RETURN FROM THE NORTH

RIVERS AND HARBORS COMMITTEE AT PORT TOWNSEND.

Alaskan Trip Took Up One Day Longer Than Expected, Causing This Change in Itinerary.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., July 22.—The steamer Victorian arrived from Alaska at 12 o'clock tonight, bringing 100 passengers and $1,000,000 in gold. Among the passengers were Chairman Burton, Judge Walter Reeves, R. P. Bishop, E. F. Acheson, Judge Page Morris, George P. Lawrence, James H. Davidson, Rufus E. Lester, Phillip McCulloch, Colonel A. S. Berry and Thomas H. Ball, of the rivers and harbors committee, accompanied by their wives. They report having had a most excellent trip North. The party visited the various sections of Southeastern Alaska and the members say they have gained valuable information, which will guide them in future legislation for Alaska. Owing to the number of places visited they were delayed one day in reaching Puget Sound, and as a result a change of one day in the itinerary has been made. The party will leave Seattle for Lewiston by way of Spokane Tuesday night, reaching Lewiston Wednesday afternoon. From there the Congressmen will go down the Columbia River, reaching Portland Friday, from which place they will start East Saturday.

ONE OF THE PARTY TALKS.

Alaskan Points Which Were Visited by the Delegation.

SEATTLE, July 22.—A special to the Post-Intelligencer from Port Townsend says:

The steamer Victorian arrived here at 12 tonight from Alaska with members of of the Congressional Committee on Rivers and Harbors. From one of the party the following account of the Northern trip was obtained:

Wrangel furnished the first stop of any interest, at which place all disembarked and went in search of Indian curios. Few purchases, however, were made. From Wrangel the party went to the Bay of Shakan, thence through Chatham and Icy Straits for Muir Glacier and Dundas Bay, an dnear Port Frederick Bay, in Icy Straits, saw for the first time the gleaming and vari-colored icebergs floating out in great circles.

At Skagway the committee was met by Mayor Woodruff and other prominent citizens at the wharf, and all immediately took the White Pass & Yukon special train for White Horse, a distance of about 110 miles. The Skagway people showed every possible attention to the committee.

At Juneau the party visited the Treadwell mines. Leaving Juneau at about 2 P. M. Friday, their boat sailed through Taku Inlet to the Taku Glacier.

After passing quarantine tomorrow morning the Congressional party will leave for Seattle, remaining there until tomorrow night. A start will then be made for Lewiston by way of Spokane, and Lewiston will be reached Wednesday afternoon.

JUDGE NOYES WILL ANSWER.

Will Go to Washington and Respond to Charges of Collusion.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Judge Noyes, of the District Court of Alaska, against whom charges were preferred of collusion, etc., at Cape Nome, with different parties, has applied for and obtained leave of absence. The request was made to the Department of Justice, Judge Noyes saying that he would like to come to Washington himself at the conclusion of the present term of court. Some time ago the Attorney-General sent Judge Noyes a copy of the charges made against him and asked for a reply. It is expected that he will bring his responses with him to Washington.

Hops and Wheat and Gervais.

GERVAIS, July 22.—Fall grain has yielded an average crop on old-time lines. Reports range from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, with a general average of about 25 bushels per acre. Oats, too, are promising, and, like wheat, show well-filled heads. Farmers are much encouraged by present prospects.

Hops continue to make slow growth and are arming out fairly well, but jointing is far apart, which, when it is considered that each joint produces an arm that bears the hop burr, indicates a shortage of the crop. The present weather is murky and overly good for lice. The evenings invariably blow up cold and after nightfall turn warmer. It is possible that this is a sea breeze, yet it bodes no good. All indications point to firm holders and no contracting is done. The opinion prevails that prices are good and will continue so. It remains to be seen what the output will be, and upon this point alone the incoming market will turn.

Estimates as to the coming hop crop are lessening and some place it at 72,000 to 75,000 bales. It would be safe to place it at 80,000, as that estimate allows 500 pounds per acre, assuming there are 16,000 acres in bearing at this time in Oregon.

Northwest Pensions.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Pensions have been granted as follows:

Oregon—Additional—August Otto, Salem, $10. Increase—Joseph H. Russell, Prosper, $12; William Mann, Astoria, $8; Andrew Bronken, Portland, $8; James Lemison, The Dalles, $10; August Buder, Silverton, $10; William Dollarhide, Tillamook, $17. Original—Orrin Farnsworth, Heppner, $6; Samuel Mills, Philomath, $8.

