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perature, 63; minimum jemperature, 52; preepitation, nepe. PORTLAND, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5.

## INIQUITOUS DUTIES.

It is to be regretted that the reciprocity treaties now pending do not involve concessions to foreign manufacturers of wares made cheaper here than abroad. We alluded yesterday to the case of steel billets, which can be made here, according to Mr. Schwab, and delivered in Great Britain at \$16 50 a ton, whereas the English manufacturers confess their inability to make them for less than \$19. We pay higher wages and the freight across, and yet undersell them.

Now, there is a protective tariff on steel billets of \$7 72 a ton. What necessity exists for it? None, absolutely. It has always been maintained that the danger in removing iron and steel tariffs is that foreigners, through cheaper processes and cheaper labor, would drive our home mills out of business and then put up the price, having our consumers at their mercy. This argument is in all the old Careyite textbooks on political economy. It fails utterly now, because the cheaper processes of the foreigner have disappeared. He is at a disadvantage with our men. If anybody needs protection,

it is the European, not the American, What, then, is the effect of the duty? The only effect is to enable our mills to charge more at home than the international market justifies. It is true that the presence of potential competition and perhaps business shrewdness anxious for big sales and small profits never brought us into serious distress danger is none the dess real, and as a matter of fact the rates have been higher than free competition would have given us.

Thus, in 1896 the price of billets was shout \$20 25, and throughout 1897 and 1898, in spite of improving business, they sold at from \$14 25 to \$16 50. The margin of profit at these prices was not perhaps large, but it was probably something. During the boom of 1899, when the mills had more business than they could attend to, the price was rup up rapidly until it reached \$40 in October, in an effort to discourage orders, and did not fall below \$30 until July, 1990. But as this was a period of high prices in England also, the imports were small. From July, 1900, until last March the price of billets ran a dellar or two above or below \$20 most of the time when another era of high prices of from \$26 to \$30 began. This still continues, the present price being \$26.

reciprocity treaty with France offers our iron and steel and allied industries easier access into French mar-

kets, as follows:	Per cent
Bron	reduction 5 to 4
Steel Machinery and tools.  Turbine and steam engines Sewing machines	23 to 40
Bleydles	16 to 4
Vet while the tron and steel	and allied

interests are thus the main beneficiaries of the treaty, there is no reduction proposed on the duties the United States now maintains for the benefit of these same domestic corporations, as for example: For ton:

g fron
sel ingots and billets.
sel ralls
ructural fron and steel. Sheet fron (average thickness) Polished sheets

more honesty.

The face of J. Pierpont Morgan as a delegate to an ecclesiastical body has quite a different expression from that the same man in his Wall-street office as he is negotiating a loan for a million dollars or knitting his brows The presentment is that of a many-sided American citizen who upon himself well in hand. Here, it is said, is a "self-made man," but it must be conceded that his ancestors, among whom was Rev. John Pierpont, de-'poet and preacher, an original thinker and a combative reformer," endowed John Pierpont, Mr. Morgan's maternal grandfather, was not unknown to the schoolboys of a former generation, thousands of whom declaimed the

nd! the ground's your own, my braves;

Will ye give it up to slaves? With an ancestral bequest of patriotism, freedom, commercial spirit, energy and good health, a man ought to make himself into a citizen of large usefulness and far-reaching power in the

throw away or bungle good material.

OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

New York City has never had a campaign of greater National interest and importance than the one now inaugurated by the two nominations of Seth Low, Republican, and Edward M. Shepard, Democrat. Once again the line is squarely drawn between two candidates, and the battle will be hot. At the last election, three-cornered through bad management of reformers and stubbornness or worse of Platt, Mr. Low polled 151,000 votes, against 102,000 for Tracy, regular Republican, and 233,000 for Van Wyck, Tammany Democrat. The vote against Van Wyck was, therefore, 253,000, or much more than enough to elect, if combined on one man. Whether Mr. Low can win this time is problematical, owing to conflicting and unforesecable elements in New York City politics, which are in general too complicated for outsiders to understand. The question is one for the dwellers in the metropolis to decide. If they want an end of Tammany rule, now is their opportunity. This election is of National concern,

not only because a right choice will encourage friends of good government all our cities, but also because the Mayor will operate under a new charter which considerably extends and strengthens the power of his office, New York has tried what Portland is now trying-a scheme of Mayoral appointments without Mayoral power of removal. Van Wyck has been unable to get rid of his Tammany appointees, just as Mayor Rowe has been obliged to continue the hold-over Fire and Police Commissioners he found in office It is a ridiculous rule, as New York has found out, and the new charter, and temper. Franklin was a wondereffective with the next administration, restores the power of removal to the Mayor's hands. Under the new charter the Mayor has the right of removal of any head of department appointed by him "whenever in his judgment the tellectual gifts save the vivid imaginapublic interest shall require." In this way he becomes directly responsible not only for the choice of the heads of departments, but for their conduct in

