# The Oregonian.

Enlared at the Postoffice at Portland, Oracle as second-class matter.

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. By Mail (postage prepaid, in advance)maily, soin Sunday, per month
ally, soin Sunday, per month
ally, sith Sunday, per year
ally, with Sunday, per year
measy, per year
he Weekly, per year
To Clip Subscribers—
silly, per week delivered, Sunday exceptive
silly, per week delivered, Sunday exceptive Subscribers-week, delivered, Sunday excepted the week, delivered, Sunday included 200 POSTAGE BATES.

United States, Canada and Mexico0 to 14-page paper
4 to 80-page paper
2 to 44-page paper
Foreign rates double.
News or discussion intended for publication

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TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem grature, 82; minimum temperature, 55; pre TODAT'S WEATHER-Fair; northerly winds.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.

ASPECTS OF THE LABOR SITUATION.

New York's experience with the building trades is parallel with Portland's. The tendency is for separate trades to handle their own affairs, masters and men. The boss painters and journeymen painters can get together and settle their own difficulties better than they can with outside help or hindrance. The Building Trades Council in New York got its component unions into a good deal such a mess as the unions of Portland were got into by their Building Trades Council.

In New York the break-up took the form of an offer of separate arbitration agreements from the employers, and though the Building Trades Council opposed the arrangement, so many unions have accepted the offer of the bosses, in spite of the Trades Council's discipline, that some 35,000 men have gone back to work. In Portland the strike went to pieces a good deal in the same way. The experience of both sides was that more was lost than gained by the actions of Buttinskis among employers and men alike.

It is possible that this experience points out the ultimate solution of labor troubles and the limit that must be set to organization. United action is beneficent for masters on their side and for men on their side, and up to the point of complete control of any given trade; but to seek to mix carpenters and painters, or masons and laborers, seems to complicate the situation and impede settlement. It is noticeable that the more successful and least troubled trades this jealousy of outside interference is very marked. The aspect of the building world, at least, tends to call in question the feasibility ganization of employers, aiming at promiscuous warfare on employes all along the line.

becloud the whole situation with fresh doubt. In no industry has the principle of organized employers and organized employes in a single trade been carried to such perfection as in the newspaper business. There is a standing agreement, under which disputes are submitted to arbitration, work meanwhile going on without strike or lock. out. Contracts are signed for one year or three years, and strikes have been etically eliminated. Yet in the face of this highly successful and mutually pleasant arrangement the modus operandi has utterly broken down in Spokane, with all the operators out on strike, three daily papers unable to appear, and, until yesterday's precipitate settlement, every indication of a protracted fight, rulnous to both sides.

We have no purpose to discuss the merits of the Spokane controversy, least of all to pronounce judgment on the right of the case. All the facts are not at hand, and generally it is some one the background by one or both parties to the controversy, which would determine the decision of a just judge, rather than the points so ostentatiously paraded by the contestants. On its face the publishers' statement stamps the union and the typographical president as the most idiotic and unprincipled of earthly creatures-a hypothesis which is, of course valueless for any practical purpose. On the other hand, the union's firm belief that the arbitration award was irvegular in its legal status and unfairly obtained seems to us inadequate as an excuse for rupture of all further arbitration proceedings and deliberate

appeal to force. Leaving the merits of the case on one side, therefore, the Spokane outbreak is interesting as calling in question the complete satisfactoriness of a working agreement between masters and men in a single trade for the entire country. It will certainly be halled with delight by General Otis, of the Los Angeles Times, and all other antagonists of organized labor, who hold that contracts with unions are useless, because unions will not keep their agreements. It will also suggest the query whether, after all, one course of procedure can be made to fit the widely differing conditions of distant places and unlike circumstances. It is, moreover, a forcible reminder that arbitration, after all, is a mere instrument and not the cause in itself which dreamers sometimes m fondly to imagine. It is possible, also, that if a settlement had not been promptly reached the sequel might have carried a warning for employers as well -namely, that it is sometimes better to "agree with thine adversary quickly while thou art in the way with him." It is seldom that the victor in these battles rises unscathed from the com-

Notwithstanding the fact that the busiest season of the year in agricul-

road camps, in woodchopping, handling and storing, on dairy ranches, in clearis known as common labor-is en, there The able-bodied beggar is a frequent score, since women and children rally this class of help is generally reliable. here, again, the grower is handicapped in his effort to secure clean, sober, re-liable men to handle his crops. Wages in all of these branches of industry are good-higher, indeed, than employers can afford to pay-and yet the "can'tget-work" vagrant hangs around the cities and towns of the country, begs food from back doors to keep base life afoot, and sleeps in odd corners with his clothes on. It may be hoped that no one out of sympathy for the hungry will feed these idlers. Sympathy for any able-bodied person who will not work is misplaced. It discredits the judgment of the sympathizer and encourages indolence and all of its mischievous train of public ills and private vices to feed idlers. Let good housewives turn a deaf ear to the petition of back-door beggars for "a little bite to eat" and send them about such business as they have with few words.

