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TODAY'S WEATHER .- Fair and warmer; YESTERDAY'S WEATHER -Maximum tem erature, 62; minimum temperature, 52; pre

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1901.

BY THEIR PRUITS.

Elsewhere on this page we reproduce a defense of the trusts with which, in the main, we do not agree, but which contains a few just and pertinent obpervations. It is true that there are mitigating circumstances in the trust situation, and that those favorable things are very rarely considered in anti-frust fulminations. But it is also true that the good done by the trusts in no way justifies or palliates the bad things they do. There are iniquities and infamies of trust performance. They are not atoned for by the trust's beneficial effects, and it is futile to plead them in its extenuation. The only satisfaction is to be derived from

eradication of the abuses To be specific, the Standard Oil trust has improved the quality of kerosene and lessened its cost to the producer; but this does not mitigate the wrongs it has perpetrated upon independent competitors, who have been crushed, not by legitimate competition, but by fraud and outrage. The sugar trust has improved the quality of sugar and lessened its cost to the consumer; but this does not atone for its infamous dealings with members of Congress in connection with both the Wilson and the Dingley tariffs.

Who has reduced the price of oil and sugar in the United States? Well, who has reduced the price of every product that chemistry and machinery turn out? NOT THE TRUST, BUT THE INVENTOR. Newspapers that used to sell in New York for 5 cents sell now for 1 or 2 cents-why? Not because of ony printing trust, but because inventive genius has cheapened processes. Better razors can be bought today for \$1 50 than used to sell for \$5. No trust has done this, but the improvement in processes. Every article of common ise-pins, matches, china, buttone, dry goods, notions and tollet articles of all kinds, are infinitely cheaper today than formerly, not because of trusts, but because increasing population has kept pace with improved machinery to lower

the cost of manufacture per plece, Another thing. Why is it that the Standard Oil earns 40 per cent per annum in dividends on its investment? Why is it that men like Carnegie. Rockefeller and Morgan have piled upfortunes so large that they don't know what to do with them? The answer is that they have withdrawn too much money from the masses of the community; and they have done this in two ways-by cheating labor at one end and the consumer at the other. No man can look at these fabulous fortunes and maintain that the conditions under which they have been built up are preferable to conditions under which the undue portions of these colossal sums would have been left with the laborer in higher wages and the

consumer in lower prices. What has happened of benefit to mankind through American inventive genius and American skilled labor has happened not because of trusts, but in spite of them. Their chief promotive cause is the so-called protective tariff, under whose operation our trusts sell at high prices at home and at sacrifices on bargain counters abroad. Until this iniquity is abolished, no pleain abatement can be successfully plended in behalf of our trusts, especially pleas of benefits of which they are not the originators.

STILL UNSOLVED.

A committee of fourteen experts, after patiently investigating the question in London for a year and a half, has declared that drunkenness is not a hereditary disease; or, in other words that drunkenness in the father does not transmit a tendency to drunkenness in the son. Thus is a theory that has given comfort to both sides in the temperance contention overturned so far as expert testimony can accomplish this feat. The temperance reformers have grown hoarse in voicing the warning to men to abstain from drink lest their children should become drunkards, while myriads of poor inebriates have found excuse for their dissipation in the belief that they are trresponsible victims of an inherited appetite

The conclusions of the London committee are not new. Dr. Keeley, of gold cure fame, took the same stand in a book published a few years ago, while common-sense people everywhere have found in the sober, responsible lives of drunkards' daughters generally, and of many of the sons of drunkards, conclusive refutation of the theory. All of these authorities, however, acknowledge that the offspring of drunkards are liable to be degenerates, but hold that they are no more liable to alcoholism than to other forms of degener-

The argument in favor of temper-

how, when theories of this kind are pushed along seemingly logical lines, the tendency is to come back to the starting point, leaving the question where it was at the beginning. Thus Dr. Keeley, following the line of his argument, asserted that the strength of will acquired in resisting the appetite to drink is transmitted to the next generation, and that self-imposed abstinence would in a few generations abolish inebriety. This, it will be seen, discredits his original theory. For if strength to resist the temptation to drink is transmitted from father to son, then the failure to develop such strength must transmit weakness in that direction, giving the inherited lack of resisting power that constitutes the inherited tendency to drink. Dr. Keeley thus "comes back by that same door wherein he went." leaving the question, as the London experts have left it, still unsettled.

THE WILDEST OF DREAMS.

