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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 65; minimum ; elpiration, .03 of an inch. TODAY'S WEATHER-Showers; westerly winds, shifting to northwest

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1903.

THE HEPPNER HORROR.

The news columns of The Oregonian presenting a record of the events of the Pacific Northwest for more than half a century, have never chronicled a more terrible tale of disaster to our own people than that which is now coming in from the ruined and desolate remnant of the pretty and prosperous City of Heppner. Full details of the catastrophs are as yet unavailable, owing to all modern methods of direct nunication being paralyzed or sadly crippled, but enough has come to hand to indicate the loss of hundreds of lives and the destruction of an immense amount of property. So swift in its coming and so terrible in its consequences was this heartrending tragedy, which has stilled forever the voices of so many of our fellow-men, that we sit

dumb and appalled in its shadow.

Fire, flood, shipwreck and other disesters have in the past claimed their victims from our midst, but, except in n few instances, the number of lives sacrificed has been small. The greatest loss of life ever before recorded in the Northwest was when over 250 people went down with the steamer Pacific in the Stratts of Fuca. This tragedy of the sea brought sorrow into many a home in the then sparsely settled Northwest, but its victims were drawn from a large number of communities and states, and the attendant horror was softened accordingly. In the case of the Heppner horror, the awful blow has fallen within a limited circle. Scores of families have, without a moment's notice, been hurled into eternity, and the homes which a kindly fate spared from a direct loss are darkened today by sor-

row for the dead neighbors and friends. The hand of death lies heavy on an entire community, and on the state of which that community less than two days ago was an active, vigorous part, pulsating with energy, prosperity and happiness. Even as individual surviv ors in the stricken city mourn the loss of friends and loved ones, so does the heart of the people of the state go out in sympathy for all the victims and the survivors of the appalling disaster. The immutable laws of life compel sorrow for the dead to give way to duty to the living. That duty at this time is to extend immediate relief to those who have lost homes as well as friends and relatives. The City of Heppner was rich and prosperous. It is situated in a region of great natural resources. and will in time recover from the staggering blow it has just received. For the immediate present, however, assistance will be needed, and there will be

The disaster, coming like a bolt out of the blue, is of a nature so entirely foreign to anything previously experienced in this country that no human foresight could have guarded against it. The topography of the Northwest shows occasional spots where centuries ago similar wild orgies of nature caused like results so far as forest and earth were affected, but not since civilized man wandered into the Pacific Northwest have the elements combined to leave such a trail of destruction in their path as now marks the banks of Willow Creek. The tragedy is without an equal on the Pacific Coast. Let us hope it will never be paralleled.

no hesitancy in extending it.

The Oregon display at Kobe, meager as it is to what it might and should be, is attracting much attention, and it can hardly fall to be of considerable it. He is not known to be responsible commercial value to the state that it tative people, and, though the devices throne, but he will be expected to urge of Western civilization were entirely new to them until within very recent years, they have come to look upon many of them with favor. This is es- to the murder of King Alexander. pecially true of the educated portion the people, and the ruling element. The masses in Japan move away from ancient customs and traditions slowly. They are not, as in China, distinctly plodding, linert and wedded to ways that, like the nonprogressive class in all countries, they are wont to think anything good enough, if they think anything in the great bartles of Erlau and Fried.

about it. The Japanese-American trade has, however, grown rapidly since war between China and Japan. This is especially true as to machinery and some textile manufactures. Oregon's opportunity lies in establishing a marthere for flour, fruits and other food products that can in time be made to take, to some extent, the place of rice, a staple food in Japan, as it is in China. This market will have to 'worked up," of course. Commerce when once established files with its own wings, but it must first be given an impetus that can only come from intelligent, persistent effort. Oregon is fortunate in having at Kobe during the present fair a man who is a good talker and knows what he is talking about when it comes to Oregon products.

The story of Johnstown, in miniature, as been brought to our very doors The flood by which the town of Hepp ner, the county seat of Morrow County suffered so severely Sunday evening is, in its extreme suddenness, a phe on very unusual in Oregon, and thus far unknown in its western sec The sudden onset of the flood was appalling and its force was resistless. Willow Creek, a sleepy, shallow stream in Autumn, and not at any time formidable as a water course, furnished the channel through which a tremendous volume of water descended upon the town, carrying death and destruc tion in its train.