Washington — Original—Peter Wycoff, Lockwood, $10; Frances M. Scofield, Montesano, $17; Ichabod B. S. Isted, Blanchard, $6. Additional—Peter Moores, Spokane, $12; John H. Gagle, Seattle, $8; Julius Koethe, Ridgefield, $6. Increase—Peter McManus, Vancouver, $8; James Ferguson, Seattle, $8; Eli Masters, Clallam, $8; Charles Lee, Yakima, $8; Thomas B. Rand, Vancouver, $17; Patrick Carney, Tacoma, $10; George W. Baker, Hockinson, $12; James A. Noble, Spokane Bridge, $10. War with Spain, original—Samuel W. Blue, Pullman, $6.

Idaho—Original—Herbert A. Lee, Weiser, $6. Increase—Thomas O. Nevers, Post Falls, $12; Edward O. Patchen, Orofino, $8; Porter Armstrong, Blackfoot, $8.

Attempt to Rob Postoffice.

WOODBURN, July 22.—An attempt was made to rob the postoffice last night, in connection with a fire which was started in the postoffice block. Postmaster Tooze, upon opening the safe today, found that one-fourth of a pound of powder had been forced into it through an aperture in the safe left by a burglar in a like attempt about two years ago. There seems to be no doubt that an attempt was made to burn the entire block. In addition to the losers by last night's fire given in The Oregonian, Johnson & Outerson are out about $200.

Good Crop Outlook in Linn County.

ALBANY, July 22.—A large quantity of Fall wheat has been cut and bound ready for the thresher, which will begin running in a few days. It is estimated that the yield will be a third larger than the average for the past five years. The kernels are all immense and generally of even size. A large number of farmers questioned reported them as at least a third larger than the average for several years. The splendid outlook for this, other cereals and all kinds of fruit, particularly prunes, has created the best feeling among farmers for several years.

San Joaquin Pear Orchards Ravaged

VISALIA, Cal., July 22.—Horticultural Commissioner C. S. Riley stated today that the pear orchards of the San Joaquin Valley will soon be things of the past unless some means can be devised to check the ravages of the disease known as pear blight. He says that nine-tenths of the orchards of Kings and Fresno Counties are affected. The blight is spreading through Tulare County orchards at an alarming rate. It attacks the buds first then works backward to the branch and trunk.

Notes of Albany.

ALBANY, July 22.—Arrangements are being made in this city to meet the 20 special trains of Epworth Leaguers as they pass through this city, bound for their homes in the East, beginning this week. A special pamphlet and samples of fruit, flowers, etc., will be tendered them.

C. C. Hogue, the new grand master of the A. O. U. W. of Oregon, was given an enthusiastic reception at the hall in this city tonight by members of the order and Degree of Honor.

Machinists Will Go to Work.

SEATTLE, July 22.—Twenty-five machinists in the employ of the Pacific Coast Company, who left their positions when the local Machinists' Union ordered a strike last May, will return to work tomorrow. An agreement was reached between the men and President Farrell this afternoon. The terms of the agreement have been kept secret, but it is generally understood that there has been a readjustment of the scale of wages satisfactory to the strikers and to the executive committee of the local Machinists' Union.

Dubose Brought to Jail for Contempt

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—Deputy United States Marshal Gamble arrived today from Nome, via Seattle, with Dudley Dubose, who was sentenced to serve six months in the Alameda County jail for contempt of the Circuit Court of Appeals, in connection with the Cape Nome mining litigation. United States Judge Noyes and Attorney Woods have been cited to appear in October before the Circuit Court of Appeals to answer the charge of contempt.

Northwest Postoffices.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—On July 15 the following Washington postoffices were discontinued:

Fremont, King County; Green Lake, King County; Latona, King County, and Ross, King County. All were suspended by rural free delivery.

The office at Lenville, Latah County, Idaho, was also discontinued on this date.

The name of the postoffice at Beeman, Nez Perces County, Idaho, has been changed to Lookout.

Chinese Killed at Cannery.

ASTORIA, July 22.—The door of one of the steam retorts of the Elmore cannery was blown off this evening. It struck Wong Gock, a Chinese employe, in the head, crushing his skull and killing him instantly.

Will Build Logging Railroad.

ASTORIA, July 22.—The Spaulding-Jennings Company has purchased the W. J. Ross logging camp at Westport and will put in a logging railroad.

Idaho Notes.

Mineowners in the Seven Devils have immense quantities of high-grade copper ore to be hauled out to the railroad at Council, and are employing all teams that apply. From 40 to 60 have been hauling for some time, and as many more are wanted.

Edwin Bantee, a sheepherder living near Weiser, was accidentally and fatally shot last week. His revolver slipped from its holster, while he was bending over a lame sheep, struck a stone and was discharged, the bullet hitting him two inches below the heart.

JOSH SLINGER IN QUOD.

Makes a Winning and Buys a Lot of the Royal Claret.