Sir Robert Ball, in a recent contribution to an American magazine, has shown in a brief and sensible way that signaling to Mars is beyond the power of human resources. The authority of this eminent astronomer affords satisfaction to those of us who suspect certain scientists of pandering to sensationalism and notoriety. It is also very improbable, even if there are intelligent beings on Mars, that they could send a signal to us which we could detect

That there is life on the surface of our neighbor planet Sir Robert does not dispute, not is he prepared to controvert the theory that the lines, called canals, are the work of an artificial agency. But by several practical illustrations he shows the absolute absurdity of receiving signals with our present instruments of observation, or of creating a disturbance on this planet such as could be seen by the Martians, unless they have telescopes far beyond the power of ours. The atmosphere which densely envelopes the earth is in itself enough to baffle their efforts to study our planet, or to receive a signal from us. Our difficulty in penetrating the gaseous vapors of Jupiter and Venus satisfy the best of our astrono mers on that point. We get a fairly good view of Mars because of the extremely attenuated atmosphere on that hody.

Moreover, the best of our telescopes

reduce the apparent distance of an ob-

ject hardly to a thousandth part. When Mars is nearest the earth, distance from us is about 35,000,000 miles. Our greatest telescopes can reduce this distance to an apparent 35,000 miles. Signals from Mars must therefore be sufficiently great to be visible to the naked eye 35,000 miles away. This is about one and one-half times the circumference of the earth, or about 1400 times the apparent distance of the moon through a great telescope. Every one will admit that an object to be seen by the naked eye 35,000 miles away must be tremendously large. Of such predigious proportions, therefore, must be any signal received by us from Mars. Even if the people of Mars have means of observation as efficient as ours, and even if they can penetrate our atmosphere, an accomplishment which in our experience is impossible for them, they cannot see the largest of our cities. If we could wave at them a flag as big as the whole State of Oregon, they might notice it, but in all probability the gases and vapors of the earth would shut off their view. If the entire surface of Lake Superior could be covered with petroleum and set on fire, the occurrence might reach their vision. If an equal phenomenon should take place on Mars, it would just barely be discernible to us, as a tiny point of light. All the vast power of Niagara Falls could not produce light enough for a signal. If this greatest source of power which man has is insufficient, the futility of signaling may be accepted at least until human kind has gained more control of natural forces

FALSE TO THE SPIRIT OF THE LAW. William J. Gibson, of New York City,

for six years counsel of the Treasury Department before the Board of General Appraisers, at a salary of \$3500 a year, has been removed from that office, and A. H. Washburn, of Boston, formerly private secretary to United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, has been appointed in his place. The only reason for the removal of Mr. Gibson was that Mr. Washburn, now Assistant District Attorney at Boston, wants to practice law in New York, and desired to obtain a good-paying position there while building up general law practice, so he told Senator Lodge that he would like Gibson's place. Senator Lodge some months ago told the President; the President told Lodge that the indorsement of the senfor Senator from New York was essential to a New York appointment. Senator Lodge easily obtained from Senator Thomas C. Platt, of New York, a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury in support of his demand. Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, and Senator Platt, of Connecticut, joined in recommending the appointment, and Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, supported his colleague in this raid upon the civil service. Secretary Gage had repeatedly said that Mr. Gibson had performed the duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of the Treasury Department; nevertheless he caused intimations to be made to Mr. Gibson that his resignation would be acceptable. The Board of Appraisers tried to prevent the removal of Mr. Gibson, and testified that Mr. Gibson's removal would be a great loss to the public service. The Secretary replied that the pressure for the place was too strong to be resisted, and on June 19 Attorney-General Knox wrote Mr. Gibson that at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury his appointment as counsel of the department before the Board of General Appraisers was "revoked." "revoked" was disingenuously used because it was deemed inadvisable to use the word "removed" in the case of a man who was appointed in 1895 and had served six years to the entire satisfaction of his official superiors. The removal of Mr. Gibson, who was appointed under Cleveland's

which declares: No person in the executive civil service shall dismiss or cause to be dismissed or make any attempt to procure the dismissal of or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other person therein because of his political or religious opinions or affilia

Administration, was a violation of rule

2. article III. of the civil service rules.