The country of which Heppner is th local business center was, until in relatively recent years, a grazing country exclusively. Latterly, or since it has been demonstrated that the alkali lands of Eastern Oregon are wonderfully productive, both in grain and fruit, the stock ranges have been limited to meet the demands of agriculture and the homes that follow its development. It is thus that the lonely expanse of the stock range, dotted at long intervals by the sod houses and grass-thatched cabins of the stockmen, has been di-versified by wheat fields and orchards, while schoolhouses have sprung up in the wake of homes. Heppner, a straggling little post town of fifty inhabitants twenty-five years ago, a rendezvous for cattlemen at certain seasons of the year, and the social center, as represented by the annual Fourth of July celebration and dance, of the wide expanse known at that time as Umatilia County (Morrow County being a later Legislative creation) had grown to be a smart town of 1500 inhabitants. Its trade in wool and wheat had brought in a railroad spur, and from a frontier outpost, without promise of growth or permanence, it had become a town of active business energies, of pleasant, even elegant, homes, and commodious public buildings. It was all of this on Sunday afternoon; on Sunday evening it was torn and wrecked by the flood; hundreds of its citizens were killed outright or drowned after a futile struggle, and the rest, horrorstricken, were unable to rescue the perishing or relieve the suffering of the unfortunate. The calamity that has befallen this town and its people is one that calls for prompt material aid. Already the purse strings of benevolence have been loosened in this city, and a substantial fund for the relief of the terribly stricken people has been pledged. Selfishness, the inspiring eleent of all accumulative effort, quickly becomes sublimated in the presence of calamity that destroys life and property and makes generosity and sympathy its disbursing agents.

FUTURE OF ALASKA.

President Roosevelt, in his speech at Seattle, predicted that Alaska would become a great state of the American on, with millions of people. It was not an extravagant statement

The climate is milder than that of Norway, the area is so vast that that of Norway will bear no comparison with it, and the resources, in minerals, timber, fisheries and possibilities of agriculture are incommensurably greater. Norway, with an area of 125,000 square miles, contains more than two millions of people. Alaska, before the end of this century, will have more because there is room for them, and resources to employ and support them beyond those of the area of Norway. Three-fourths of Norway is uninhabitable. In Alaska there is far greater area of habitable country. which has, on the whole, a milder cli mate. Statistics show that in the last twelve months Alaska's commerce, excluding gold, aggregated \$20,000,000. Canned salmon was shipped from Alaska in ten months to the value of \$8.401 124 While the Canadians practically destroyed the valuable scaling industry, that has not affected the de velopment of the country, as the work of catching seals was principally confined to a few islands of no other apparent value and far from the mainand. The surface of Alaska has been "scratched" for gold in only a very small part, and there is every reaso to believe that valuable minerals will yet be found in many parts of the country not yet touched by the foot of

The facts as to Alaska are fast obtaining attention in our Eastern States. Extensive experiments made by the De partment of Agriculture and by settlers have demonstrated that vegetables, cereals and some kinds of fruit can be grown there with success. The products of the fisheries, both of the rivers and of the sea, will be a source of continual wealth. So, as the Philadelphia Press says, "what was once ridiculed as territory of no value will sustain a population of millions, and will yet prove a very important addition in every way to the United States. In that has already been demonstrated."

-THE NEW KING OF SERVIA.

Prince Peter Karageorgevich was yesterday elected unanimously King of Servia. The new King of Servia is about fifty-three years of age; has hitherto borne an excellent character; he was in Vienna when the murder King Alexander was committed, and is reported to have personally denounced ommercial value to the state that it in any way for the comspiracy which spresents. The Japanese are an imithe punishment of the murderers of his predecessor, and he cannot afford to clude in his Cabinet any persons privy peror Paul of Russia was murdered by a conspiracy that included several leading members of the Russian nobility who were friends of the Emperor's son, Alexander. Alexander, on his acces-sion to the throne, dld not punish his

land, but Russia of a century ago is not Russia of today, and put pinion in Europe will not recognize the new Servian government if it does not energetically punish the murderers of the late King. If Alexander had become intolerable, he could have been forced to abdicate, could have been into exile, as was his father King Milan, and several other Servian sovereigns before him. The murder of King Alexander was an act that Russia, of all nations in Europe, cannot afford to treat lightly. If the King of Servia may be murdered without any punishment being meted out to his mur derers, why not the Czar of Russia; Russia cannot afford to recognize the new Servian government if it extends clemency to the murderers of King Alexander or in any way indorses their