BOW STREET POLICE STATION, Covent Garden, London, July 17.—(Special Cable.)—I presume that this is the last place in the world from which you expected to hear from me. Indeed, it is almost the last place in the world that I expected to send word from. Indeed, again, I vowed I should never more address you from any place on any subject after the (in my opinion) unwarranted calling down you gave me some time ago concerning a matter that afterward—. But no more of it. Let me say now that I am in such a devil of a pickle that I have put my pride in my empty pocket and appeal to you for moral and financial assistance and support.

Briefly, the facts are these: I was taken by the British at Helanrepiet Kop some weeks ago, in company with a job lot of Boers, and experienced some difficulty in proving my identity. In fact, I did not succeed in wholly proving it, as I had lost my commission as General in His Majesty's Army. I finally let it go at common British soldier, and as such was invalided "home."

I arrived in London a fortnight ago with less than £10 in my pocket. This sum I staked in a gambling-house, and by an extraordinary run of luck pulled out a thousand pounds or more. The next day I was so foolish as to put my winnings into royal claret, which King Ed was getting rid of, and I found it pretty poor stuff. Unfortunately I did not make this discovery until I had become—I grieve to confess it—pretty well jagged up through sampling my purchase, and I got the idea into my light head that it would be a brilliant thing to publicly express my dissatisfaction with the royal red ink—for it is no better than that. In fact, I climbed up on the Nelson monument, in Trafalgar Square, during the rush hours, and declared to all that stopped to listen—several thousand—that the royal claret was inferior to Whiteley's red ink—a popular local brand of carmine writing fluid.

Then my troubles began. A bobby pulled me off the monument and hustled me over to Bow street, where I slept off the effects of the claret. The next morning I faced a charge of high treason! (Wouldn't that sober you?) As this was a shade too serious for Bow street to handle, I am to be tried next week before the House of Lords.

I have found but one friend in all London—a Mr. Fashington, who is agent for Whitely's inks. His firm has received such a bully ad out of the affair that Fashington is doing all in his power to help me—secretly, of course. He has procured the services of Mr. Tenniel, a capable solicitor, and Mr. Whitehead Wise, Q. C., a barrister of unimpeachable standing, who will defend me before the House of Lords. Both promise an acquittal, but I fancy that if you get busy you may be able to do more for me than all the Queen's counsels in London. I hesitated to ask your assistance, and my only excuse is my past services, which, while not always beyond criticism, have at least been freely rendered. Excuse the dismal tone of this cable. I have—for a time only, I hope—lost my nerve—I think the claret is to blame. JOSH SLINGER.

(Note—Mr. Slinger's cable arrived at such a late hour that we were unable to set much machinery in motion last night. As evidence, however, that Mr. Slinger is not, and will not be, without powerful friends, we print the following:

SAM ELZAS TO THE RESCUE.

New York, July 17.—(Special.)—Mr. Samuel Elzas, the well known wine expert, when informed by your correspondent of Mr. Slinger's plight, expressed great indignation. He characterizes the arrest as an outrage. He said:

"Mr. Slinger is all right, and evidently knows red ink when he tastes it. I shall take the first steamer and testify for Josh."

Mr. Elzas leaves tomorrow, and will make a speech before the House of Lords.

LANDS TAKEN FOR HOMES

NEVER SO MANY HOMESTEAD LOCATIONS AT OREGON CITY.

Abstract of Business at Land Office for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1901.

OREGON CITY, July 22.—The tabulated statement prepared by Register C. B. Moores, showing the amount and character of business transacted by the Oregon City landoffice for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, has just been completed, and forwarded to the General Land Office. This statement shows that the total number of acres of Government lands located in the district, during the past fiscal year, was 183,916.31, or 22,321.1 acres less than were located during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. However, there has been an actual increase in the acreage located by actual settlers. During the first year, the Forest Reserve lieu land selections amounted to 92,601.65 acres, about 81,000 acres being taken by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, while during the past year the lieu land selections will not aggregate more than 12,000 acres. During the past year, however, the homestead locations far exceed that of any former like period in the history of the land office. Following is a summary of the land entries for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900:

Homesteads, 56,597.56 acres.

Indemnity school selections, 12,331.84.

Northern Pacific Railway Forest Reserve lieu land selections, 81,584.02.

Oregon & California Railroad Company selections, 1797 acres.

Timber applications, 34,649.32 acres.

Private Forest Reserve lieu land selections, 19,256.62 acres.

Isolated tracts sold, 57 acres.

Total acreage disposed of, 207,237.37.

Disposals should also be credited with lieu land selections of the Northern Pacific Railroad as follows:

Tillamook County, 1118.49 acres; Washington County, 1974.63; total, 3093.12 acres.