There was no charge of inefficiency, or pernicious political activity or of the game than do these grizzled old personal or professional unworthiness. The sole reason for the removal of Gib- says the Pittsburg Commercial; "that ance assumes in this view much wider son was that United States Senator Secretary Long is disgusted at the significance. It is interesting to note Lodge, one of the original evangelist: show. He should demand in his depart

of civil service reform, in his green and salad days, when he piped the loudest among all the mugwump birds, wanted the place for his protege in order to cancel a private political debt with a gift of public patronage. Lodge began his political career as a civil service reformer, and so did Secretary Gage, and yet we have them both joining hands today to force a removal contrary to law by freezing out of office a confessedly efficient public servant to make room for a man whose only certificate of fitness is that he wants the office and Senator Lodge wants him to have it. The whole proceeding is discreditable to Senator Lodge and Secretary Gage, and absolutely disgraceful to the President, who does not hesitate to surrender his appointive power to the party bosses in the United

States Senate. The President's career, so far as the civil service act is concerned, is a record of broken pledges; of chronic neglect to enforce the law; of wrenching the rules at the demand of spollsmen; of refusal to punish notorious cases of fficial violation of the law which have been persistently brought to his attention by the National Civil Service Reform League. Of course, there is a reason for the complicity of the President in these gross violations of both the letter and spirit of the civil service rules, and for that reason we do not need to go far to find. Any man who can see through a ladder can see that the President farms out the patronage on shares to the political bosses of the United States Senate, because it has always been his habit to buy and sell political "futures." He never knows when he may need the support of these political bosses in support of his "policy" or that of his nearest and dearest friends. He has needed them in the past, and he knows it is a pretty safe bet that he will need them in the future. He honors the demand of the party "bosses" for appointments either in payment of political debts past due or in implied purchase of political support in the near future. He is saturated with the same "feather and barter" spirit which persuades Senator Platt to indorse Lodge's request for a New York appointment. Platt knows that Lodge will reciprocate when Platt needs help, and the New York Times is not a whit too severe when it says of the President: "It is pitiful to see him backsliding in this fashion into the black ooze of the spoils system, where Lodge and Platt and Aldrich content-

edly wallow."

HINTS ON HARMONY. Simultaneous appearance of two interviews from Democratic statesmen, one of National fame-Hon, James D. Richardson-and the other our own Representative Watson, of Multnomah County, on the subject of Democratic success, leaves us in little doubt that their idea of the proper thing is correct. This is, in short, Democratic harmony and Republican dissension. What the Democrats need, say Richardson and Watson, is to banish all causes of difference and adopt a platform on which all can unite.

This is a most important and timely suggestion. If all the old Democrats can be brought back to the party and no new Democrats lost, the outlook for victory will be bright indeed. What is needed, therefore, is a series of planks that everybody can get in on, such, for example, as these:

The Democratic party, in National conven-tion assembled, recognizes that new issues are born of time and progress, and that old issues perish. At the same time we desire to emphasize our adherence to the funda-mental principles of Democracy, which can mental principles of Democracy, which can never perish or suffer change. We point with pride to the ancient and hon-orable record of the Democratic party on hard

and hopest money. At the same time we de-mand the free and unlimited coinage of sil-Protection to American industries has been one of the profoundest blessings of our per-less civilization. At the same time we de-mand free trade as an escape from the infamine of the tariff.

famins of the tariff.

We point with pride to the record of Grover
Cleveland for honest money and suppression
of riot. At the same time we approve the
efforts of our matchiess leader, W. J. Bryan,
in behalf of free sliver and free riot. We felicitate our British fellow citizens upon the extension of British free institutions over the extension of lightlish free institutions over South Africa. At the same time we recognize in the noble stand made by the Boer states the expression of a people unconquerably de-voted to liberty.

We point with pride to the Democratic

achievements in National expansion. At the same time we view with alarm all efforts to extend American sovereignty beyond our pres-

Such a platform, we take it, can command the enthusiastic support of all Democrats, and especially of the large number who are for the offices first and then for any declaration that will get votes. We offer the planks as a nucleus that may be expanded indefinitely. No true Democrat can object to an utterance of doctrine that will make the ticket.

The Peary Arctic Club will start its expedition of 1901 to Northern waters as soon as its vessel, the Eric, can be provisioned and otherwise made ready This will not be later than the middle of July. This is the fourth expedition in the Peary series since Lieutenant Peary departed in search of the north pole three years ago. The Eric, should she open communication with him, will carry news of the death of his mother, which occurred last November, and of the mystery in which the fate of his wife and daughter is involved. It will be remembered that Mrs. Peary and her child sailed from Godhaven, Greenland, on the 20th of last August on the steamer Windward, since which time nothing has been heard of the vessel. While the Peary Club is confident that Lieutenant Peary is safe, all will breathe more freely when this fact is definitely settled. His return will add valuable data to the history of Arctic exploration, while the failure to find any trace of him will but complete a waiting chapter in its sad record.