King Peter, above all other men i his government, is bound to punish these murderers; he is not to biame for his name being the watchword and war cry of the conspirators, if he was the unwitting beneficiary of their crime but he must clear his skirts of all sus picion of knowledge of or sympathy with this foul crime by energetic prosscution and stern punishment of its perpetrators. The British government promptly said that if the Cabinet of the new King includes any of the assassin diplomatic relations with it would be at once dissolved. All the other governments of Europe will take the same position, because they cannot afford to do otherwise. No civilized government on earth could afford to say to its peo ple that if the head of another govern ment should be murdered the government erected by the assassins was a proper subject for recognition. King Peter will show soon his quality by his action in this matter. If he is a wise man, he will make Servia too hot to hold the murderers of King Alexander; he will show these conspirators mercy if they are arrested, tried and convicted. Probably their conviction might be difficult to obtain, but in that event the King could show his personal abhorrence of their crime by refusing to recognize them personally or officially in any way, and by creating such an atmosphere of political and social exclusion at his court that they would be forced to leave the country.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION. "State Experiments in Australia and New Zealand," by William Reeves, is a welcome book, for it treats from first knowledge of the compulsory arbitration system and the more nota ble experiments in law and adminis tration that have been made in Aus trainsia between the anti-Chinese acts of 1882 and the adoption of the women's franchise by the Australian commo wealth in May, 1902. Mr. Roeves writes with authority, for he has spent his life in Australian politics, and is today a colonial official. What he has to say concerning compulsory arbitration is particularly interesting. Before compulsory arbitration was enacted by New Zealand, optional arbitration laws had been tried in Australia, but all had failed to deal successfully with industrial conflicts. The New Zealand arbitration act came into force January 1, 1895. The aim of the law is to adjust labor disputes between labor unions on the one side and employers on the other. Of disputes between individual men and their masters or between employers and bodies of men not legally associated, the actotakes no notic

Under this compulsory arbitration act, the Court of Arbitration and the conciliation boards not only have jurisdiction over all employers and all unions registered under the arbitration act, but over all trade unions. Any master or any trades union could be brought into the Court of Arbitration, if he or it were a party to a labor dispute, but only the unions and associations that registered under the arbitration act could vote in the election of the conciliation boards and the assessors of the

Arbitration Court. Thus far the act has been productive of good; it has prevented strikes of any magnitude; It has caused questions relating to the increase of wages and to other matters in dispute between workmen and employers to be settled without the friction and bitterness of feeling which might otherwise have obtained. It has enabled employers to know with certainty the conditions of production and to make contracts that vere sure to be fulfilled. A very large majority of the employers of labor have declared themselves in favor of the principle of the law. Thus far the awards have generally been in favor of the working men; the unionists to a man believe in the act, while the nonunionists find no fault with It.

The compulsory arbitration act of New Zealand gives preference to unions in certain trades so long as they can supply men qualified and ready vacancies. In 1896 Mr. Justice Willlams, speaking as president of the Court of Arbitration, said that the court would give weight to what appeared to be the custom of each trade, but would reserve the right to decide each case strictly on its merits. Preference has been granted to unionists in more than fifty cases, but it has often been refused. When refusing it, the court has been satisfied to order employers not to discriminate against unionists. Wherever it cannot be shown that the existence and aims of a union are a help to other workmen in its trade as well as to its own members, and particularly where union men are but a fraction of those working at a given trade, no preference is given to unionints by a court of arbitration. Mr. Justice Edwards in 1898, in giving an award, said:

The claim of the union to a preference in em ployment, in my opinion, necessarily fails when it is ascertained that the union is not really representative of the greater number of workmen employed in the trade, and the ciaims of the union have not resulted in any practical benefit to the bulk of the work-

The unions in New Zealand to whos members preference in employment is given are obliged to have rules and entrance fees that are light and reasonable, otherwise no preference will be given; the court requires that the union is practically open to each per-son employed in the trade who desires to join. The result is that a union which may not strike and may not shut out any decent workmen in its trade who asks to join it is a union left with

small power for mischief.