The following table shows (in acres) the disposal of lands in the district during the past fiscal year by counties:

COUNTY.	Homesteads filed	Indemnity school selections	O. & C. R. R. selections	Timber applications	Forest Reserve lieu selections	Coal declaratory statements	Surveys during year	Entries canceled	Withdrawn for petty purposes	Withdrawn for quarry purposes
Benton	6,173.60	39.41	.16	806.57				1,290.20		
Clackamas	4,696.65	480.00	1,531.37	2,856.44	680.00		10,891.72	2,918.65		
Clatsop	13,162.96	760.00		10,554.72	742.80			7,247.80		480
Columbia	14,661.34			2,683.65		240.00		5,288.19		
Crook										
Lincoln	44,758.57						12,221.36	16,645.26		
Linn	11,058.91	639.24		2,877.64	240.00		22,864.29	2,166.37		
Marion	800.00	157.59	4.25	360.00	18.45		640.00	664.73		
Multnomah	894.42				120.00			598.26		
Polk	16,396.13			3,229.83	320.00			3,491.65		
Tillamook	15,225.88	3,200.11		3,863.06	1,623.46	80.00	12,445.97	7,394.08	135.72	
Wasco										
Washington	6,596.15	1,306.25		3,077.86	54.99			6,862.26		
Yamhill	3,452.79	25.36	2.36	—0.00			5,523.12	905.69		
Totals	138,447.40	5,608.06	1,538.14	30,109.77	3,799.70	320.00	64,706.46	65,473.14	135.72	480

"PICKETING" IS LAWFUL.

It Neither Requires Nor Implies the Use of Violence.

New York Evening Post.

Injunctions against picketing are reported in the newspapers as having been issued by the Judge of a State Court at Ansonia, Conn., and by the Judge of the United States District Court in Cincinnati, O. In the former case the strikers against the Farrell Foundry Company are enjoined by name from picketing, boycotting, threatening, or in any way molesting any person now in the employ of the company, and the property of individual strikers has been attached for damages sustained by the company by reason of interference with their laborers. In the latter case an injunction was granted against picketing, but the Judge said that violence and boycotting were not to be met by injunction. He described picketing as intercepting men while going to or from the factory anywhere, even miles away, by one man or more than one, and any interference with the ingress or egress of workmen. "But violence," he added, "is not to be remedied by injunction of this court. It is subject to the criminal jurisdiction of the State Courts." These words leave us in doubt whether an injunction against violence is refused because it is not the proper remedy for an offense which the statute has made criminal, or because the State Courts alone have jurisdiction in such a case.

The law of injunction was settled by the Supreme Court in the Debs case in the following terms, as summarized by us at the time: Whenever a strike agitation takes the form of serious practical danger or irreparable injury to property, an equity judge must enjoin, not the strike or the agitation, but the specific acts out of which the danger grows. The fact that the acts were criminal was held to have no bearing on the question, and it was further decided that there was no invasion of the constitutional right of trial by jury. However much men may differ as to the right or wrong of this decision, it is clear that it does not include picketing. This is not a threat of irreparable injury to property. It consists of intercepting men on their way to or from work, and persuading them to desist from the particular work they are doing. It is inconvenient and harrassing to the employer, no doubt. It may be unpleasant to the workmen who are thus accosted. Nevertheless it is argumentative only. It neither requires nor implies the use of violence. If the law is such as these Judges have indicated, it is certainly unjust, and it cannot remain the law very long.

Moral suasion cannot be put down in this country by injunction. The principles of American liberty cannot be overridden so easily. Against the inconvenience and trouble which picketing involves we must reckon the safeguards of the Constitution which protects the rights of free speech and of assembling together for lawful purposes. It is as lawful to persuade men not to work as it is to persuade them to work, and the right to do so is subject to no limitations. The question whether injunction is the proper remedy, even in such cases as that of Debs, is still held to be an open one by lawyers and publicists; not in practice, but in the forum of opinion and debate. It is held by Professor Bascom, for example, that "when Debs and others not designated were enjoined not to do certain acts, and were afterward punished for disobedience, the court became at once a legislative, judicial and executive body." The analogies of the Debs case, however, are not applicable to the injunctions issued at Ansonia and Cincinnati, where no violence is charged, but only peaceable means of dissuading men from continuing in the service of their employers.

CONDITION OF CRISPI.

Family and Best Friends Summoned to His Bedside.

NAPLES, July 22.—Signor Crispi is now in a state of exhaustion. The members of his family and some of his best friends and political followers have been summoned here, as it is feared he will die. Not since his attack of influenza last Winter has he recovered his former vigorous health, and he has been compelled to undergo five operations for cataract, which, while disturbing his system, have not restored sight.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Well-Known Railroad Man.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 22.—J. D. Eckman, manager of the joint-rate inspection bureau here, died tonight. He was known among railroad men all over the country.

A French Zoologist.

PARIS, July 22.—The French zoologist, Henry Lacaze-Duthiers, is dead. He was born in 1821.

A Glasgow Shipbuilder.

