry of Democratic politicians, who are telling their party followers that, as Republicans are apparently careless or indifferent, if they-the Democrats-will come out, they may elect their candidate. This is a hopeful sign of the canvass. Democratic activity is the sure way to bring the Republican voters out. It is yet nearly two weeks till the election. The more active the Demo crats, the less likely will the Republicans be to let the election go by default. The Republicans of the First District want a Republican Representative. But the Democratic campaign managers hope that Republicans, thinking Hermann will be elected anyway, will not come out and vote. This is the sole hope of those who are supporting Reames. Republicans should make a note of it and get out and vote. If they want a Republican Representative in Congress, the rational thing to do is to get out and vote for him. You are not to expect a result without use of the means necessary to produce it.

The railroad strike in Victoria, a state of Australia, is an object of present interest, because the railroads there are owned and operated by the state government. The Dutch government a few weeks ago met a strike of this sort with severe legislation, which is not possible in Australia. If strikes cannot be banished from railroads owned by the government, the argument for state ownership is perceptibly weakened.

It is estimated by the New York City Board of Health that the population of the metropolis has increased by 250,000 in the three years since the last census Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn each taking 90,000 of the increase. If this estimate is correct, New York is now a city of 3,687,000 souls.

seconding more evident that but be repealed, as, the be myers become acquainted wi er they like it.

## Obstruction Its Chief Service.

Spray Courier.

If the referendum amendment were before the people now for ratification it would fare quite differently from what it did last year. So far it has proven to be a very successful hindrance to needed legislation. And Still It Lives.

Pendleton Tribune.
The President hasn't heard much of the Iowa idea on his Western trip. It was gobbied up by Bryan on the west, knocked cold by Spooner on the north, sent back home by Cannon on the east and it was out of the question for it to cross Missouri and be Republican still.

### This Is Almost Personal.

Moro Observer.

We are greatly pleased that the Portland Board of Trade has concluded to cooperate with the old reliable Observer to pour water into his hold and drown that miserable gopher Cowglil out. No leaky buckets are needed, so apply to Max M. Shillock for the right stuff, Chamber of

Wait Till the Mossbacks Die. Tillamook Independent.
There is nothing certain, even yet, about the Lewis and Clark Centennial, it seems. Well, the country was here before Lewis and Clark were born, and the probabilities are that it will remain another hundred years, and then (the mossbacks, initiative and referendum, and a whole lot of other pests will be dead) we can have a blow-Employers More Scared Than Hurt.

Lewiston Tribune.
If the labor bodies are so unreasonable and tyrranical in their strikes for better pay and shorter hours, it seems a little queer that after they have gained their essions through much travall and ontroversy the employers no longer complain that the terms are harsh and ruin-ous, but everyone seems satisfied and happy over the outcome.

### Oregon's Discovery.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Oregon has now discovered what the nitiative and referendum means; namely, that it is always a dead letter unless somebody wants to use it for improper purposes. Ordinarily the people take not the slightest notice of it, and you cannot get them to come out when the refer-endum is asked for. In other cases it is simply used as a club by one set of in fluences to coerce others.

## The Only Great

Olympia Recorder. Seattle and Tacoma are camly announc-ing to the earth and the inhabitants thereof that they are the whole show and that when the President comes his visit to other cities won't count. This is a silly exhibition of self-complacency. Long before Roosevelt reaches either se cities he will have been received as honored guest of the city of Olympia, the capital.

### City and Country United.

Athena Press.
The Portland Board of Trade gives a sounding slap to Webfoot mossbacks and the wildcat mining manipulators of Baker County, In the resolutions offored with loyalty to the portage road and to Eastern Oregon interests the true story of the proposition to invoke the referendum is laid bare. These resolutions are pub-lished in today's Press, and their sting-ing effect will be pushed home by all newspapers who have the welfare of Ore-

#### Systems in Contrast. Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The Harriman syndicate, which controls the transportation lines in Oregon, has inherited the original Huntington tra-dition, which looks to make the largest immediate profit out of present business; while the railroads which terminate on Puget Sound have the wiser and more modern idea of building up the tributary country with an eye to future business and future profits, rather than the ex-torting of the largest rates which the traffic will bear out of existing business.