BRITISH COMMON SENSE. Thirty-seven residents of Walla Walla County, Washington, have been listed as habitual drunkards by order of the Superlor Court. Liquor dealers are forbidden to furnish them with drinks under severe penalties. The law provides that a violator shall forfelt his license, and subjects him to the penalty selling liquors without a license. The fine is not less than \$50 and not more than \$300, or imprisonment in the County Jail of not less than one or not more than six years.

This law is inferior to the new British statute, which not only punishes the liquor dealer, but the alcoholic. Under the British law, when a man is listed as an inebriate, he is notified that if he is found intoxicated in public he will be promptly arrested and confined for a long term in a reformatory. This imprisonment may be for years if he should prove to be an incorrigible after undergoing a thorough course of medical treatment. The British theory of justice in the matter of liquor legislation is sounder than our own, which is usually a jug-handled law that places all the responsibility for the existence of the inebriate and all the punishment for his pranks upon the liquor dealer, The British law says that the inebriate is either responsible or irresponsible for his acts. If he is responsible, he deserves exemplary punishment as a public nulsance and ultimate economic burden on the community. If he is irresponsible for his actions through the mental or physical wreck caused by his disease of alcoholism, he must be sent to a reformatory to remain a longer or shorter term until by enforced medical treatment and restraint he is deemed fit again for a life of full human freedom and responsibility.

intemperance for two centuries. That of Mr. Parry's plan for a universal or- is, intemperance has been a serious subject for the consideration by her statesmen and philanthropists for about that time. England has in the past tried the sentimental method of reform, which places the chief moral responsibility and all the legal penalty upon the liquor-seller to no purpose, and now her lawgivers have reached solid ground when they say that a liquor dealer who shall sell intoxicants to a listed drunkard shall forfeit his license, and that the listed drunkard shall be arrested and punished by a long term of imprisonment in a reformatory whenever he is found intoxicated. The British law is justice than the prohibitory law in Maine, which forbids under fine and imprisonment the sale of ardent spirits, and yet does not make it an offense for a man to offer a premium to a liquorseller to break the law for the satisfaction of the drinker, who knows that the sale is illegal. The logic of prohibition is always lame when it punishes the liquor-seller for selling that which any man may buy with impunity, knowing that its sale is forbidden by The British law is far more just, or more remote circumstance, kept in for it tells the saloonkeeper, "You may not sell to a drunkard, or even a drunken man, with impunity," and also tells the listed inebriate that if he is found intoxicated he will suffer most exemplary punishment, The British law holds the alcoholic

ncorrigible to be a public enemy, a man to be held in public restraint of his liberty all his days, if necessary. If it be urged that this is rather heroic treatment in many cases, the answer is that it is the best, in the long run for the vast majority of habitual drunkards. If you cannot turn a man's moral pride, sense of self-interest, selfrespect and family affection into an aggressive determination to reform himelf, then he is a subject for science for the doctor-not a fit object upon which to lavish eloquent prayers or sympathetic tears. Any other treatment of the incorrigibly intemperate than this bitterly tonic method is demoralizing and dangerous. Nine times out of ten an able doctor who with unsparing veracity tells his patient that his so-called "craving" for alcohol is only catarrh of the stomach produced by excess, and that under the restraints of the hospital and tonic treatment of the nervous system he can be restored to a condition of normal health, when he will feel no craving for alcoholic stimulant, does more good than all the temperance quacks who make the intemperate weak brother a more peculiar object of sentimental sympathy than any other kind of weak brother or erring sister.

The great mass of intemperate people do not really need such heroic treatment as imprisonment. They need only the lash of stern social public rebuke and withdrawal of business confidence. The men who reform do not yield to sentimental treatment, which only makes fat the vice on which they feed. The men who reform are those who are capable of self-hate and self-contempt because of self-abuse. tural occupations, in logging and rall- capable of sincere spiritual shame and Crockett was killed at the Alamo. Then

