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TODAY'S WEATHER.—Rain, with southerly winds.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10

Two leading spokesmen of the Democratic party, William M. Bryan and Governor Stone, of Missouri, have been talking on Jackson's day, the one at Chicago, the other at Kansas City.

They do not make the position of the Democratic party clearer than it was before. Indeed it was already clear that and that is why the party has not so utterly beaten.

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society ought to open the eyes of the people of Michigan to the fact that the only murderer's cell that a Governor's pardon cannot unlock is the grave.

But if it had that power and were to put it in practice, human progress would at once be arrested.

Under socialism, therefore, instead of the fortunes of the great being divided between the producer and the employe, there would be no fortune for the one or employment for the other.

Armour and Cudahy are as important as the workman as Washington was to the Revolution, Grant to the Federal Army or Luther to the Reformation.

Nowhere is help or guidance more needed by the masses from the master mind than in the realm of industrial development.

It is not pardon-proof like the grave, since a weak or reckless Governor at any time may abuse his trust and unlock the door of a murderer's cell with a pardon.

This argument for the perpetuation of the death penalty for murder has never been answered, because it is unanswerable.

The records of the Michigan Attorney-General's office show that in 1896 there were 12 prosecutions for manslaughter and 11 for murder.

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In 1900 there were 12 prosecutions for manslaughter and 27 for murder, a total during the five years of 132. With a population that apparently furnishes more criminal homicides than Massachusetts and Michigan combined, it is not surprising that the death penalty for murder and in consequence all her cut-throats go to prison to remain until some reckless Executive abuses his sacred public trust, the pardoning power, and turns loose on society 22 murderers.

If these murderers decide again to ply their vocation, the only penalty will be a second trial, a second conviction, a second imprisonment, until another weak or reckless Governor is elected who is willing to use his pardoning power to effect a general jail delivery of human tigers whose just fate should have been the short shift of a hempen cord and consignment to the cell of the grave, which is pardon proof.

The Oregonian favors the election of Mr. Corbett to the Senate for the reason that it believes him to be the most efficient man for the interests of Oregon that our state can send to the Senate at this time.

In business affairs—and these now demand attention more than at any time in our history—Mr. Corbett's energy, judgment, tenacity and efficiency are proverbial.

We want things done for Oregon. This is the single reason why the Oregonian advocates the election of Mr. Corbett. Yes it may be added that Mr. Corbett holds sound and distinct opinions on leading questions of National policy.

He is a leader, not a mere follower. His firmness is the basis of his character; he cannot be warped or misled. The Oregonian supports him because it believes he would be more useful in the Senate than any other man we could now send to that body.

His only care in this matter is for the large interest of the state and country. It is not much concerned about the interests of officeholders or office-seekers, and it is of the opinion that they ought not to be permitted to dictate the election of the Senator.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF INTELLECT. The People's Press of Albany reflects on this wise:

The Oregonian thinks Cudahy has done a great deal for the workman. The latter has heard of him returning the compliment. We may be excused if we decline to lose any sleep arising over the loss of 25,000 of the stock of Armour and Cudahy.

Under socialism half the fortunes of Armour, Swift, Hammond, Cudahy and the other packers would be in the pockets of stockholders, and half in the pockets of packing-house workmen.

It is a most remarkable misconception, this idea that without Cudahy or Armour the work they have done for the stockholder and the workman would have been done by the stockholder and workman for themselves.

It ignores the potent fact that the stockholder and workman concerned waited helplessly through generations for these great directors of industry to come along and organize them. If these exceptional minds were destroyed or prevented from exercising their exceptional talents, the masses would go on in stagnation and distress, as sheep having no shepherd.

It is only through the exertion of the great mind that the world gets on. The masses are the background for the impressive figures because they have no power to be otherwise. This has always been true, though the civilization of different eras has been cast in variant molds and has given scope to different types of extraordinary talent.

At one time this exceptional power will reside in the great fighter, at another in the great politician, at another in the great soldier, and at another in the great industrialist. Since the struggle for National formations, for freedom of thought and for the civil rights of man has been fought and won, the activity of the race today is more concerned in advancing the productive power of the community; and hence the great mind capable of organizing our productive forces with the highest efficiency receives the highest honor and the recompense that formerly went to the soldier or the statesman.

The achievements of transcendent genius, in whatever field they may be made, are undertaken for self, but result in general advance. The work done by Vanderbilt in cheapening transportation benefited widely separated communities and classes of the nation. So a man like Cudahy or Armour, through the power of forming plans and interesting others in them, is able to do for the masses what the masses are unable to do for themselves.

What has put meat into so many hands and created an enormous market for the stockholder has been systematic organization of the meat industry. The result has been not only to make stock-raising profitable as it could never have been otherwise, but to provide employment in stockyards, railroad service, packing-house and salesrooms for thousands who would otherwise have had no employment, or else have been forced to compete in other occupations at starvation wages.