It is recorded of Secretary Long that he is "wearied and disgusted" with the petty personalities and bickerings that have so long characterized official naval circles in Washington. Beginning with the Sampson-Schley controversy and coming on down to the latest little squabble between Admiral Crowninshield and Assistant Secretary Hackett over the question of "precedence" in handing out the diplomas to the late graduates at Annapolis, the experience of the Secretary of the Navy in this line has been sufficient to arouse in him wrath and disgust. As proof of the estimate that "men are only boys grown tall," these controversies are conclusive. A crowd of schoolboys wrangling over a game of marbles could not display more trascibility of temper and bitter determination to be first in sea dogs of the Navy. "No wonder,"

ment a decent regard for the common amenities of official life." These quarrels in Naval circles are certainly most undignified. They result from jealousy and an inordinate estimate of their own worth on the part of some of the officlais and attaches of the Naval service. who are invested by profound peace with more leisure than they know how to employ properly. A sharp repri-

mand from their disgusted chief might possibly prove salutary.

General Max Weber, who died re cently at Brooklyn, at the age of 77, was a revolutionist in Germany in 1848. he and his whole regiment joining the insurgents; he was elected Colonel, and had a fighting time. He fled to America on the suppression of revolt, and in New York City kept the Hotel Konstanz, which was a center for German refugees. At the outbreak of the Civil War he organized the Turner Regiment, became its Colonel and went to the front. This regiment was about as worthless an organization as ever disgraced the uniform of the Union Army. It ran away like a flock of sheep at White Oak Swamp, and could not be brought into action at Savage Station. in the Peninsular campaign of McClellan, in the Summer of 1862. This was not the fault of General Weber, a good soldier and a brave man, who was wounded at Antietam, but was due to the utterly worthless foreign adventurers who composed the line officers of his command. The regiment was fairly driven into action at Crampton's Gap. and it afterwards mutinied shortly be fore the expiration of its term of service, in 1863. Weber was promoted to Brigadier-General in April, 1882, before his regiment joined McClellan's army, so that he was not personally responsible for its behavior.

The country home for consumptives, in connection with the Montpeller Home for Chronic Invalids at Bedford Station, N. Y., was recently dedicated, the address of the occasion being made by Vice-President Roosevelt, Reference was made to the fact that while only American citizens of Hebrew faith have contributed to the cost of these buildings, they are open and free to beliefs. This good and grand lesson in of the Pacific Coast. tolerance and humanity was specially commended by Mr. Roosevelt, who not much for optimists. It is simply incumbent upon us all to do what we not only of tolerance-for that is charity in a restricted sense-but of broad kin. This is true in a pathetic sense of all who, victims of incurable disease, ing of the sadly foreshadowed end of life.

on civil service in the Philippines is very significant. He says: We have not been obliged to make a single appointment at the request of the Secretary or the President. They have assisted us when we called on them for advice, but that is all, and they have keel us undersgand that they were in sympathy with our purpose in making the law effective.

This is an effective answer to the asseverations of anti-imperialism that we could get no civil service examples from our administration of the dependencies. It was felt by most persons that the absolute necessity for honesty and fitness in the conduct of insular vide an object-lesson that might bring about beneficent results. But the antis were perfectly certain the opposite result would flow. Our spoils system at home would corrupt the insular service. Judge Taft's report is a specific denial of this contention. The necessity for efficient servants has been apparent in the islands. Isn't it a natural deduction for our domestic politles that what is not good enough for the Philippines is not good enough for us?

-A correspondent calls our attention to the fact that the present city charter gives large powers to the Council in the matter of taxing corporations, Section 32, subdivision 33, authorizes the Council "to license, tax and regulate for the purpose of city revenue all such business, callings, trades and employments as the Common Council may require to be licensed, and as are not prohibited by the laws of the state." This is certainly a broad grant of power, it easy for any human being to vote and under such power the courts have upheld heavy taxes. The Common Council has power to raise as much money from the business, callings, trades and employments of the city as it desires to do This includes all corporations whose business is derived from the use of franchises. The new charter should not fall behind the present one in these authorizations. Meanwhile the Council will probably not feel disposed to take any radical action while the new charter is pending.