self-reproach is capable of reformation but sentimental treatment is not calcuing land-every phase, indeed, of what lated to rouse the mood which makes a man want to scourge himself from head are a great many idle men in this city to foot. Sentimental treatment minis-who profess to be unable to find work. self-pity instead of creating the aggresvisitor at back doors in the suburbs, sive mental atmosphere of self-accusaand men lounge around the billboards tion and reproach. Lashing the vice on various corners under pretense of on which the saloon grows fat, as the finding something to do. But now a British law does, is not only common flaxgrower of Marion County, utterly sense, but stern complete moral justice failing in the attempt to get men or while mere sighing over the saloor boys to pull his crop, was compelled to smacks of maudlin reform methods put a mower at work upon it; dairymen | that are debilitating to the public confind it impossible to get steady, sober science and to the inebriate, who needs men to milk their cows, and wheat- the bracing, honest horsewhip of public growers approach the harvest time anx- opinion and harsh private rebuke rather iously as the prospect of securing hands than any weak coddling or condoning that can be depended upon to work of his vice. The British law has only throughout the season is anything but enacted the view urged in the North encouraging. Hopgrowers are some- American Review more than ten years what less apprehensive on the labor ago by Dr. Crothers, who argued that the inebriate, like the Insane, should to the hopfields in picking-time, and be controlled by the state through the commitment of the incorrigible drunk-The fruit season is already on, and ards to industrial hospitals for an indefinite time.

#### A CONTEST OF CIVILIZATIONS.

A Southern man, Dr. McCaleb, recently reargued the question whether Aaron Burr was a traitor or only a filibuster in 1806-7, and now another Southern man, George P. Garrison, of the University of Texas, contributes to the series of "American Commonwealths," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., a very interesting book, which he calls "Texas -A Contest of Civilizations."

The region known as Texas was traversed by Spanish explorers several times during the sixteenth century, but the first European settlement was made by the famous French explorer, La Salle, who in 1685 built a fort at the head of Matagorda Bay. In 1689 the Spaniards found this settlement completely destroyed. When the American fillbusters began to pour into Texas there were only three centers of Spanish population between the Sabine River and the Rio Grande-San Antonio, Golind and Nacogdoches. San Antonio was the capital of Texas during nearly the whole period of Spanish and Mexican rule, and it became the scene of the most desperate fighting in the campaigns of 1835 and 1836, including the defense of the Alamo, which Mr. Garrison deems the most dramatic episode in American history. It was surely dramatic, but no more so than any desperate battle in which it is known that the besieged may expect no quarter.

Custer's men, who fought in the oper till the last man was slain, against an overpowering force of hostile Indians, would have made just as good a fight as the men of the Alamo if they had found themselves cooped up in a fort by an overpowering force of merciless Mexicans. When no quarter is expected, men always make a desperate fight, whether it be against a barbarous Indian or Spanish-Mexican foe.

When Anglo-Americans first entered Texas is not precisely known. The first recorded Anglo-American entry is Nolan's expedition, which took place in 1799-1801. The members of this expedition were all killed or captured. In 1812 a band of Americans, led by Magee, an ex-officer of the American Army, invaded Texas and captured San Antonio. but in July, 1813, they were beaten in a desperate battle with Mexican soldiers, Louislana. Then James Long, an ex-officer of the

American Army, invaded Texas in 1819, and with his companions established at Nacogdoches a provisional government and declared Texas an independent republic. This was the last of the filibustering expeditions, for the triumph of the revolutionary movement in Mex-Engiand is an old civilization. It has ico against Spain made it possible to been confronted with the social evil of enter Texas peaceably. The peaceful Anglo-American colonization of Texas was begun by Stephen F. Austin, who conducted a party of settlers to the Lower Bragos in December, 1821. One of the provisions of the land grant obtained from the Mexican government stipulated that the colonists should furnish evidence that they were Roman Catholics or should become such. These settlers seem to have given up for a time their Protestant practices and to have accepted the ministrations of an Irish priest at marriages, christenings, etc. In 1820 the white population of Texas was estimated at only 4000, but so many Anglo-American immigrants flowed in that by 1830 the number of more instinct with the spirit of equal | white inhabitants was computed at 20, 000. When Santa Ana in 1835 assumed autocratic power in Mexico, Texas alone held out against this overthrow of the constitution established by the people

of Mexico in 1824. The new Anglo-American Republic of Texas was brought into existence by a convention that met March 1, 1836, at the town of Washington, on the Brazos, This convention published a declaration of independence and framed a constitution which was in many of its features copied from the Constitution of the United States. This constitution was proslavery, because the great major-ity of the colonists were from the slaveholding states, and many of them' had brought their slaves with them, but the African slave trade or the introduction of negroes from any country save the United States was prohibited and declared piracy. Mr. Garrison is convinced by his historical investigations that there is no foundation for the oldtime view that the colonization of Texas was deliberately planned by slaveholders in order to expand the slaveholding