There is still evident, however, the

firm conviction that the financial interests of the city are best divorced from the Mayor. The new charter emphasizes the tendency revealed in the device of an elective controllership. The Department of Public Works, for example, has been denied authority over the streets, sewers and public buildings of each borough, and these have been placed in the hands of the Borough President, as Commissioner of Public Works for the borough. Over these the Mayor has, therefore; no control, Moreover, while the appointment of the Commissioner of Police is in the hands ing up all hope of having a profession of the Mayor, his removal may be made either by the Mayor or by the Governor of the state. Finally, the term of as a builder of cheap country gravethe Mayor is cut down from four years to two. A summary of the new charter's provisions, contributed by Mr. George L. Rives to the North American Review, notes these changes and deprecates the two last named as follows: Both changes have this effect in common, that they serve to make it more difficult for any Mayor to find fit men to take office under him. It is hard enough to get men who can earn a good living in other employments to enter the public service in any subordinate capacity. It is harder to get such men to take office for two years than for four. And it will be ain impossible to secure the services of a capable and self-respecting man where, as in the case of the Police Commissioner, the appointee, to

The new charter takes from the Mayor some of the limited power over dent of statistics and political economy, the city's financial affairs he enjoys at loved history, especially the history of present. Now he and his two appointees Connecticut and its famous towns, are a majority in the Board of Esti- Hartford and Litchfield. He acquired a mate and Apportionment. Hereafter fine, critical taste in painting and sculphe is to have but three of the sixteen ture; he wrote with great ability on votes in the board. The Controller and the President of the Board of Aldermen, elected, as is the Mayor, by the whole three officers have in all a majority of the votes on financial matters.

keep his place, must satisfy two independent

On the whole, therefore, the new charter increases the Mayor's power, except | Central Committee and of the War over apportionment of funds to departments and their application to public works; and, as the New York Times pointedly says, "the changes have made it even more essential than it was be fore to sustain the cause of good government in the coming election."

POLITICAL WISDOM OF FRANCE.

Much is made by European political observers of the triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy in its influence upon the preservation of peace upon the Continent. The dual alliance between France and Russia seems to us in its present stability quite as important to the peace of Europe as the famous work of Bismarck's astute mind and diplomatic skill. The triple alliance undoubtedly placed France for a time at serious disadvantage, for she had not a powerful friend in Europe, but her success in establishing and maintaining an alliance with Russia has placed France in a position to maintain her present condition of serenity, which she needs to recover from the waste of the terrible Franco-German War of 1870-71, and the finan cial extravagance and misgovernment that followed it. The dual alliance becompact. France is able to furnish tlated her alliance with Russia.

threat of the triple alliance, at whose mercy France remained until she nego-France has paid for the protection of Russia by lending her millions of dollars for the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway, for the construction of prejected canals, and for the enover the formation of the great steel largement and equipment of her army and navy. No other country in Europe all occasions and for all purposes has Russia the money she needed; France administered in the interest of the vetwas able to do it, and was willing to do it, because it rescued her from iso- We are today more than thirty-six lation and assured her national exist- years distant from the close of the Civil scribed in a late magazine article as Government of France is the most suc- the pension roll is greater than ever cessful that she has known since the before, but the amount paid to pen him with good building material. This 1871. France no longer vainly 2 ments fact that more is paid out in pensions the loss of Alsace-Lorraine; she wages and less in fees to attorneys lies th no wars; she is threatened by no politi- root of the hostility of the pension be broken, which is not probable, France is secure from any such successful invasion on the part of Germany

for this he deserves the credit due to and rapidity of fire, the fortified fronthe builder who is too sagacious to tier of France could not possibly be forced by Germany.