Mr. Reeves replies to critics who predict that the compulsory arbitration act in a time of public passion and excitement must break down through the refusal of either labor or capital to It is indisputable that a law cannot enforce an employer to carry on his business if he refuses to do so except on his own terms; neither can it

employers will give up business rathe honesty is unquestioned upon some dis-pute or some detail of a dispute?" Employers will not ruin themselves be cause they do not like the judgment of the court. As between accepting a decision of the court or being taken into court and fined, the employer will generally accept the decision. A court of arbitration cannot coerce trades unions, but, under the law, a penalty not to exceed £500 can be exacted for breach of the award of the arbitration court in the case of any individua employer or trade union. If a union's funds are insufficient to pay the pen-

ble to the extent of not more than £10 Mr. Reeves says that unions com-posed of penniless workers are always glad to accept the decision of a state tribunal, for they cannot hope to starve out a court of arbitration. Whether they altogether like the decision of the court or not, they know it is all they are likely to get. The Arbitration Court is as potent to deal with trades unions as with employers. Rich unions it can fine, while poverty-stricken unions are unable to fight it. Further more, in Australia behind this compul sory arbitration act is the force of public opinion, which is sick of labor wars and determined that this experiment of judicial adjustment shall have a full and fair trial.

Mr. Reeves does not say that comulsory arbitration would be equally successful in Great Britain or the United States, but believes that it is likely to be adopted in any country where public opinion has been educated wish for it as an instrument of relief, and trades unions have becomsick of industrial warfare.

Sir Robert Giffen, the great English political economist, holds that a preferential tariff or any form of protection against foreign countries in favor of the raw materials and foodstuffs produced by the colonies would work to the disadvantage of the United Kingdom. The only tolerable argument for such a scheme, he says, is "the plea of political necessity." Sir Robert Giffen has shown the economic fallacy of the preferential tariff idea as applied to British industry and trade. His figures prove that the great bulk of the kingdom's trade is not with the colo nies, but with foreign countries. Great Britain imports annually \$2,070,000,000 in goods from foreign countries, and only \$550,000,000 in goods from the British colonies. The bulk of those imports are foodstuffs and raw materials for manufactures. Great Britain must tax herself if she increases the tariff on imports from foreign lands in order to give the colonials a preferential position in her market. With Canadian wheat preferred, the price of the British workingman's loaf would rise. If tariff du ties are levied on raw materials for manufactures, Sir Robert Giffen holds that their imposition on a 19 per cent basis for the special benefit of the colo nies would for the most part destroy the British export trade to foreign nations, while the consuming capacity of the colonies is not sufficient to absorb the exports thus sacrificed. Higher duties would mean dearer bread and beef, which would necessitate higher wages. industries having to pay more for ray materials and labor, would need higher prices and a greater volume of exports This is Sir Robert Giffen's answer in substance to Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of preferential tariff for the benefit of

The spectacle of an unsubsidized American steamship plying between two foreign ports and carrying freight for one of the few subsidized British shipping lines is a remarkable one. Yet this is what is happening just over the line, and the Vancouver Province mentions it as follows:

The Boston Towboat Company's steamer Hyades arrived in port last night from Ta-comn. She had just come from Muroran. Japan, and her Vancouver freight consists of 2500 tens of coal for the Canadian Pacific Railway. She berthed alongside the Empress of Japan this morning, and coal was rapidly being transferred to the bunkers of the bi-liner, which sails for the Orient next Monday

The most remarkable part of the transaction, however, lies in the fact that while the American steamer was bringing coal across the Pacific for the British vessel, a large British freighter had been lying idle on Puget Sound, unwilling to accept the business at the rates at which the American vessel handled it. This is an incident that should not be forgotten the next time the shipping subsidy graft comes up in Congress.

cominent Seattle citizens who were indicted by a grand jury has been acquitted, and for the time being Seattle is without a sensation of extensive dimensions. While the famous grand jury was in session, it ground out more first-page stories for the newspapers than were really needed, but, as subsequent developments have proved, every one of them proved a flash in the pan The next body of representative moral wavers who assemble on the shores of Elliott Bay to make a horrible example of their fellow-men should follow that precept generally credited to Davy Crocket: "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." It is highly probable that there are fully as many men in Seattle who should be in the penitentiary as can be found in any other community in the West, but the grand jury did not find them. It was hunting for elephants and bagged chipmunks-and even the chipmunks were lost in the

Investigation of the Postoffice frauds has thus far brought out but one name that has aroused public compassion. James N. Tyner, with a record of many years of honorable public service behind him, was, it is thought, the sport of younger men in the questionable transactions that are connected with his name. An aged man, he should long ago have been relieved from official responsibility. His apparent lapse from honesty causes sincere regret rather than a desire that he may be

Nature is pitiless. Oysters freeze at low tide; a bear paws out an anthill; a cloudburst sweeps a town away and drowns its population. "Tis all one to

Who sees with equal eye as God of all A hero perish or a sparrow fail, Atoms or systems into ruin huried, And now a bubble burst and now a world.