The defeat and capture of Santa Ana at San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, secured the independence of Texas. The anniversary of the battle was long the special holiday of the Texans, but of late years Independence day, March 2, is gradually becoming the chief red-letter day of Texas. The independence of Texas was recognized by the United States in 1837, by France in 1839, by Holland and Belgium in 1840, and by Great Britain in 1842. Texas did not need the assistance of the United States to maintain her independence; its reconquest by Mexico was out of the question, for Texas was quite capable

of self-defense. This Anglo-American colonization of Texas successfully achieved about what Burr probably intended to accomplish he was a brilliant filibuster by intent. not a traitor. The founders of the Texan Republic included a number of remarkable men of heroic performances and romantic antecedents, Houston and Crockett, had both been distinguished for courage and constancy under General Jackson in his campaign against the Creek Indians. Houston, disappointed in conjugal love, resigned the Governorship of Tennessee, joined the Cherokee Indians and led a degraded, drunken life for several years, but he suddenly cast aside his Indian garl and Indian vices, and, going to Texas, became its military hero and savior

there was Thomas J. Rusk and James H. Reagan, who were notable men in the history of Texas before her independence was fully assured. The story of Texas is well named "A Contest of Civilizations." The French were the first to settle it; the Spanlards quickly succeeded the futile settlement of La Salle; then came the Anglo-Americans, who brought with them energy, intelligence, and progress, and because they did the old-time Province of Texas has come an empire, and the old-time Empire of Mexico has dwindled to a province.

For 379 years the reigning pope has been an Italian, though the Sacred College is not limited by law or regulation to any nationality. The cardinals are ot bound to choose one of their own body. A layman, even a married man, may be lawfully elected. There can be no intervention by any state in the election. Austria, France and Spain, in modern times, have been allowed to exclude any single candidate, provided they give notice of their objection before the election is made, but this is a mere concession, not a right. Charles Astor Bristed, of Lenox, Mass., a member of the pope's household, who has resided many years in Rome, is now in this country. He says that it is an unwritten law that none save an Italian shall fill the place of the pontiff. Germany would support an Italian rather than a Frenchman for the exalted office. Emperor William of Germany would throw his influence for an Italian. A French pope might disturb the pleasant relations of the Vatican and Germany. A' German pope was out of the question; therefore the new pope would be an Italian.

David M. Parry, of Indianapolis, president of the National Manufacturers' Association, is after "social rigands," otherwise known as walking delegates, hot foot. He charges organized labor, through them, with laying claims to the rights of sovereignty that have not often been exercised by the most despotic governments, and declares that the entire contention is for the purpose of compelling the country to acknowledge that labor unions possess, first, the right to say that no man shall work without their consent, and, second, that no industry shall be operated without their consent. President Parry supported these statements by ly uttered. It becomes the reasonable and reasoning men who are high in the councils of labor to ask themselves and end that, if true, a restraining hand may be laid upon the agitators and irresponsibles who pose as the friends of the laboring man only in the end to work him evil.

Of the thirteen convicts who overnowred the guards and made good their escape from Folsom prison Monday norning, all but one were doing time for robbery or burglary. All were incarcerated for long terms, and two for life. The latter were also "third-termers," which means that they are professional thieves, and only await occasion, as developed by the resistance of their victims, to become murderers and only a part of them escaped to as well. Desperate men, all of them, the safety of a wide community depends upon their recapture on death. California justice, notably slow, will scarcely halt in its duty in regard to any of these criminals who may again be haled before the courts. And since murder has already been added to the other crimes of some of them, it may be that some too long deferred executions will follow. Catching comes first, however. and the public can only hope that it will come soon without the sacrifice of the lives of good men.

It will devolve upon Reliance to hold America's cup against the third attempt of the plucky Sir Thomas Lipton to carry it back across the Atlantic. Loyal Americans have full confidence in her ability to do this, but if she should be outsailed they will accept the result gracefully, glad, if the cup must be relinguished, that so game a sportsman as Sir Thomas carries it away. In the meantime let us shout for Reliance and confidently expect victory, and thus be sure of such pleasure as walts upon antleipation.

Over in Colorado they are going to form a new party out of the left-overs from the various reform organizations of the past dozen years or so. The motley aggregation has not yet been christened. No old hack name will do, for any one of these would be fatal to the organization in its early infancy, and the country would thereby miss the periodical return of the new party circus, with its grand company of performing clowns clothed with wild theories as with a garment.

The "thought-it-was-a-deer" man is again abroad in Southern Oregon, gun in hand. Unfortunately, he is a good marksman, and Dr. Cooper, of Curry County, is dead in consequence. The idiocy that induces a hunter to shoot at a moving object in the bushes can only be diagnosed as mental aberration accompanying "buck fever." Like any other idiot, such a man cannot be held responsible before the law for his act.

The spectacle of negroes fleeing from Illinois to the South for protection is one that discredits history and shames the state that holds the dust of the Great Emancipator.