#### Thinks It Sees Progress. Boise Statesman.

An institution that aids in such a substantial manner in elevating the colored people of the South is certainly deserving of all the assistance that can be extended, and the fact that white people there are so willing to testify to the usefulness of the school indicates that we need to be a substance that the people there are so willing to testify to the usefulness of the school indicates that we need to be a substantial manner in elevating the whole transaction, since it indicates more distinctly than the large offers of the bankers the wealth that is widely diffused among the people. The indicates more distinctly than the large offers of the bankers the wealth that is widely diffused among the people. The indicates more distinctly than the large offers of the bankers the wealth that is widely diffused among the people. The indicates more distinctly than the large offers of the bankers the wealth that is widely diffused among the people. The indicates more distinctly than the large offers of the bankers the wealth that is widely diffused among the people. The indicates more distinctly than the large offers of the bankers the wealth that is widely diffused among the people. The indicates more distinctly than the large offers of the bankers the wealth that is widely diffused among the people. The indicates more distinctly than the large offers of the bankers the wealth that is widely diffused among the people. The indicates more distinctly than the large offers of the bankers the wealth that is widely diffused among the people. The indicates more distinctly than the large offers of the bankers the wealth that is widely diffused among the people. The indicates more distinctly than the large offers of the south that the larg full freedom of opportunity will be ac-corded to the colored race to be freely taken advantage of by any of its mem-bers who have the energy and ability secessary for their own uplifting,

# A Popular Form of Cowardice.

Aberdeen Bulletin. If there be one individual who yearns for a cause to start that has not yet been launched let him go forth with an anti-petition-signing crusade and induce men to foreswear petitions whose purpose they do not understand and approve. Our forefathers bled and died for the right of petition and we, their children, have so degraded the power of petition by signing almost every old paper that comes along that petitions now go to the waste baskets without inspection and exert no more influence in affairs than whistling down the wind. No man should sign a petition whose purpose he would willing to sanction by affidavit. would not

# Has Colonel Hofer Moved?

Eugene Register. Such glorious music greets many of us but seldom in a lifetime, and those who were fortunate enough to be present and drink from the fountain of musical inspidrink from the fountain of musical inspiration shall ever after declare that they were amply repaid, in fact, money could not buy the joy, pleasure and genuine satisfaction garnered by the lovers of the best the world of music has produced. What a much more glorious world this would be if there were less of frowns and more of song and laughter in it. How brighter the ever more election to see brighter the eye, more clastic the step, greater joy of living if the knocking of sweet melodies and rippling, merry laugh found oftener welcome in the heart and

#### On-Smoking at Funerals Astoria Astorian.

During a recent funeral a gentleman-inquestionably such-in attendance was een smoking a cigar. The effect on obseeres smoking a cigar. The effect on on-servers was very much as if he were taking any other sort of refreshment— eating peanuts, peeling an apple or mas-ticating a piece of ple. The incident is not noticed in relation to funeral pro-prietors, but to raise the question as to whether general and indiscriminate smok-ing has not carclessly become something ing has not carelessly become something of a nuisance, which should be regulated by the polite instincts of the amoker if not otherwise. If a man needs such re freshment, medicine, stimulant or whatever it may be called, should not man-ners dictate that he use it as he does his other refreshments—in the privacy of his own home or in the places especially provided for the purpose? It cannot be charged that smokers in general are in-tentionally indifferent to the rights of others to whom their eigerette or to-hacco fumes are offensive or nauseating, but the fact seems to be that the habit becomes in time so much of a second nature that it is indulged in often un-consciously of the comforts and tastes

rophet of former days—as an exalt shining contrast to Theodore Reside. A specimen of this cort of workented in the following article from the contrast of the Sun:

recent issue of the Sun:

About the political weight of Mr. Cleveland's present campaign for Fresident there is, as is natural, a conflict of views. Of the significance of it without the field of conflict thece can be no question or diragreement. The call for Cleveland is a notification to the country of the kind of President that is wanted, since certain qualities now for good and substantial reasons specifically desirable in the Executive are popularly believed to be found in the only thring ex-Fresident in fuller quantity and higher quality than in any centemporary public man.