GLASGOW, July 22.—John Henderson, the well-kniwn shipbuilder of this city, is dead.

Religious Journalism.

Forum.

The essential disadvantages of religious journalism are akin to those attributed to amphibious animals in the schoolboy's definition, "creatures that can't live on the land and die in the water." It is not really at home either in the church or in the world. In ecclesiastical circles it is seldom that the editor of a religious paper is thought of as exerting an influence equal to that of the occupant of a leading pulpit, or that his work receives such sympathy and co-operation as are given to a missionary society. On the other hand, a journal of this type, though duly entered in a press directory, differs as widely from an average newspaper in its aims, its methods, and its limitations as a minister's social union from a club of literary Bohemians. To his clerical brethren the editor of a church paper seems scarcely more than a layman, while secular journalists regard him as very much of an amateur. The fact is that his task demands a rare combination of spiritual fervor and professional skill. It must be in close touch with the most significant religious forces of his time, and must also possess a high development of the journalistic instinct. It has been said that if St. Paul returned to the world today he would become the editor of a religious paper. If so, he would find ample scope for exercising the tact by which he "became all things to all men," and would soon have a new set of perils to add to those which he enumerated in writing to the Corinthians.

To workers who need public applause to give a relish to their labors, and who cannot be content with any service which does not bring their names into prominence and honor, religious journalism has few attractions to offer. After years of earnest effort the religious editor, whatever place he may visit, will share the depressing experience of the editor of The Eatanswill Independent when he alighted wet and weary at Towcester. No enthusiastic crowds press forward to greet him; the church bells are silent; his very name elicits no responsive feeling in the torpid bosoms of the people. But, with all respects to Mr. Slurk, such a reception is not enough to curdle the ink in one's pen, if one's task is undertaken in a healthy spirit. It is true that a little encouragement now and then heartens and cheers; but the greatness of the work is itself a compensation for much that is disagreeable and depressing. When that is once understood, is it not as pleasant to labor in the shade as in the glare?

AN OREGON PIONEER OF 1853.

LEBANON, July 21.—Mrs. R. C. Miller, an Oregon pioneer of 1853, who died here Saturday, was born in Davis County, Missouri, January 31, 1837. Margaret Jane Irvine was the youngest of nine children, but two of whom are now living—Hon. B. H. Irvine, of Jordan, and Hon. Jesse B. Irvine, of Corvallis. Mrs. J. Claggett died in East Portland, Mrs. Chas. Claggett in Salem, Samuel Irvine in Waldo Hills, James N. Irvine in Scio, ex-State Senator Robert A. Irvine in Albany, and Mrs. Margaret J. Miller at Lebanon, Or. The father, Jesse Irvine, died in Missouri. The widowed mother, after long and earnest consultation with her children, decided to leave Missouri for Oregon, and the family started in what proved to be the terrible cholera year of 1852. They made the journey in safety, and arrived at Salem that September.

The Late Mrs. R. C. Miller.

The mother died on the very night of the arrival, and thus the Irvine boys and girls were left orphans in a strange land.

Margaret Jane, who was named for her mother, lived with one or another of the brothers or sisters, attending school until 1859, when she was married to Robert C. Miller, of Linn County, Oregon, a pioneer of 1847, and years afterward a member of the State Legislature. Their children, six of whom are now living, are Hon. M. A. Miller, ex-member of the State Legislature; Mrs. W. V. Henderson, deceased; B. F. Miller, of Lebanon; Mrs. Charles D. Montague, of Portland; Charles F. Miller, of Forest Grove; Mrs. Lee Armstrong, of Lebanon; Mrs. Nona Miller, of Lebanon, and Miss Loda Miller, deceased.

LABOR AND THE TRUSTS

WHY BOTH FAIL OF THEIR ULTIMATE PURPOSE.

Attempt to Corner Output Too Large an Undertaking to Be Carried Out Successfully.

The Brooklyn Eagle of July 17 has the following editorial on the steel-workers' strike:

The steel company has an output in steel products which it places on the markets of the world. The Amalgamated Association also has something for sale, and that is labor. Every laborer has the same thing for sale—his capacity for work. That is stimulated by his need of work and governed by the price he can get for it. The price is wages. Steel as one and labor as another product have an important relation to each other. Labor is necessary from the taking of the iron out of the earth, along the whole line of its conversion into things to be sold, on to where those things are carried to those who finally buy them. Capital is as necessary all along this line. The two cannot be separated from each other even in thought.