It is not true to say that Cudahy's or Armour's millions are a gift from the workman. It would not be true to say that what workmen make in Armour's and Cudahy's employ is a gift from them. But of the vital elements in the joint product, the contribution of the one exceptional mind is more efficacious than the perfunctory and complainant part taken by the majority. Socialism, of course, would have no power to eliminate the excep-

tional capacity of the exceptional mind. But if it had that power and were to put it in practice, human progress would at once be arrested.

Under socialism, therefore, instead of the fortunes of the great being divided between the producer and the employe, there would be no fortune for the one or employment for the other.

Armour and Cudahy are as important as the workman as Washington was to the Revolution, Grant to the Federal Army or Luther to the Reformation.

Nowhere is help or guidance more needed by the masses from the master mind than in the realm of industrial development.

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If these murderers decide again to ply their vocation, the only penalty will be a second trial, a second conviction, a second imprisonment, until another weak or reckless Governor is elected who is willing to use his pardoning power to effect a general jail delivery of human tigers whose just fate should have been the short shift of a hempen cord and consignment to the cell of the grave, which is pardon proof.

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BEFORE AND AFTER.

Latest Walks of the Bear That New York Commodities Traders.

Russia's agreement with China for the administration of Manchuria is not calculated to warm the cookies of the hearts of those earnest persons who begged America to take the Chinese problem in hand. London for sympathy in dealing with the Chinese problem. Nor does that document agree very well with the spirit of the beautiful note which the United States to withdraw the main part of its troops from China. It is worth recalling the essential points of the agreement.

As already repeatedly declared, Russia has no designs of territorial acquisition in China; equally with other powers now operating there, Russia has no designs on Manchuria, and to help the Chinese Government to repress the troubles; incidentally to necessary defensive measures on Russian border, Russia has no designs on Manchuria for any other purpose, and as soon as order is re-established will retire troops therefrom, if action of other powers be no obstacle thereto.

Purpose for which the various governments are engaged for relief of legations in Peking has been accomplished; taking the position that, in the Chinese Government, Russia has no need for her representative to remain, Russia has directed Russian Minister to retire with his official personnel from China. The troops in Manchuria are to be withdrawn. Holding these views and purposes, Russia expresses hope that the United States will share the same opinion.

It is also stated that Russia is willing to restore the civil government of Manchuria to China on these terms: China must pacify the province and help to build the railway, and to engage in the military equipment, disarm and disband Chinese soldiers, deliver to Russia all munitions of war in arsenal not yet exhausted, and to maintain in the presence of Russian soldiers for a period of six months a Russian garrison in Peking, which will be kept informed of all important movements of the Russian army, and for reinforcements when the local police are unable to suppress disorder. If this is Russian expectation what one may well doubt, but it is not unreasonable. The London Times now unambiguously suggests that the Manchuria agreement raises the situation contemplated by the Anglo-German agreement.

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A GOOD, BROAD HIGHWAY.

In his opening address before the farmers' institute held recently at Logan, Clackamas county, Mr. O. D. Robbins said:

"We know what our good roads mean to the farmer, and are determined to have the right ring, and give evidence of a spirit of enterprise too little known to Oregon farmers in the past. That Mr. Robbins spoke advisedly for the farmers in his section is attested by the further statement that they subscribed \$2500 for road work last year, and had applied the greater portion of the fund for permanent road construction. The railroad has engaged in a similar sum given by Clackamas county and by the business men of Oregon City, has given the guarantee for a good main highway, or at least the foundation for it, between the producing section and its shipping point.

Good roads mean much to the farmer. They are the channels through which he is enabled to keep in touch with his neighbors, with the postoffice, with the market and with the outside world generally. They mean a substantial saving in the course of the year in repairs to vehicles and in the wear of draft animals. They mean that he can drive his family to church on Sunday morning in comfort, and his produce to market on weekdays, without unnecessary loss of time. They are a standing advertisement of thrift in the neighborhood that invites settlers of the better sort and makes the establishment of a creamery in the village center, as a means of profit alike to the farmer and the investor, possible. Anything that adds to community self-respect and enhances community pride is of distinctive value. Thrift is contagious, and good roads are the carriers of its healthful germs.

When farmers in convention assemble declare for the better roads as necessary to their business, and supplement the declaration by liberal subscription for the construction thereof, the sliphop era in Oregon farming may be said to have passed away, or at least to be on a "good, broad highway" leading down to oblivion.

The new English associates of Cramps, the American shipbuilders, announce that the capitalization of the consolidated concern will be \$20,000,000, and that none of the stock is for sale. It is apparent from this that the profits of an American shipyard are greater than the advocates of the subsidy bill have admitted. Englishmen would hardly be expected to come to this country to engage in the business which the subsidy granters have assured us is much more profitable abroad than in this country, unless there was an advantage in their favor. The investment of so much British gold in an American shipyard at this time is not one of the least of the many powerful arguments with which the advocates of the subsidy had to contend.

It is urged by a correspondent that a public library and reading-room in the North End would enable the men of that district to "keep out of saloons." Without disparagement to the free library