Cleveland is wanted because he is looked upon as governed by an impartial and imperturable devotion to Justice, as the law defines it, between man and man, and as this Government is supposed to preserve and admin-

It, between man and man, and as this dov-ernment is supposed to preserve and admin-later it. Most American people believe that Cleveland as President could not be run away with by any organized group of voters against whom any state in the Union had felt the na-cessity of passing a law to project its own dignity and its own militia. With such Chief Manistrane mess that general confidence in

dignity and its own milital with such cher Magistrates goes that general confidence in equal rights which is inseparable from National health and happiness. If the Hon, Theodore Roosevelt should conscientiously reflect upon the peculiar character of the phase of Chevelandism that is now deurishing, the result night in the-highest and widest degree be beneficial.

#### Each One to His Opportunities. New York Evening Post.

New Fork Evening Fost.

President Roosevelt is certainly a fearless reformer. Yesterday he attacked
one of our darling sins when he asked
to have the cards of visitors torn down to have the cards of visitors torn down from the big trees of California. With a rude hand he has slammed in the faces of millions of our worthiest citi-zens their only door of hope of fame. The few thousand Americans whose names appear in "Who's Who" may sit secure, like the gods of Olympus, un-shaken by the concussion; but what of the submerged nine-tenths? For years they have been sticking their cards on the submerged nine-tenths? For years they have been sticking their cards on the big trees, backing their initials on every accessible piece of wood within two miles of Niegara Palis, and toiling up Mount Washington with stone-chiseis and mallets, thrilled by visions of a glorious immortality. These honest people cannot go traveling about the country in special trains, they are not entertained by governors and aldermen; they are not asked to deliver addresses on the tariff, the strenuous life, and race suicide; they cannot even write histories of the West. Cut off from these simple but exhilarating methods of impressing their personality upon the world, they turn in desperation to the big trees and to the baid rocky crown of Mount Washington. If President Roosevelt himself were in their place he would not meekly con-tent himself with rearing a patriarchal family and then joining the choir invisi-Such a craven surrender to fate cannot be expected of men with iron in their blood.

#### An Auglo-French Alliance. Boston Herald.

A close union, based upon common needs and interests, between England and france is by no means an impossible, as it is far from being an undesirable, dip-lomatic agreement. Apart from the un-certain alliance which France has with Russia, both countries are to quite a degree in isolation. They both find in Ger-many a power whose interests in various parts of the world appear to be antagonis-tic to their own. While an alliance between France and England might no guarantee the peace of Europe, it would at least tend to safeguard to a great de-gree the large colonial possessions held by each of the two parties to the agree-ment. So many reasons make force ment. So many reasons make for an agreement upon diplomatic policy between France and England that, if it were not for the French alliance with Russis, it could be confidently predicted that such an agreement would come into existence within the next few years, and it is not impossible that, in spite of the Russian compact, or perhaps in defiance of it, such an agreement will be consummated.

# England Not Yet Poverty-Stricken,

Philadelphia Ledger.

If any one has entertained the idea that Great Britain had been impoverished by the South African war he will need to revise his opinion, in view of the popular subscriptions to the Transvaal loan. Not only are the offers of the hankers sufficient to cover the loan many times over, but it is said that the individual subscriptions not exceeding 1990. times over, but it is said that the indi-vidual subscriptions not exceeding £100 will more than make up the whole amount. This is the most interesting feature of the whole transaction, since it indicates of the loan is not the less significant of the financial strength of the country.