Both seek to monopolize their product. Effort to monopolize the output of steel possibly instigated that to monopolize the output of labor. The methods of the two differ. But the object is the same. It is the suppression of competition. One of the methods of the trust is a high protective tariff, to keep out of this country things made abroad, which the trust makes here. The excuse is that this secures higher wages here than are paid for like labor abroad. But as the protected trusts here undersell foreign competitors in their own field and charge purchasers there less than they charge purchasers here, a hole is made in the "higher wages" argument. Protected trusts, with a monopoly, in a protection country, compete successfully with plants paying lower wages, in free trade countries. That disposes of the wages question so far as the high tariff is concerned. Everywhere a demand is growing that the tariff on trust-made articles be reduced or removed. Men will not believe that American products can be sold lower to Europeans, to Asiatics, and to Australians than they are to Americans, without an injustice to the latter. And men are not going to stand that injustice. The trusts have themselves to blame for the tariff agitation, and the tariff advantages of the trusts are chargeable in large measure with the counter-effort of the trade unions to monopolize labor, so that they can be or feel on an equality with the trusts that seek to monopolize production and prices.

Organized labor has also secured protection for itself in the law forbidding contracts abroad with those who would come here to sell their labor in America. No such contracts can be made abroad. All must be made here. An importer can contract for goods abroad, on which he will pay a duty at the wharf. But he cannot contract with workmen abroad at all. This makes a monopoly of market here and tends to make a monopoly of that labor market for the trade unions. They have further restricted the labor market by allowing only a limited number of persons at any time to learn any trade or to work at it under their auspices. They have still further done so by claiming a right to dictate wages and hours and using the strike or boycott to enforce their claims. They have not so absolute a monopoly as the trusts have, through the tariff, but they cannot be reached by legislation, as the trusts can, and they, therefore, have more immunity and less responsibility. Their abuse of their powers, the excess of their claims, the extension of their restrictive methods to violent forms of destruction of life and property have cost them the support of much public opinion which they would like to have on their side.

The relation of the trusts and of labor to politics is not unlike. The trusts buy their privileges by campaign contributions. Organized labor dictates restrictive laws in its own interests by threats of political destruction at the polls. Their methods are likewise on the side of the qualities of the parties. The trusts undersell and squeeze out competitors. Laws to forbid them doing so have been passed, but cannot be enforced. The various interests combine in companies, corporations or an "understanding." Laws to chase them out of one form have only made them run into another, beyond reach of pursuit. They have not been wholly successful in suppressing competition, for something has always been left over, or something has always given way, the moment they suppose they have accomplished their entire purpose. Beside, there is more hue and cry against laws for the trusts and for laws against the trusts than about laws for or against labor demands. This is natural. The trusts are rich, powerful and accomplished. Labor is numerous, not rich and not trained in devices.

The point at which the trusts break down is where they would influence or control all business. Trade unions break down on the effort to control all labor, or to reduce to idleness the labor they cannot control. The trusts would exclude oil, sugar, steel, paper or what not from the market, if not made by them. Trade unions would exclude men from the labor market, if not controlled by them. One seeks to monopolize commodities. The other seeks to monopolize skill and energy, in the form of flesh and blood. The one affects goods. The other affects manhood. It is inevitable and well that both fail as a rule at the very point of apparent success. The job is too large for either. The permanent security of business really resides in the impossibility of cornering all of it in or by trusts. The freedom of man really resides in the impossibility of destroying the freedom of work, by trade unions or otherwise. Just now the most formidable wrestle on record between incorporated capital and organized labor is going on. Lamentable as the conflict is, the value of it will not be small, if both parties are taught that their troubles are due to the essential inhumanity of their methods and motives. The remedy is freedom—freedom for trade, freedom for labor, laws for freedom of trade, not laws for trusts, laws for freedom of labor, not laws against it. Freedom is alone compatible with humanity and brotherhood. They are conditions which freedom alone can produce. To the extent which unionism abridges freedom it should—and must—fail. To the extent trusts do the same, they are certain to fail.

The Deadly Horse.

Leslie's Weekly.

History is repeating itself in the hue and cry raised in some quarters over the alleged peril to which the public is exposed by the increasing use of automobiles. One might infer from some of the alarmist talk on this subject that a Red Cross hospital will be needed at every cross roads in the near future, to care for the maimed and dying victims of reckless and bloodthirsty automobilers. It was precisely this way that people talked and prophesied in the early days of steam locomotion, and it will be the same, no doubt, with the advent of each new method of rapid transit adopted in the future. A French statistician has been investigating the subject of the accidents and fatalities due to various current methods of locomotion, and is able to show, on the basis of actual facts and figures, that man's old and faithful friend, the horse, is responsible for more casualties than all other motive agencies put together. In a record of 1002 cases of people killed or injured in a single month in France, the horse was responsible for 516, or over 80 per cent; the railways came next with about 9 per cent, and the remaining cases were about evenly divided between the bicycle and the automobile. The actual percentage of deaths due to automobiles in the month was 3.36 and the percentage of injury was somewhat less. These figures have an added significance in the fact that automobiles are in more general use in France than anywhere else in the world. The obvious deduction from all this would seem to be that so far as considerations of safety are concerned it is better to trust to the automobile than to the horse.