The New York Journal of Commerce has a column leader on trans-Pacific trade, in which it discourses learnedly on steamship lines from Puget Sound ports and San Francisco, and even the mythical one from Manzanillo, but omits all reference to the important Union Pacific's line of immense steamships from Portland. The Journal of Commerce is in almost every respect a great and worthy newspaper, but its constant ignoring of Portland gives an impression of studied unfairness. This was especially noticeable in a recent series of letters describing the grain and flour trade of the Pacific Coast as centering at Seattle-a port whose participation in that trade is utterly insignificant. So accurate and reputable a paper as the Journal of Commerce should be above ministering to the "hot-air" methods of Puget Sound boomers.

It is a persistent belief of the "com mon-point"-ers that Portland's river channel to the sea really stands in the way of the city's development. Perhaps this is a logical result of their antagonism to use of the river and determination to force use of the rail haul. If so, it does not commend the "common-point" cause, for to the city's growth no single element has contrib-

Unless photography lies, the wrong man was killed at Seattle the other Since we are told that the survivor is a "favorite" of the Post-Intelligencer, we get a new and somewhat impressive idea of that paper's character and associations,

"COMMON POINT" TECHNICALLY

For years Astoria has been a commo point with San Francisco, Portland, etc. for all through business-wheat is a local proposition-the western common points being the western terminal of the Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Co. If either of these roads had tracks to Astoria, that city would also be a common point for wheat. Until one of these roads builds to Astoria, whoever carries the wheat from Portland to Astoria must be paid for the work. There is as much reason for the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad carrying it for love, as there is for the Northern Pacific or the O. R. & N. Co. absorbing the charge. If the railroads were getting \$13 a ton for wheat from the Walla Walla country, as they did originally, they might not object to absorb the rate from Portland to Astoria. At the price received now they can hardly afford it. At the present rate of freight neither the Northern Pacific nor the O. R. & N. of receivers.

Co. were able to keep out of the hands Portland at present being the only terainal point on the Columbia River enjoying a common point rate on wheat, its merchants are endeavoring to improve the present harbor facilities and improving the channel to the sea. It is hardly consistent with common sense for the said merchants to decline to receive and ship wheat at Portland, let the channnel fill up because some person or resident of Astoria, or the New York Commercial says that it is unnatural to ship wheat from Portland, but for the benefit of Portland the wheat should be shippped from Astoria and the Portland merchants and citizens should use their influence with the railroads to make Astoria a common wheat point.

This unnatural port of Portland has been asailed for the past 40 years. The first discoverer of its unfitness to do business was the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and it decided to make a port for itself. The company's steamers were ordered and did do their business from St. Helens.

Then some 30 years ago the Northern Pacific Railroad made the same discovery and with a flourish of trumpets and a great bluff, did establish its Western Pacific terminus at Kalama and notified people of all races and all religious | the world that Kalama was to be the city

Twenty years ago 15 or 20 cities on Puget Sound, Gray's Harbor, Shoal Water Bay, said: "The meanest form of that hos- etc., were proclaimed the great cities. tility which is based on difference of Poor old Portland has been ignored for religions is race prejudice. There is 60 years. One by one the roses have room enough in this country for the fallen, together with the projectors of best followers of bishop or rabbi, but the several annihilators, and Portland has we have no room for pessimists and gone on in the even tenor of its way, attending to its own business and taking advantage of its natural geographic locacan." The spirit upon which this tion, prospered, and become a city that thought is based is the broad spirit its citizens are proud of and not composed entirely of hot air.

If Astoria desires to become a common enlightenment. Affliction is the great wheat point, it must get the Northern leveler, making all who suffer near of Pacific or the O. R. & N. to extend its road to that c'ty, and this is the only way. It it annihilates Portland, closes bide as patiently as they may the com- the Columbia Biver and turns the country back to farming land, without an extension of one of these roads, it will never become a common point, unless the As-One passage in Judge Taft's report toria & Columbia Ratiroad should extend its line to the wheat country, or carry the wheat from Portland to Astoria for nothing. RAILROADER. Portland June 27

The Great Russian Fair. New Lippincott. Most celebrated of Russian fairs is that

neld each Summer at Nijni Novgorod (literally "the new lower city"), which attracts buyers and sellers from Occident and Orient and is a favorite resort for the globe-trotting sight-seer. A low island at the confluence of the Oka and Volga is reserved for the site of this annual gathering, which has an

affairs would set up a good example for enormous effect upon Russian trade. In our home politics, and incidentally prothe fair grounds, and every Spring extensive repairs are necessary in order to make the buildings fit for use. As for the bridge that connects the island with the mainland, it is laid on boats and removed before the ice has a chance to damage it. Nimi Novgorod is distinctively a wholesale fair, and at it are determined the prices for many commodities, including cotton and woolen goods, the entire iron product of the Ural district, tea, furs, eather and leather goods, hides, drugs, chemicals, linens, silks, etc. Here, too, are credits established. Every