# A Sing Sing Singularity.

Philadelphia North American. en the inmates of a state prison boy Wh cott the chaplain because, as they allege, his conduct is not consistent with his prohis conduct is not consistent with his pro-fessions, outsiders may well rub their heads in bewilderment at the topsy-turvi-ness of conventional ideas involved in the situation. That is the state of affairs in Sing Sing. The convicts refuse to dis-cuss religious topics with the chaplain, cuss religious topics with the chapiain, and are restrained with difficulty from hissing him in chapel. They ask that he be ordered to keep away from the cells of condemned murderers, because it is alleged that he is cruel to his young daughter. The tender-hearted murderers want to the condemned murderers want to the condemned of the condemned murderers want to the condemned of nothing to do with any one capable of such reprehensible behavior.

# The Old and the New.

James Montague in New York Journal,
The reprieve of a criminal by telephone at
Sing Sing the other day just as he was about
to be electrocated has suggested the difference between that sort of thing today and
as it existed in the times made famous in the
Waverly Novels.

Fitz-William bends his haughty neck above the dripping block.

Prepared to feel it cleft in twain in one snarp, sudden shock.

When suddenly comes thundering across the echoing most
A cavaller with cries of "Stay!" exuding from his throat;

With subser finaling through the rice that it is the stay.

With saber flashing through the air he meets the gleaming ax When of its pallid,

an inch it lacks.

"What ho!" observes the cavalier, triumphantly, "I bring
Good news for him reposing there, a pardon from the King!" 1903.

Bill Bally sits uneasily within the fatal chair, A third-rall clamped against his feet, another on his hair; The purring dynamo sings soft, and sizzling sparks filume
The dim and clammy etmosphere that fills

the fearful roc But just a half a second ere the button can

telephone bell tinkles, and a voice exclaims: "Hellot Bill Bally's been commuted, so shut down that

Oh! poetry, dust-trampled; oh! crushed and

deal romance.

In these progressive, modern times you neverget a chance.

For what could Walter Scott have done, had he been forced to write.

"The King took down the telephone and said, Don't kill that knight?"

Electric light shires not through dreams, and

Sectric light shines not through dreams, and

on the telephone
We can't call up the visions that our beyhood days have known.
The gleaming spear, the finshing blade, the
waving plume, at last
Go nodding down the corridors that-lead but
to the mast.

It is understood that Mr. Morgan has plans under way for the merging of Eu-

The action of the Washington Fish ommissioner seems to have been a triffe

scaly, Mr. Harriman is better. It's wonder-

ful how quickly he recovered after he got out of reach of the Utah law, At a big builfight at Madrid yester-

day the bull broke loose and killed 12 people. Maybe the sport doesn't seem so funny now.

Notices in Portland street-cars instruct passengers to keep their seats until the car stops. Few of us can ever obey the injunction, for few of us ever have any seats to keep.

It requires the patience of Job To reside on this tiresome globe. The Mayor of Boise would ride, By the President's side. But the seat is pre-empted by Look.

The slimmest "skyscraper" in the world is to be builded in New York. It will be 17 stories high and only 46x26 feet on the ground floor. Strangers in the city may mistake it for an obelisk. A man in Esopus, N. Y., the home of

espondent why the people are so devoted to him. The neighbor replied with more force than elegance: "Because he never shoots off his mouth." Secretary Root set New York to bussing with this "new joke," which he used in addressing the Lotus Club, but which is

Judge Alton Parker, was asked by a cor-

regarded as venerable on the Orpheum circuit: "Is your wife entertaining this Winter?" "Not very." The Minnesota Board of Pardons contends that Cole Younger's book is "too sensational;" yet Mr. Younger took desperate chances with his reputation for

truth and veracity in making the biography as docile as it is. Oh Weather Man up in your towner so high Please have the white flag ready. In upite of the wind and the clouds in the sky Pray give us good weather for Teddy

Though the air is damp, and the mud is deep And the lowering clouds look leady. On that little white flag your weather aye

keep, And let it blow in the breeze for Teddy, A good story comes from Ellensburg

about two young ladles who became imbued with a desire to go driving one afternoon lately. They went to a local livery stable and asked for a gentle horse, as they wanted to drive into the country a few miles. The man in charge gave them one, and told them that the horse would be all right if they kept the rein from his tail. When they returned he asked them if they had any trouble, "Oh, no." said one. "It did sprinkle some, but we had an umbrella, and we took turns at holding it over the horse's tail so that not a drop of rain touched it, and we got along all right.