# International Geography.

We have received from our New York orrespondent the text of a telegram sent by the King on Thursday to President Roosevelt:

July 9, 1902 .- To the President of the United States of America: I have the pleasure of entertaining Captain Cotton and the captains of his squadron, and have just proposed your health with every feeling of cordiality and friendship. "EDWARD R. AND L"

Our correspondent adds that the mes-sage reached President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, in South Florida, where he is making a short stay.

South Florida Mercury. We have received from our North Sur-rey correspondent the text of a telegram ent by the President to King Edward: "Oyster Bay, South Florida, July 21, 19 To the King of Great Britain and Ireland, St. James' Palace, near Spring Gardens: I have the pleasure of wishing you joy on your Irish trip. The best of my regiment were Irishmen. I have just done myself the honor to drink your health in Lipton's Irish. Reciprocating your

endly expressions.
"THEO, O'ROOSEVELT, President." is spending a few days.

"OUR DEBT TO RUSSIA."

Letter in New York Tribune. very remarkable letter, which you print this merning from an Englishman signing himself James Hall, requires a Argument seemingly would reply. ess, so I offer him the comfort of the following facts:

McCarthy says ("History of Our Own Times." Vol. H. pp. 224-225): "The vast majority of what are called the governing classes were on the side of the South. London club life was virtually all Southern. The most powerful papers in Lon-don, and the most popular papers as well, were open partisans of the Southern Confederacy."
Edward A. Freeman, the eminent his

torian, shortly after the breaking out of the war published a famous volume, whose title page is as follows: "History of Federal Government, from the Founda-tion of the Achaian League to the Dis-ruption of the United States." Among the Hst of federal governments is United States, A. D. 1778-1862."

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton said in an address before the Agricultural Society of Hertford County, September 25, 1881: "I venture to predict that the younger men here will live to see, not two, but at least four separate and sovereign common-wealths arising out of those populations which a year ago united their legislation under one President and carried their merchandise under one flag. I believe that such separation will be attended with happy results to the safety of Europe and the development of American civilization."
The Earl of Shrewsbury said in his

Worcester speech, 1861: "I see in America the trial of democracy and its failure. I believe that the dissolution of the Union is inevitable, and that men now before me will live to see an aristocracy established in America. The Rt. Hon. William E. Gladstone, in

a speech at Edinburgh in January, 1862, said: "The Federal government can never succeed in putting down the Rebellion. If it should, it would only be the preface and introduction of political difficulties far greater than the war itself."

Again at Newcastle, October 9, 1862, he said that Jefferson Davis had made an army, had made a navy, and, more than that, had made a nation." Lord John Russell said in his speech at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1861: "Th struggle is on the one side for empire

and on the other for power."

A writer in "The Westminster Review" (Vol. XXI, p. 212) has this to say: "Without nicely balancing the virtues of the contending parties, they (Englishmen) cannot help believing that moderation, instice and national honor will find ample justice and national honor will find ample levelopment in a divided republic." Now, as to Russia: John Rigelow has

already said, in a similar connection, that citing a number of strikes. His position it is not the fashion of diplomacy to is a strong one, and his words are bold-trumpet its deeds from the housetop. But this much is certain: Shortly after the seizure of Mason and Slidell, fleets of Russian war vessels appeared simultane ously in New York and San Francisco each other whether or not the points harbors, and remained in them for in his indictment are well taken, to the months. The Russian Admiral, in a call upon Admiral Farragut at the Aster House, replying to a question as to why he was spending the Winter idly in American waters, said: "I am here under sealed orders, to be broken only in a con-tingency which has not yet occurred." He said also that the Russian Commander in San Francisco was under similar orders, and, further, that they were under orders to break the seals if, while they remained here, the United States became involved in a war with any foreign na-

In an unofficial call upon the Russian Chancellor at St. Petersburg at this time, to a prominent American was shown the Czar's order to his Admiral to report to the President of the United States for duty in case the Northern States became involved in a war with England. (See "Life of Thurlow Weed," Vol. II, pp. 346-C. A. H. New York, July 20, 1903.

One View of the Secretary of State. Chicago Inter Ocean.

An incident of life in the National capi-

lining on the seat Washington and was reclining on of his wagon under the glare of ternoon sun when a thin thread of smoke curied above his head. In a few moments the load of hay was ablaze. Hamilton to save himself had to jump over the dash-board. The fire department was called out, and the fire was put out only after a strenuous effort. The dispatches say that the hay was ignited by the extreme heat

of the sun.
While incidents of a similar character are not uncommon to Pasadena, Tampa and St. Louis, as well as in the National capital, nothing of the kind could possibly happen in Oyster Bay, for the reason that precaution is taken there to prevent anything unusual or startling, and particularly anything in the nature of spontaneous combustion,

There is probably no safer place in the country, as the President has doubtless discovered, for a load of Hay.