participant is known by his neighbor nd the financial standing of a newcomer is readily determinable by questioning his fellow-townsmen. During the progress of the fair the state of the Russian harvest becomes known, a fact in itself of suoreme national importance.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson in Success. All the luck in the world will not save man from fallure, if he has no talent for business. If you ask how he is to find out whether he has this talent or not, the only possible answer is that he must learn by stern experience, and, if he falls, must take the consequences. It used to be said in the days of Stew art's great New York store that his floorwalkers and even salesmen were men who had failed in business themselves and had gone back to him for permanent places. A great silk manufacturer once told me that it was much the same with him, "What I want," said one employer to me, when he was trying to select a candidate for a certain place, "Is a broken-hearted man." Hard as these facts may be, they serve to establish the first principle that great success rarely comes by accident. Here lies the drawback upon all schemes of socialism or community property, that they can never equalize

human conditions or make the inefficient

St. Paul Pioneer Press. Perry Belmont, who is something of a Democrat himself, voices the views of the best men in that party when he declares there is no hope for Democratic success until Bryan and Croker are expelled from the leadership. He asserts that "there is a radical difference between the vast majority of those voting the Democratic ticket and those who have captured the Democratic organization and perverted it to improper and selfish uses." This points directly to Bryan and Croker. Belmont is Tariff Issue to right. There is no hope of the Pemocracy winning with Bryan and Croker in con-trol-and he might add that there is no hope of the Democracy winning under any leadership or circumstances.

The Sooner the Better

Chicago Tribune.
As it is known that free trade is to be established between Porto Rico and the United States, the sooner it is put in force the better. The owners of the sugar and other Porto Rican products which are dutiable now will not ship them until the has set an example, and Germany and duties are removed. No American prod.

France will follow. Even Great Britain ucts which pay duties now will be sent to the island except in limited quantities while such duties are collectible. There will be a decided shrinkage in trade for several weeks to come.

Atlanta Journal. Somehow we would feel safer if some body would underwrite President McKin-ley's declaration that he wouldn't accept a third term. He has such a way of re-versing himself, you know: especially when 'plain duty' conflicts with 'manifest destiny."

KI ND WORDS FOR THE TRUSTS.

Philadelphia Times. The campaign of abuse against the Trusts goes on, but so does the Trust. The old cry of wolf no longer frightens the people. The wolf is announced, but there is no wolf, and the appeal to superstition and ignorance now stirs nobody. What is the reason of this? The original trust was a legally constituted or-ganization of a special form. Several firms or companies went together and put their various properties into the hands of a trustee or trustees. The result was a so-called trust. Today there is not a trust in existence, in the legal sense The old trusts have been regularly incorporated as companies, and the new trust of which so much is heard never were trusts. While the thing itself has disappeared, the name sticks in our political vocabularly, and to most men when they hear it it conveys an idea of some hydraheaded octopus such as is often seen on the first page of the comic weeklies. The Populist or the Socialist may continue to rant against "trusts," which simply another name for capital, but sane men ought to leave him a monopoly of the privilege. The trust today is nothing at all but a great company which manages its business more or les like great companies in other countries It is a tremendous business, or oftentimes several smaller businesses which have been consolidated. It employs thou sands of hands, and it issues capita capital stock to the value of millions and hun-dreds of millions of dollars. The more extensive our industrial interests the larger these companies are likely to be-come. No one but a Socialist or an Anarchist will abuse a man (or a company) simply because he is rich and success ful. It is time that this was generally understood. Men need to clean out their

Where are these trusts that are such menace to the liberties of the people The most powerful is the Standard Oil pany. How has it robbed the peo-They paid 30 cents a gailon for re-Company. fined petroleum in 1870. It is now worth in the same way. about 5 cents (wholesale.) We used read every morning in the newspapers of explosions of larges which explosions of lamps which destroyed life and property; now such accidents seloccur. The tracks of the railroads used to be standing full of tank cars. which caught fire, illuminating the heavof freight in the neighborhood. Now oil flows to the seaboard silently and safety through underground pipes. Wi has brought about this change? A great pany with capital enough to manage business economically and well, to and well, to build costly pipe lines, to hire chemists and experts to test the product and to take out of the practically crude oil which families used to burn a hundred different by-products of great value to the human race,