Lord Wemyss has the unique distinction of being the only man who ever struck the present King of England. It happened during a debate in the House of Lords, when the King, then Prince of Wales, occupied a seat in front of Lord Wemyss, who was speaking with a great deal of animation. While emphasizing a point he brought his fist down on top of the Prince's silk hat with such force that the hat was smashed in and pushed down over the eyes of the royal listener. Apologies followed. The Prince remarked that he appreciated the force of Lord Wemyss's remarks and then moved out of range of the Lord's energetic arm.

### Prospective Line of March for the Presidential Procession.

The parade will form at the Union Depot, and after making a flying wedge across Glisan street to avoid the trucks and drays it will move up Seventh street, weaving in serpentine fashion in and out among the barrels and other obstructions.

On reaching Washington street the line of march will lead to First street, where the President will review the parade from a stand on the roof of the palatial Jacob Kamm building, which will be brilliantly illuminated. The water front will then be visited, so that the President can see what a fine town this would be if it were not for the firebug.

A rapid march will be made to South Portland, where the procession, after donning diving suits and life preservers, will take a drive on the Macadam Road (mud canal), returning to the City Park by way of Gooss Hollow. After inspecting what is left of the reservoirs, the members will wander down Washington street and across the Alder-street bridge in wire cables. The intersection of Sixteenth and Washington streets will be crossed on a bridge of boats, kept in position by the fireboat.

The President will then enter the maze of lower Washington street, and if he comes out alive, he will be taken across the river and suspended from the middle of an elevated roadway near the cil tanks, which will be exploded at proper time. If he stands all the attendant shocks to this march, he will be deemed sufficiently hardened to visit Seattle and Tacoma.

### PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Re-The fact is that you women make fools

of the men. She-Sometimes perhaps; sometimes we don't have to, -Bostaon To Mrs. Bargain-Oh, Ethell I have just talked Edward into giving me the money for hat. Mr. Bargain-Which I shall enter accounts as "hush money."—Town and

"I suppose that if you marry my daughter "I suppose that if you marry my daughter you will expect me to pay your debta?" "Shouldn't think of putting you to so much trouble." answered Earlie Byrd. "You can give me the money and I'll pey 'em myself." "Washington Star.

"I really think you ought to go to church with me once in a while," ebe urged. "My dear," replied the wily man, "my good fortune makes that entirely unnecessary. I have a wife who is good enough for two,"—Chicago Evening Post.

"What does the expert mean when he says,

"What does the expert mean when he says, "there is no character" in Clark's handwriting?" inquired the seeker after knowledge. "He means," replied the man who knew, "that every character is legibly formed."—Philadelphia Press.

Angry voice (from top of stairway)—Verena, what did you let him in for? You know we don't allow canvassers here! Strangs voice (in hallway below)—I am getting names for the bluebook, ma'am. Changed voice—Verena, show the gentleman into the parior. I'll be down in a moment.—Chicago Tribune.

I'll be down in a moment.—Chicago Tribune.

"Grow old along with me."—The lady who has written you such a delightful letter against the deprecatory use of the word 'femlaine." writes a correspondent, "would I am sure, be glad to hear a story which I came upon istely. A distinguished statesman had made rather a fool of himself, a fact which reflection made risinly evident to himself. I am afraid, he said to an ancient Duchess of his acquaintance, on resuling my speech, that I am breaking down and becoming an old woman. 'Oh! is that all' said the Duches, when I read your speech I was afraid you were becoming an old man.'—London-Daily News.