#### Direct Election of Senators, Baltimore Sun

The great reason why the people desire the popular election of Senators is that the United States Senate is no longer amenable to public sentiment. The Sena-tors represent politicians and political machines rather than the people. They are thus made independent of the people and find it perfectly safe to defy the public will. There is another objection to the present method, and that is that the Senatorial elections interfere with the isgitimate work of the Legislatures suming time which should belong to lawmaking. It also has a bad effect upon the personnel of Legislatures. Men are elected to the General Assembly frequently with regard only for their vote for Senator and with no regard for their fitness as lawmakers, and it has almost come to pass that the constitutional plan has been reversed, namely, that the Senator ap-points the Legislature rather than that the Legislature appoints the Schator.

#### The Ungrateful Chinese. Springfield Republican.

The Chinese are such curious people! Their newspapers in China are reported to be bitterly incensed over the regulations issued by the United States Government controlling the admission of Chinese visitors to the St. Louis world's fair these Chinese who will take part and of those Chinese who will take part in the show. They have the temerity to resent such requirements as the \$500 bond on each one who comes over to help make the fair a success, the photographic identification scheme, the police supervision and the prompt expulsion from the country of the whole delegation as soon as the exposition ends. After John Barrett's eloquent pleadings with the Chinese gov-ernment to make an exhibit and encourage the people to send their best, these critics really seem to have expected that those countrymen who honored us with a visit would be hospitably received. Well, John, you have yet to learn the possibilities of a "white man's country." That's all an American can say.

# Detroit Free Press.

It is really pathetic to see a man who possessed the possibilities of real leader-ship; who showed at one time marked devotion to moral ideals, even though those ideals were wrong; whose sympathies were strong and in the main correct, even though he lacked the intellectual force to govern them-when such a man surrenders himself unconditionally to his per-sonal prejudices and his private batred "THEO. O'ROOSEVELT, President."

Our correspondent adds that the message was delivered to His Majesty at Dublin-on-Lee, County Kerry, where he cle that nobody can view with indiffer-

## OUR SNAKES BEAT THE WORLD

Chicago Inter Ocean. The two-headed snake discovered in Cal-ifornia, and evidently brought to that coast from South America by a trading vessel, will not divort serious attention from our more familiar and versati home-grown stakes. Even though this snake can back up as well as move forward. It obviously cannot hope to enter into the more active life of the native snake, even with two heads.

It is impossible to conceive of any two-headed snake from South America, for example, active enough to take part in the warfare between snakes and harvest hands in Adams County, Pennsylvania. "Thrice," telegraphs a correspondent in great haste, "have the harvesters been driven off by the reptiles, which literally swarm through the wheat, and not only sting the workmen, but clog the harvesting machinery. Harvesting is not only slow, but extremely dangerous. White, who is an expert shot, stood Jake thrashing machine the other day, and in 15 minutes killed 25 rattlesnakes. This has suggested the idea of calling out local militia company to kill the snakes." Snakes near Iron Springs, Pa., have inthe workmen have taken to killing rattle snakes and copperheads on Thirty snakes were killed by on the other day. Other scores were 28, 24, 15 and 8, the low figure having been contrib-uted by a water boy, whose duties pre-vented him from freely entering into the

Uncle John Castner, who lives near Blairstown, Pa., and who is accounted the champion rattlesnake-killer, has just captured the largest rattler of the seas five and a half feet in length-while D H. Koch, at New Ringgold, recently killed a snake with 19 rattles, and presumably 21 years old. At Tamaqua, Pa., snakes have been entering the kitchens of the residents, and one family cat at Dallas Geen worsted a snake after a "flerce flerit".

fight. How, in view of such native snakes, can one regard a two-headed snake as any-thing more than a mere curiosity? The California story is commonplace. The snakes that Jake White shoots, that Uncle John Castner captures, and with which the housecat battles are the snakes the people want to know about. What is the use of a two-headed snake, anyhow-outside of Pennsylvania?