During the past twelve months the vessels passing through the Suez Canal have numbered 2733, with a net tonnage of 8,061,483. Of the vessels, 69 per

OPENING THE COLUMBIA.

With the rapid development of the Inand Empire the necessity for the openand more pressing. There is probably no other section of the country where such a great river reaching such vast resources could be so long left unimproved. The Columbia Basin is one of the most im-portant of the country. If the stream were improved through the short reach where it is not navigable, all the vast where it is not navigable, all the vast territory it reaches would be afforded water communication with the sea. If such conditions existed in any other por-tion of the country the river would long since have been opened, but for some rea-son the Columbia remains closed while vast sums are expended elsewhere on pro-jects of far less importance. Given the same kind of a stream, the Given the same kind of a stream, the

Given the same kind of a stream, the same wealth of resources, and the same population, such a basin in any other section would be promptly given the advantage of water transportation, but for some inexplicable reason the Government overlooks the Columbia River Basin as though it were a desert. Is it because our representatives in Congress are not suffithough it were a desert. Is it because our representatives in Congress are not sufficiently diligent? If not, what is the reason why this great work remains undone? With one man to make a determined fight in and out of Congress for the improvement of the Columbia, the necessary appropriation, could be secured. If one member from the Northwest, having the necessary ability and force, should determine to agitate the subject in season and out of season until the improvement were brought about, he would succeed in getting it within four years. If all these ting it within four years. If all these Northwestern members should take hold of the problem in such a spirit, they should be able to carry it through in a single session

MOST WONDERFUL OF THEM ALL." Senator Lodge on the President-Praise for Governor Bates.

Interview at Greenfield in Boston Post.

What is your opinion of President
Roosevelt's chances, in case that the
trusts oppose his election? Senator Lodge

"There is absolutely no doubt in my mind," he replied, "as to President Roosevelt's nomination and election. He certainly has given the country a splendid administration, taking hold of affairs at a critical time, when President McKinley was stricken down right in the midst of important duties, then unsettled. President Roosevelt has continued that policy, and by so doing did not disturb condi-tions, as sometimes follows in the case of a change in governments. The President will have no opposition in the convention. and he is able to take care of any difficulty which might present itself from the sources now quoted as against him. He has the great masses of the American people with him, and there is no fear for people with him, and there is no fear for Republican success with such a following. "I have seen many Presidents in my time, and numerous candidates, but President Roosevelt is the most wonderful of them all, in my experience. He has tact, ability, and is a thorough-going American. His Administration has been clean, dignified and statesmanlike, and the forces that are at work against him cannot success."

not succeed."
Senator Lodge, when asked if he thought that there would be a change in the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee, said that he thought Senator Hanna would remain at the head of the organization.

On the question of the Vice-Presidency.

Senator Lodge said he had heard Senato Beveridge's name prominently mentioned, and that a Western man would surely be the nominee. The Senator did not think Governor Crane would accept, although the party throughout the Nation admired his executive ability.

When asked his opinion of Governor Bates' administration, Senator Lodge said: "I think that Governor Bates is

giving the state an admirable administra-tion. Certainly he shows a knowledge of legislation, determining what is good and what is bad. His vetoes have had the right sound to them, and that the Legis-lature has confidence in him is shown by the fact that all his vetoes were sustained. I think that next Fall he will be stronged than ever, and certainly his administration has gained the confidence and esteem of the people, irrespective of party. He is doing his duty well, as we have all ob-served. He has solved many problems before him in a business-like manner, and enjoys the confidence of the state in what has transpired."

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's New Friend,

New York Press.

From the Riviera comes the news that
Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has "taken up" the Marquise di Rudini, one of the most pic-turesque women in Europe. Mrs. Fish and the Marquise have been inseparable in Monte Carlo, and the pair will join the Drexel yachting party that will soon begin its cruise. Mrs. John R. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel make up this quartet of women who are central figures in gayeties in Southern France. They will go to London for the June season. In all the European capitals Mms. di

In all the European capitals Mme. di Rudini is known well. She owns great estates in Italy and has much wealth. She belongs to that class of women who always do something to excite attention. In Paris the Marquise occupies a posi-tion similar to that of Mrs. Fish here, Her atyles of wearing her jet black hair are many and bewildering, and she dresses in extreme fashions. Her even-ing gowns are more like fancy costumes. Her most noteworthy gown was worn at a ball given by the Duchesse de Rohan. The Marquise wore a flowing gown that The Marquise wore a flowing gown that represented a trellis work by interlaced bands of broad ribbon. Clustered at intervals were embroidered blue grapes. The most original detail was the bunch of natural grapes in her hair.