Another iniquitous trust is the Sugar Trust, a great company for importing raw sugars and refining them. What is its crime? In 1870 the people United States were paying from 12 to 15 cents a pound for white sugar. It is now quoted in the market at a trifle over five. The poor of America within the memory of men who are still young used brown sugar that was soggy with molasses. The modern processes which were introduced by a large company in command of ample capital have taken about two-thirds off the price and improved the quality many times over Sweets have largely superceded alcoholic drinks in the diet of the poor. Americans show a greater per capita consumption of sugar today than any other people ex-

Steel is cheaper than iron and we have to thank capital for that blessing also. Great companies opened new ore bodies and found the means of transporting the new materials economically, and working them up by improved processes into all kinds of products at a price which now enables us to compete with the rest of the world.

Ignoraut and silly abuse of the trust should stop. The large company must obey and respect the laws like the small obey and respect the laws like the small company and every individual, but a business that disposes of a great capital foreign surgeons and others, we stopped by the bedside of an interesting case, other. Of course some little oil refiners and sugar refiners are crowded out if they cannot mest competition. The man if they cannot meet competition. The man who cannot compete in any branch o trade goes to the wall. When labor sav-ing machinery is introduced it is inevitalow grass with a scythe or thresh grain with a fiall. The fittest survive under the economic as well as the natural law and the unfit are shaken out because they cannot produce as cheaply as other

The American people are at the high tide of their prosperity. Wages are higher and living is better and cheaper wisely than ever before. Capital. rected, has been one of the leading fact-ors to bring us into better times. Let us take pride in our achievements and successes. The man who hurls indis-criminate abuse at large companies is a firebrand. He must be shown to the rear. There is no place for croakers and cranks in this triumphant country whose industrial superiority is now the theme of the civilized world and whose exports, thanks to improved methods and ncreased skill, will reach this about \$1,500,000,000 against \$694,133,804 in

From Quayism to Socialism.

New York Evening Post. The action of Mayor Ashbridge, of Philidelphia, in giving away to the Quar street rallway franchises for which \$2,500,course, excited condemnation from end of the country to the other. An aspect of the matter which has received less attention than its importance deserves is the recruiting of the ranks of those who believe in the municipal ownership of street railways. Unquestionably this first step in socialism is regarded with favor by many more Americans today than 10 years ago, in spite of the fact that the best and most conservative thinkers still oppose the movement. The growth of the sentiment for municipalization is not hard to understand; for the feeling is less a conviction of the advantages of municipal ownership than a dissatisfaction with present evil conditions and a readiness to seize any method of escape which offers. No sober and un-prejudiced man can regard municipal ownership of street railways, and the municipal operation which would next b under the present conditions in most American cities, without appre hension; yet that is the goal toward which the political methods of Quay and his

Tariff Issue to Be Prominent.

Pittsburg Post.
The tariff question is likely to assume such prominence once more on the prin-ciple embodied in the Babcock bill that trust protection shall be eliminated from our tariff system. That will take away a big slice of the tariff. In fact, a good many Republicans are commencing to speak much more respectfully of a tariff for revenue than they did in Cleveland times. Such a tariff will afford all the protection the manufacturing interests of the country require at this may discover some measure of redress.

Kansas City Star,

Mr. Bryan grows facetious when he pro claims that his choice for the Republican nomination for President is Mark Hanna. But to take the remark seriously, worse things might happen than the promotion of Mr. Hanna. Of course his nomination would be a disgrace to the Republican party and an affront to the country, but he could be elected by running Mr. Bryan once more on the Democratic ticket and on a free silver, anti-expansion platform,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Never mind, it will clear up after the

Today's weather-Get out your overcoats and turn off the water.

Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson is foing his best to live it down. Even Senator Hanna is vulnerable to the

soft touch of the college president. Of course we shall have the usual bril. liant illumination of Mt. Hood this year. And the million dollar bills are begin.

ning to burn holes in the pockets of our friend J. P. Morgan. The need of an emergency hospital beomes more and more apparent as the

Fourth of July approaches. The report that Adelina Patti is going to sing the role of Ko-Ko this summer seems to be exaggerated.

Hon. P. Kruger, who when last heard of was on his way to Heaven, has stopped off en route at Rotterdam.

The difficulty with an organdie com mencement gown is that it cannot be made over into a bathing suit.

A commercial man sends in the following modern definition of assignee: The

brother-in-law of the man who fails. Naturally, the objections to great wealth are not very apparent to the young men who are attending the modern colleges,

Messrs, Morgan, Rockefelier, Carnegle, brains and separate what is sound and Harriman and others may now prepare to healthy from what is merely the stock in trade of dangerous agitators. been turned loose.