#### An Isolated Colony. London Times.

In January Tristan d'Acunha was vis-ited by H. M. S. Thrush, and Lieutenant Watts-Jones and Surgeon Lobb, of that vessel, drew up a report on the Island which was forwarded by the admiralty to the Colonial Office, to be laid before the Secretary of State on March 26. The population, says this report, now consists 76 persons, divided into 17 families of households. All but four of the inhabitants were born in the island, two of the exceptions being Italians, who are cribed as being probably the best educated persons there. There have been no marriages in the island for three years. islanders, though sun-burned, scribed as being practically "white." The men are hardy, but not of fine physique; 'the women are decidedly finer specimen than the men; their features are regular, pleasing and of somewhat Semitis type. The children are clean, fat, healthy and

well cared for, and surprisingly well clad." There is no definite sign of mental or physical deterioration arising specifically from the system of intermarriage, people generally, say the officers, very anxious about the education of their children, and the difficulties attending this seemed largely responsible for the views they expressed on the subject of leaving the island. Their staple food is potatoes, milk, beef, mutton and poultry produce, and of these there is an ample supply, but for anything beyond the inhabitants are entirely dependent upon passing ships. Hats, which prevent the growing of any grain, are the curse of the island. Fish are plentiful, but the islanders are chiefly a farming community.

It is pointed out that the island might in the future have a value, should a large carrying trade be established betwee South America and the Cape, as an inter An incident of the in the Atlanta cap-tal on Tuesday will further explain, if further explanation be necessary, why President Roosevelt prefers Oyster Bay but this and the occasional assistance mediate station for wireless telegraphy; to Washington in Summer.

John H. Hamilton, a farmer from Silver only imaginable reasons for occupying it.

Spring, Md., had driven a load of hay into npensation for leaving their stock behind them.

# Mr. Roosevelt and the Unions.

Chicago Chronicle President Roosevelt is to be commended for his action in ordering the restoration of a nonunion workingman to the employment in the Government printing of-fice, from which, in spite of the civil service law, he was removed in obedier to the demands of organized labor.

It is to be hoped, and the Chronicle

believes, that the President will stand hi ground in this matter, even to the point of inviting a strike, if need be, The Government printing office is the largest and the most recklessly managed printing establishment in the world. It supplies every day in the year a more convincing argument against National and state ewnership than is to be found

even in the wastefully conducted Postoffice Department.

A strike in the public printing office would give a courageous man in the Pres-idency an opportunity to wipe out one of the most scandalous abuses now existing

by authority of government. Mr. Roosevelt is that sort of a man and if the nabobs of organized labor who maintain headquarters in the public printing office do not care for a fight to a finish, they will do well to drop the pres-

# ent controversy right where they are,

Ethelin Eliot Beers.
"All quiet along the Potomac," they say,
"Except now and then a stray picket
Is shot, as he walks on his beat, to and fro
By a rifleman hid in the thicket. Tis nothing; a private or two, now and then. Will not count in the news of the buttle; Not an officer lost—only one of the men. Mosning out, all alone, the death rattle,

All quiet along the Potomac tonight, Where the soldiers lie peacefully dreaming Their tents in the rays of the clear Autumn Or the light of the watch fires, are gleaming

tremulous sigh, as the gentle night wind Through the forest leaves softly is creeping While stars up above, with their glittering Keep guard-for the army is sleeping

There's only the sound of the lone sentry's As he tramps from the rock to the fountain And he thinks of the two in the low trundle

His musket falls slack; his face, dark and Grows gentle with memories tender As he mutters a prayer for the children asleep For their mother—may heaven defend her! The moon seems to shine just as brightly as

That night when the love yet unspoken Leaped up to his lips-when low, murmured yows

vows
Were pledged to be ever unbroken:
Then drawing his sleeve roughly over his eyes,
He dashes off tears that are welling.
And gathers his sun closer up to its place,
As if to keep down the heart swelling. He passes the fountain, the blasted pine tree-

The footstep is lagging and weary; Yet onward he goes, through the broad belt of Hght. Toward the shades of the forest so dreary

Hark! was it the night wind that rustled the leaves? Was it moonlight so wondrously flashing? It looked like a rifle: "Ha! Mary, good-by!" And the life blood is obbing and splashin

All quiet along the Potomac tonight While soft falls the dew on the face

The picket's off duty forever.

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

Looks a little like Snow. Tracy may be dead, but his example

Does "the" mean "that"? Just hear a woman talk of "the Smith girl" and of

Nome is in Seattle, according to the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph, which tells of the burning of a Nome lodging-house under the caption, "Seattle, Hotel Destroyed by Fire."

"that Brown creature" and you'll stake

your life it doesn't.

The isles of safety, placed in the center of some New York streets where the traffic was densest, have been removed. The isles of joy, the isles of joy, Where timid hayseeds wept and clung. Were but a street commission's toy, And on the wastepile have been flung.

What cares New York if Reubens die? It means for undertakers pie. Merrill is credibly reported to be alive. Booth, of course, is not by any means a dead one. Andre, it is well known, has been running a fare bank in Boston since the Revolution. Washington is said to be the proprietor of a ferry over the Delaware. Noah was recently seen at Topeka, and Adam is supposed to be manufacturing aprons in California.