TO THE OHIO DEMOCRATS.

Bryan Has a Few Things to Say to His Brethren.

The Ohio Democratic Convention was the political event of last week. The platform adopted and reproduced on page 5 of this issue made a strong presentation of some of the issues, but failed to reaffirm the Kansas City platform, says Bryan's Commoner.

It began with municipal and state issues, and the handiwork of Mayor Tom L. Johnson was evident in the terse and emphatic declaration of Democratic principles so far as they apply to local questions. The necessity for municipal reform is an urgent one, and there is sound Democracy in the plank demanding that the people be given an opportunity to vote on questions involving the granting or extending of a franchise.

The plank which declares that "steam and electric railroads and other corporations possessing public franchises shall be assessed in the same proportion to their salable value as are farms and city real estate" is both logical and just, but it is likely to offend the very people who were to be conciliated by an evasion of the silver question.

The plank against passes is all right, but will not make votes among the so-called conservatives. The platform urges tariff reform.

The anti-trust plank would have been stronger if it had reiterated the Kansas City platform on the subject. The free list and the prevention of railroad discriminations are good so far as they go, but they do not go far enough. Whenever a trust can export its goods to other countries, it can live here without any tariff. Something more than free trade is necessary to such a case. Absolute fairness in railroad rates is desirable, but even this will not make private monopolies impossible. The Kansas City platform suggested a complete remedy—the only one yet proposed—and it is to be regretted that the Ohio convention was so prejudiced against the last National platform of the party that it ignored a remedy indorsed by more than 6,000,000 voters.

The plank condemning imperialism criticises the Republican policy without pointing out a remedy. Here again the failure to reaffirm the Kansas City platform has weakened the Ohio Democracy.

The convention indorsed the proposition to elect Senators by the people. The labor plank is excellent, but those who wrote the platform failed, either intentionally or unintentionally, to mention government by injunction, the black list and arbitration. A reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform would have covered these points also, but, having failed to reaffirm, the convention should have been careful to touch on all the important questions.

The convention not only failed, but refused to indorse or reaffirm the Kansas City platform, and from the manner in which the gold element has rejoiced over this feature of the convention, one would suppose that the main object of the convention was not to write a new platform, but to repudiate the one upon which the last National campaign was fought.

General Finley was right in insisting upon a vote on his resolution indorsing the Kansas City platform, but he made a mistake in including in his resolution a complimentary reference to Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bryan is not a candidate for any office, and a mention of him might have been construed by some as an indorsement of him for office. The vote should have been upon the naked proposition to indorse the platform of last year, and then no one could have excused his abandonment of Democratic principles by pleading his dislike for Mr. Bryan. The cause ought not to be made to bear the sins of an individual. Mr. Bryan will endure without complaint any punishment which the Democracy of Ohio may see fit to administer to him, but he does not want his name used to the injury of a good platform.

The gold papers assume that the convention refused to adopt the Kansas City platform because it contained a silver plank. If so, it would have been more courageous to have declared openly for the gold standard. If the gold standard is good, it ought to have been indorsed; if bad, it ought to have been denounced. To ignore the subject entirely was inexcusable.

The money question is not yet out of politics. Every session of Congress will have to deal with it. Republicans declare that it is dead, but they keep working at it. At the last session of Congress they tried to make the silver dollar redeemable in gold, and when that is accomplished they will try to limit the legal-tender qualities of the dollar. The gold standard will not be complete until gold is the only legal-tender money and bank notes the only paper money. Then our supply of primary money will be controlled by foreign financiers, and our supply of credit money by domestic financiers.

This plan has been developed gradually and every step has been taken secretly and stealthily. The Republican leaders have been in this movement for years; as soon as the Democratic party found that some of its leaders had joined the conspiracy those leaders were deposed. It looks now as if the reactionary influences were once more trying to secure control. If they succeed in Ohio or elsewhere it simply means another gigantic struggle, such as was witnessed in 1896. The Democratic party cannot be made a plutocratic party, even if there was room in this country for two such parties. There was a time, under the Cleveland regime, when the party leaders used general and ambiguous phrases to deceive the voters, but that scheme cannot be worked again. We cannot expect the voters to have confidence in the party unless the party has confidence in the voters, and if the party has confidence in the voters it will state its position on all the important questions before the country and invite judgment.

The present campaign involves a Senator, as well as a state ticket, and as the convention dealt with other National questions, it should have dealt candidly and honestly with the money question. Mr. McLean is supposed to be a candidate for the United States Senate, and is also supposed to have dictated that portion of the platform which has to do with National issues. The Senator elected by the next Ohio Legislature will have to vote on the money question. The Democratic party of the Nation is opposed to making the silver dollar a promise to pay gold, and is also opposed to substituting National bank notes for Government paper, but the Democratic party in Ohio was silent upon these important subjects. Why? Did the leaders ignore the money question in order to please those who bolted? Or does Mr. McLean want to be left free to affiliate with the Republicans on financial questions in case of his election?