> It is reported that Jonquin Miller has struck oil. There are other poets who would be glad to give the wolf the laugh

A treason trial in Paris is as essentia to the happiness of her population as a murder sensation is to that of the inhabi-

tants of San Francisco. There are politicians in Philadelphia who can give Platt and Croker post-graduate courses and have a little knowledge

What left over to impart to Carrer Harrison. A Chicago broker recently found a postal card in his morning mail reading as follows: "Dear Sir-Please buy me 5000 shares of People's Gas at 95 cents and sell the same at \$1 15. After deducting your commission you may remit the baiance in a registered letter. Yours very

> the above order." A young negro recently applied for a place in the Treasury Department. "What can you do?" asked one of the

respectfully, Mrs. Blank. P. S.-My fu-

ture patronage depends upon the prompt-

ness with which you act in executing

secretaries. "Anything, sah, anything."

"What state are you from?" He drew himself up proudly. "I'm from the first state in the Union, sah,"

"New York?" "No, sah; Alabama, sah," "But Alabama isn't the first state in

the Union." "Alphabetically speaking, sah; alphabetically speaking."

Dr. Guthrie an authority on military surgery fifty years ago, was a kindly man, although somewhat brusque in his manner. Sir Joseph Fayrer says:

"I was his house surgeon and we got on very well together. One day, when we were going through the wards with a and Guthrie said: 'I dare say you think you're a remarkably clever fellow, don't ble that some persons must change their you? 'No, sir,' said the youth, earnestly, pursuits. Few men are now needed to 'I don't,' 'But you are, though,' said Guthrie, and passed on."

> PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS "Yes, I am a confirmed bachelor." "How

many times have you been confirmed?"lyn Life. H. Wanted to Know.--Little Boy--Papa? His Father--Well, my son? Little Boy--Papa,

what would you do if some bad man was to catnip me?-Puck. Artificial.-First Menagerie Keeper-What's wrong? Second Menagerie Keeper-Keep that curtain down until I get the sacred cow's hump on straight.-Ohto State Journal. Author-I am troubled with insomnia. I lie

awake at night, hour after hour, about my literary work. Friend-V you get up and read portions of it?-Town and The number of people who speak English, said the amateur statistician, "is now 116,-000,000." "It is a wonder," said the cynic, "some of them do not find their way on to the stage."-Tit-Bits.

Mistaken.—"After they had the negro fairly lymched they discovered it was a case of mis-taken identity!" "Horrible!" "Yes: it turned out that the dog he kicked was not a white man's dog, after all!"-Puck.

Quite Another Thing—'Floame, if you an Harry can't stop quarreling, I shall not by you play tea-party any more." But this lon a tea-party, minima. We're playing marries a tea-party, mamma. We're playing marrie and Harry is finding fault with my cooking. -- Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Poor Child.—'You've got a little brother, said the nurse at breakfast. "He was ben last night." 'Really?" exclaimed Tommy 'And last night was Sunday. Poor kid! "Why do you say that?" 'Chuse his birth days won't do him any good. Sunday's a holiday, anyhow "-Philadelphia Press. The New Styles.—'Henry is a brute,' said Mrs. Justwed to her mother, to whom she had gone for sympathy. 'Why, what has he done, my poor child?' 'Why, he—he says that my bonnet-the one that is trimmed with loveyl cherries and things-boo-hoo-he -he says it looks, like a boiled dinner."-

Baltimore American. "Valiant Men in Their Generation." Once again, with footsteps slow,

Down the city streets they go. See, the long, slant beams of red Rest on many a whitened head? Fast the twilight of their years Falls upon the plomers. See how Time has left his trace

Aimless days and nights of ease Never left such lines as these. See, they come with brow clats, They, the founders of a state! They were chosen men and best, They who set their faces west

Deeper on each earnest face.

Long ago, with scorn of pain, death on sea and plain They the Pilgrim's worthy heirz! They were simple folk and kind,

Tender-hearted, clear of mind Where the cabin firelight's glow Filekered through the rain and snow Came the welcomed atranger guest, Sat, unquestioned, with the rest. Look, my child, there are but few

Of these valiant men and true Those, with hearts still strong and bold, Hopeful, as in days of old, Trusting that the land was good.

Little one, a noble age Left you this fair heritage. You will tell in after years Proudly of these pioneers.

Mark them! They are passing on, They who founded Oregon. -WINIFRED WATSON GANTENBEIN.