All this kindly worry over Lipton's determination to act as judge in a beauty contest is unnecessary. The fate of Paris has been held up as a warning to the man who has rushed in where Supreme Court Justices might well fear to trend. As if Paris counted. He wasn't even of Irish descent, let alone a son of the soil. Had Lipton been in the youngster's place he would have jost the apple, and made each of the contestants believe she was his unalterable choice.

#### \$300,000 Reward.

A reward of \$500,000 will be paid by the Gritsand Company for the conviction of any person spreading a report that Gritsand contains any traces of wheat. A similar reward will be paid for the conviction of any person spreading the report that Gritsand is drugged with asphalt

Gritsand, as its name implies, is a pure food composed solely of the finest grit and sand, held together with sterilized glueine. Mothers, boys fed Gritsand are full of

grit and sand.

All Been There Before, What is a Mazama to do? Not a feat that's unique On an Oregon peak Remains for Mazamas to do.

What can a Mazama now do? Not a mountain to climb For the very first time, Not a virginal summit in view, What is a Mazama to do?

Coming back from a trip To the very top tip. Believing it's thoroughly new-What is a Mazama to do, When a gray pioneer, With a quizzical jeer, Says he climbed it in '627

makes the Mazama men groan; And, between you and me, All the hope they can see Is in building a mount of their own.

## Fairles in Texas.

Colonel Clem, quartermaster in Texas, found a box of cigars on his desk with \$200 ln it. A contractor admitted having sent the cigars, but said that he knew nothing about the money.

Happy the life of a quartermaster Down in the State of Texas, Dealing with princes of bricks and plas-Easy to make his exes.

Boxes of smokes he finds on his table, Useful in any contingency, Richer than any you read of in fable, Putting an end to his stringency.

Laundry comes back with bills of all sizes, Bills packed away in pajamas; Life to a soldier is full of surprises, Beating the Bowery dramas.

Fairles must flourish and rule it in Texas, Holding an endless corrob Contractors, pure souls, it surprises and Hinting of such things as jobbery.

# A Senatorial Sailor,

Half a dozen Government vessels are seing used by junketing parties in the

Senator Podunk, tenth aide to the Elevnth Assistant Deputy Under-Secretary of the Kalamagoo Navy-Yard, sings: Sing ho, yo ho, for a wind that's free, And a yacht that foots the billow; A life on the deep is the life for me, With the bounding tide as a pillow.

Sing ho, yo ho-that's all I know From the nautical diction-ary-Slow high, blow low, old Sam has dough And an excellent commis-sary.

So oh, yo ho, for a yacht that's free, And a government foots the bill, oh, A life on the cheap is the life for me, And the people tied for a pillow.

It's oh, yo ho, this wacht is mine, And that is as it oughter, For pickling pork, of course, in brine I'm posted on salt water.

And then, yo ho, I'm aid the tenth To the Under-Secre-tary, And so my cruise at any length As may suit my own vagury.

Yo ho, oh yo, it's not so slow To live as a legislator, And to teach what's what a Government vacht Is an excellent edu-cator.

Then oh, yo ho for a vacht that's free. And a government foots the bill, oh, A life on the cheap is the life for me, With the people tied for a pillow,

# PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Edna-What a graceful swimmer Stella ist Lillian-Well, seven seasons in the social swim-may make us good swimmers, too.-Chelsea

(Mass.) Gazette. "I wish to marry your daughter," said the young man. The old man was a sensible old man. "Can I support you in the style to which you have been accustomed?" he asked. -Puck. "So you expect your new dress home today,"
do you" asked Mr. Suburba. "Oh, no," repiled Mrs. Suburba; "I said the dressmaker
promised it to me today."—Cincinnati Commer-

cial-Tribune. Mrs. Newliwed-I don't see why you ask 20 cents a quarter peck for your string beans. The other man only asked 15. Huckster-Well, ma'am, yor see, these beans of mine are all hand-picked.—Philadelphia, Press.

Boy (who has spent sixpence upon a knife for his father's birthday present)—Look, father, nere is a knife I have bought you, all with my own money. Father-Thanks, my boy, it's very good of you. Boy-But, you know, you ought to give me something for it, else it's uniucky. Father-How much? Boy-Oh, about hree-un'-a'x-pence.—Punch.

In the interest of Sleep.—"What due you near by telling those new neighbors that they needn't buy a lawnmower, as you will always se glad to lead them ours?" asked Mrs. Higher that's one of my best ideas," and the company of the co gins. "That's one of my best ideas," an-swered her husband. "No one is going to have the biand assurance to come around at 6 o'clock in the morning to borrow & Lawn. scower."-Washington Star.