Mr. Kilbourne, the nominee for Governor, is an excellent man, a life-long Democrat and an active supporter of the National ticket in both 1896 and 1900. He is better than his platform. He deserves and should receive the vote of every Democrat in Ohio.

If any of the Ohio Democrats feel aggrieved because the reorganizing element of the party triumphed at the convention let them not visit their disappointment upon the state ticket, but rather see to the nomination of Senators and Representatives who will select a trustworthy Senator. Let them see to it also that the state platform is made at the primaries next time rather than at the convention. If the voters at the primaries had instructed their delegates to insist upon the reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform the result would have been different.

Alfred the Great.

Anglo-American Magazine.

Alfred re-created the spirit of literature in England by the eager welcome he accorded learned strangers at his court, by the establishment of schools for both boys and girls, by his practical encouragement to harpers, poets, historians, and skilled artisans, and by his own literary labors. Whether Alfred was the founder of Oxford University is, I believe, a moot question; it is, at least, certain that he founded schools of learning as well as abbeys. He was himself one of the most important writers of the period. He translated the history of Orosius, Bede's history, Boethius' "Consolations of Philosophy," and other works, and was also the author of much original work, and a poet and musician of no mean ability. So keen was the scientific spirit in him that he sent out several ships on tours of geographical exploration, and kept a record of the discoveries made. Nor was he content with setting artisans to work, but was himself an inventor, among his contrivances being one for telling the time by means of burning candles of equal size.

"Alfred mec heht gewyrcan" (Alfred had me worked) is the inscription on the famous jewel discovered in 1693 at Newton Park, and the inscription stands true for everything that was done in England during his reign. From the setting of a jewel to the saving of a kingdom, he did everything by himself. He was the animating force whose vivid spirit stirred the sluggish Saxon into life. We may well be amazed at the consuming energy and wonderful versatility of the man.

Regret at Mississippi Lynching.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The acting Secretary of State today sent a communication to Mr. Corignani, the Charge of the Italian Embassy, expressing the regret of this Government at the lynching of two Italians recently in Mississippi and informing him that efforts were making to bring the perpetrators of the crime to justice. Attention was directed to the fact that it had not been established officially that the men lynched were Italian subjects.

None So Blind, Etc.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Mr. Bryan makes mouths at the Ohio Democrats for repudiating him and his free-silver nonsense. He thinks the convention slaughtered free silver because it was coupled with a complimentary mention of Bryan. As usual he puts the cart before the horse. He cannot get it into his head that Bryan was repudiated because of his besotted insanity on the free-silver question.

New Mark Made by Nelson.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 22.—Johnny Nelson, of Chicago, defeated Major Taylor in a five-mile motor-paced heat race, best two in three heats, tonight, at the Coliseum track. In the second heat, Nelson won by two and a half laps. His time was 7:41 4-5, a new mark for the distance on a six-lap track, flying start.

Missoula Warehouse Burned.

MISSOULA, Mont., July 22.—Fire broke out this afternoon in the warehouse of the Missoula Mercantile Company, destroying that building and damaging the Murphy-Worden Company's building to the extent of $15,000. The loss to the Missoula Mercantile Company is estimated at $25,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Steamer Struck a Snag.

SAGINAW, Mich., July 22, 2 A. M.—The steamer City of New Baltimore, Captain Maher, which runs between Saginaw and Tawas, is reported sinking in the channel of the river near Carrollton, supposed to have struck a snag. The tug A. C. McLean has gone down to take off the passengers and crew.

American Bicyclist Won Easily.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 22.—W. S. Fenn, of Bristol, Conn., won the international five-mile pursuit race from T. J. Gascoyne, of England, at the Velodrome tonight in hollow fashion.

Accident on Mexican Central.

EL PASO, Tex., July 22.—A serious accident occurred on the line of the Mexican Central near Montezuma today. Several passengers on the southbound train were severely injured, some of whom are expected to die.

Severe Storm in Texas.

NAPLES, Tex., July 22.—A severe wind storm wrought much damage here today. Several small buildings were blown down. Henry Bryant was crushed to death.

COKE DANDRUFF CURE

UNIVERSALLY APPROVED.

Public Quick to Appreciate the Honest Efforts of the A. R. Bremer Co.

A Fair and Open Test of Their Great Cure They Not Only Court, but Demand.

Two full days the papers of Portland gave public notice that the proprietors of Coke Dandruff Cure would, if their claims could be substantiated, revolutionize the treatment of dandruff and all hair and scalp troubles, and that the public might be given the benefit of this remedy without cost, they were invited