Will Others "Gun" for Itt

Boston Advertiser.

When President Roosevelt went gunning for the next Republican nomination so for the next Republican nomination so openly, some good Republicans in the East said that they were unspeakably shocked at such a spectacle. Of course they knew that every President tries to succeed himself, but their ideas of the fitness of things were that a President should pretend all the time that he did not care a hang about another term. They were afraid that by going after the nom-ination so publicly President Roosevelt would lose it.

would lose it.
On the contrary, it looks now as if
Rossevelt had set a new fashion in American polities. By coming out before the
public so openly and so early he has made
it certain that the nomination will be his. He has caught the faction in the party that was working secretly against him at a disadvantage. All the state conventions will now go on record in favor of his nomination next year. Unless something unexpected happens to lend astoubhing strength to the boom of a new candidate. a year from now, the nomination is aiready settled. After this, the temptation on other Presidents will be strong to follow the successful Rooseveltan way of going after the office while the conditions are favorable.

Reflections of a Bachelor, New York Press. woman has ideals till she gets man

ried; a man after he gets married.

The average man saves money oplace so as to be able to put it where is aquandering it somewhere else.

It takes a woman to convince herself
that what is a scandal for some other
woman to do is only an indiscretion when

woman to do is only an indiscretion when she does it.

The man who couldn't guess to save his life what kind of stockings his wife wears can always tell what kind any woman has on that he sees get on a street-car.

A girl has such will power about some things that she will let a man go on making love to her when a mosquito is biting her knee without ever letting him know it.

BRYAN RIGHT FOR ONCE.

Kansas City Star Much that William J. Bryan has to say about public affairs is at variance will public sentiment and logical reasoning but his article on the unitness of accept-ing gifts for religious and educational in attitutions from men who have made the excessive millions by doubtful practic is to the point. Mr. Bryan has folin with those who do not believe that ut versities, colleges, churches and mission ary societies should seek or receive bout lies at the barrie of those who have in ary societies should seek or receive boun-ties at the hands of those who have in a way robbed their fellow men. The mere-ly practical man, or set of men, will scout the idea that the money of a Rockefeller, a Carnegie or a Morgan is not as clean and as acceptable as that of any other possible contributor to public institutions. But the man of sound morals will meas-ure the acceptance of such flavors with ure the acceptance of such favors with reference to their influence on society, or politics and on the character of the Na-tion generally.

There are several ways of looking this problem. From the standpoint of ways and means, pure and simple, it might be argued that a division of super-fluous wealth is better, under almost any conditions, than its concentration in the hands of one man. Churches and sch are prone to welcome contributions with the argument that the purposes to which the ald is to be put justify its accept-ance, and that if the giver has the legal right to bestow there should be no moral obstacle to acceptance. But there are other things aside from ways and means

to be taken into consideration.

A few great fortunes—such as run into the tens of millions—have been made honestly. Some of them have grown out of the discovery and development of gold lands or oil lands, from inventions or through the natural appreciation of values in property honestly acquired, and ues in property honestly acquired, and some have even grown out of trade, extensively but honorably conducted. But as a rule the fortunes that mount into the high altitudes denoted by modern stand-ards of wealth are the products of ille-gal practices or practices legalized by pur-

Within the past few days Kansas City instinctively asserted its indignation against those merchants who were disagainst those merchants who were dis-posed to take advantage of a crisis in the flood situation. A shortage was threatened, and the prospect of outside supplies was so had as to create a fear that there might be a fankne. The un-usual demand created by this feeling of uncertainty prompted some of the ava-ricious to advance prices. No outside products could be obtained to put into competition with the local supplies. competition with the local supplies. Most of the greedy merchants were shamed into reasonable dealing, wille others were influenced by an emergency ordinance making it unlawful to charge excessive prices. This situation is recalled to show how keenly the people feel at times the injustice of monopolistic extortion when it is brought before them in unusual and vital transactions. But the winds country has become as accusthe whole country has become so accus-tomed to the same system of robbery, on a very much larger scale, that the general burdens and exactions put upon the people have been accepted with comparative complicency.

Admitting that the principle of protections in the protection of the protec

tion may have helped American industries when they needed help, the time long since passed when the sturdy, enlightened and skilled American people have any fear of foreign rivals. Yet the high tariff sys-tem is maintained, and retail prices, rep-resenting the cost of living, are kept up to the highest standards that the duties on competitive imports will permit. And why? Not for the sake of the development of the industries, for they can easily take care of themselves; but for the rmal enrichment of the large stock holders in those industries at the ex-pense of the mass of American people-the consumers. These facts are indisput-

Why, then, should the schools of the people, the churches, missionary societies and other public institutions, which are founded on correct principles of morality, accept as generous concessions the money accept as generous conceaning to the taken from the people contrary to the laws of God and the doctrines of justice? Many who are now giving bountifully hope the public will condone their past rebberies and acquiesce in the continuation of those robberies. Their gifts are, as they come from the hands of some of these conscienceless mercenaries, n "hush money," boldly offered to the lie through the medium of public institu-tions, in the hope of justifying and making secure the schemes of extortion that have been carried out against the laws, or with the sanction of laws purchased through political subscriptions, or worse.

A Plunger in Statesmanship. (Prof. Goldwin Smith in the Toronto Sun.) Mr. Chamberlain's statesmanship, though marked with great ability in its way, is, to borrow a siang phrase, that of a to borrow a clang phrase, that of a plunger; but of a plunger apt to pause suddenly in his plunge. He once plunged into socialistic radicalism; told property that it must pay a ransom for its existence; and worked up Birmingham into such a state of democratic fervor that it was deemed hardly prudent for royalty to visit the place. But suddenly he paused in his career. He plunged in the direction of home rule; but again paused. paused in his career. He plunged in the direction of home rule; but again paused, and retused to follow Gladstone; it was supposed, perhaps with truth, not without some personal views to the leadership. Then he plunged in the lingo direction, and attacked the independence of the Transvaal, the inviolability of which he had before most solmenly proclaimed; though it is perhaps uncertain whether he would have taken the final plunge had not Lord Milner forced his hand. Now he is plunging in the direction of an imperior of the process of the pr is plunging in the direction of an imperial zollverein, and it will be very inter-esting to see whether, when he finds him-self on the brink, and sees into what he is rushing, he will draw back once more. A great and sure-footed statesman may change his course as new lights break in upon him or as circumstances vary; but he does not plunge. He can always re-view his own course, and, if he has changed, see when and how the necessity for change came in. The plunger has never attempted such a review. He may thus be truly called a "unique personali-ty." If that is a guarantee for practica wisdom and sure guidance of the state.

Chicago Tribune.

A Missouri court has sentenced a man who led a negro lynching expedition to ten years in the penitentiary, and as a further punishment places him in the boodle gang of convicts.

A Terror Tamed.

Denver Post.

Dick Dealeye was a handit bold, a bandit fierce was he, who held up stages, trains and things here in the West countries.

He'd lie in waiting in a place where chapseral grew thick and when the stage came of stace would turn his little trick.

His name would cause a thrill of fear to sweep the country o'er, for rumor said he quenched his thirst on maught but gurgling gore.

The many men that rumor said he'd downed in gun disputes would fill a graveyard to the brim with stiffs yet in their boots. The cash and treasure he had got from tourists—as a loan—was heap times more than was required to ransom Ellen Stone. "Hands up?" he yelled one day: the man who drove chewed not the run; he knew Deadeye Louid give him ten-percentum of the swag. "Climb down an' git in line?" unto the passengers he yelled. They quick obeyd as tourists do when they are upward held. From out the stage a female came. Dick Deadeye quaked with fear, as hear him drew the ancient dame and selzed him by the car!

"You good-fur nothin' wretch?" she cried, "you relie of the past, I've sought you man, and here you be at last!

"Tm all impatience now to hear what story you kin tail!" And then she pelled him

'm all impalience how to hear what atory
you kin call?" And then she publied him
by the ear into the chaparrai!

Again the wheels began to bum, the driver
scratched his head. "That mus' be Deadey's wife, los' come 'yae from the
States," he said.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The weather man certainly has it in for

Summer suits and Panamas seem to ave gone out of fashion It is about time for the Foreign Mis-

midst. What's the matter with the Police Deartment? There wasn't a hold-up yesterday.

ionary Society to report a scandal in its

The new King of Servia seemed very Groverlike about his acceptance of the

position. Three-Pendleton men sought shelter in barn, and they were driven out by the owner with a club. Seems like the dog to

East Portlanders are kicking about payng their water rent. If the present eather keeps up, they will have all they want without paying for it.

In April 9763 immigrants of British origin entered the Dominion, while 15,911 entered the United States. In the four months ended April 30 the immigration of native Britishers was: To Canada, 21.543; to the United States, 29,397. In April, moreover, the United States got more British-born immigrants than the whole British empire outside the United King-

Among the thousands of gifts received by the Cuar on his nameday from loyal Russians in all parts of the empire none touched him so deeply as a small nutshell case, from remote Siberia, containing a chessboard and a complete set of pieces, all exquisitely worked in miniature from bone. The author of this little marvel of ingenuity is a convict. been set on foot as to how far the circumstances of the man's case will justify the Emperor's merciful intervention

Russell Sage is in his 89th year, and is generally referred to as a "veteran financler," but Edward B. Wesley, a trader in the New York stock market, is his senior by four years in the matter of age, and has been nearly a quarter of a century longer on 'change. Mr. Wesley began speculating when only 9 years of age, his first venture being in pins, when he made a profit of about \$1. From that day to lator. Five days in the week he is a regular in attendance in Wall street, and until recently, when rheumatism began to bother him, he never was ill a day in his

Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, is very found of a joke, and in spite of his multifarious duties finds time for many amusing quips. When Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, visited the archhishop some time ago it was arranged that the Western man should be entertained by a lady prominent in social and charitable affairs. The archbishop wrote him, giving him some details regarding his prospective hostess, and ended his letter thus; lady who has all these virtues treats her usband like a brute. P. S.-She is very fond of brutes, being an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to

In chronicling the marriage of Mr. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Rutherford in London M. A. P., T. P. O'Connor's paper, says: "The middle-aged millionaire looked a quietly happy bridegroom, and was dressed as accurately as the smartest wedding would have necessitated." The marriage was solemnized at an unusually early hour, and M. A. P. adds: "Seldom has an American millionaire been married with such an utter lack of ostentation; seldom have an English Duke and Duchess attended d bridal function so small and early; seldom has smart St. Paul's, North Audley street, witnessed a ceremony so severely unadorned."

"Not long ago," says Marshall P. Wilder, "an old friend of mine, who has a bit of temper, heard, while he was sitting in his reception hall, the unmistakable sound of a kiss coming from the front room, at that moment occupied by his youngest daughter and her young man. Naturally this made the old gentleman pretty angry. so up he bounced and hopped into the parlor. "So I've caught you kissing my daughter, have I'm he demanded testily The young man was a thoroughbred al right, and he replied: "I trust there is no mistake about it, sir. The light here is none too bright, and I should be greatly disappointed if it should turn out that, after all, I was kissing the cook."

The Christian Church Baseball League is an organization composed of members of Christian churches in St. Louis or puptis in Sunday schools connected with the same. There are six clubs in the league, and the pastors occasionally appear on the diamond. Instead of receiving a salary, each player is required to pay so much to belong to a team, monthby assessments being made to pay expenses. In addition to this, each player was required to buy his suit and pay for the letters on the shirt indicating the church which holds his membership. Players severing their connection with a team are not allowed to take their suits, they being the property of the club.

William A. Perry, a colored lad of Tarboro, N. C., has been chosen salutatorian of the graduating class of the Hopkins Grammar School, a preparatory school for Yale. Perry is the son of the Rev. J. W. Perry, a colored preacher. The appointment was made for excellence in scholarship. He is the third colored student to win scholarship honors in Yale collegiate circles recently. The others were William Picken, Little Rock, Ark., Yale, '04, and George W. Crawford, 'G. Yale Law School, Birmingham, Ala., the former taking the Ten Eyck prize in the junior class and the latter the Way-land prize. Crawford has also been selegted as a Townsend prize speaker at the law school commencement.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"I care not who makes the autos of the atton." said the man who had just received check, "provided I make the repairs!"— nuck. Ted-What makes you think this isn't

Ted-What makes you think this lan't as weell a place as you thought? Ned-The water hasn't kept us waiting more than 20 minutes.—Judge.

Percy-Everwy time I call on Miss Wisely I-aw-find her out, doncher know. Jack-Why don't you call around some time when she len't expecting you!—Chicago Daily news.

Johnsy-Pa, what is the law of supply and demand the papers tell about? Wise Pa-It is a universal law, my soo, that when a man is well supplied with this world's goods he demands more.—Boston Transcript.

Miss Yerne-Her complexion is just lovely.

"Foor man," she said, atcoping over the victim who had just been dragged out from under her automobile, "have you a wife." "No." he greaned, "this is the worst thing that ever happened to me."—Chicago Record-