France is, of course, equally unable but all France needs and seeks is to be let alone. Her people are exceedingly ingenious, industrious and thrifty, and fifty years of unbroken peace will make point of view, the most prosperous The country of Continental Europe. last census shows that the ominous decline in population has ceased, the fortunate in being a coalition of liberal republicans, advanced radicals and socialists. The socialist party in France has 840,000 votes, and in 1898 captured 38 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, and today has two representatives in Baudin. The present government is a been able to triumph over militarism, overeccleslasticism. The President of the Republic, M. Lou- \$153, in Wisconsin \$154 and in Vermont bet, is an able honest man of humble \$160. origin, sincerely devoted to the republic. The present outlook for France, compared with the dangers that contice to Dreyfus, is full of promise and

A LATTER-DAY FRANKLIN. Horace Greelev was sometimes termed by his admirers "Our Latter-Day Franklin," Greeley, however, bore small resemblance to Franklin, save in the superficial and inconsequential circumstances that both were graduates of the printer's case and both selfmade, that is, self-educated men. But no two men were more unlike in brain fully versatile man; printer, man of business, Arn-y Quartermaster-General, politician, statesman, writer, scholar, humorist, wit, diplomat, debater and man of science; lacking nothing of intion that is necessary to a poet or a great orator. A man of inquiring, independent spirit, he yet was too much a man of affairs to play radical reformer; he was conservative in temper and action. Greeley was nothing if not an able critic and powerful evangelist of radical political and, social reform, and, great and useful as was his career, he belongs to a far lower level of permanent fame in our American history than Franklin.

There died in Hartford, Conn., re cently, in his 79th year, a man of Franklin quality in the person of James Goodwin Batterson. He was the son of a stonecutter, and learned his father's trade; he had previously learned the printer's trade; he read law for a time, but he was very poor, and, finally, glv went to marble-cutting, first at Litchfield and then at Hartford, beginning stones and monuments. He became a famous monument-builder. His bes work adorns the State Capitol at Hartford and the Congressional Library at Washington. He was the beginner of accident insurance and the founder of one of the great Hartford life insurance companies. He managed to read and study so thoroughly all his life that he became a geologist, a mineralogist, an engineer and an Egyptologist. He made himself so thorough a scholar in Greek and Latin that he loved to read and translate Homer and Virgil every day. He made himself familiar with French, Italian and Spanish liter. ature; was an earnest student of bib lical literature. He was a severe stuthe subject of taxation; he was a very impressive/speaker and keen debater; a man of wit and logic, and his power city, have each three votes, and these ful speech was supported by a most

commanding presence. During the Civil War Mr. Batterson was chairman of the Republican State Committee, the right arm of War Governor Buckingham. Last Winter he argued in favor of a constitutional con vention. On the platform or with the pen he had the gift of lucid exposition and that exact, explicit speech which Huxley defined when he said, "I seek to speak so that I can stand cross-examination on every word." This wonderful old man, who won all his success and all his learning by himself, prompted by that strong thirst that makes superior men always succeed in cutting their way to water, seems to us to have been one who deserves to be called a man of Franklin quality. Like Franklin, he was at once a mechanic, a mar of business, a politician, a debater, a thinker, a scholar, a scientist, an engineer, a political economist, and always from youth to old age, a most consplcuous man of affairs. Give such a man the ability to read, write and compute and he is sure to become a thoroughly educated man by his own efforts.

THE PRESIDENT AND PENSIONS. The effort to secure the removal of Commissioner of Pensions, was renewed with the advent of the new Administween France and Russia has been tration. The friends of ex-Representamost advantageous to both sides to the tive Peters, of Kansas, had the effrontery to ask President Roosevelt to oust Russia with the money she needs for Mr. Evans and appoint Mr. Peters, on This is not tariff reform. The Bab- her present development, and Russia the plea that they felt sure that Presicock bill contains far more promise and has rescued France from the constant dent McKinley intended to make just this change, had his life been spared It is reported that President Roosevelt has satisfied himself by investigation that this claim was utterly without foundation in fact. Commissioner Evans is, therefore, in no danger of being disturbed, and is sure not to retire under the fire of the pension attorney "awkward squad" of the G. A. R. The truth is that the Pension Of save France was able or willing to lend fice has never been so conscientiously eran as under Commissioner Evans. ence. The present Waldeck-Rousseau War, and yet the number of names on establishment of the third republic in attorneys is considerably less. In this cal reaction in favor of monarchy. She sharks to the present Commissioner of is serene because she feels a sense of Pensions, who has put the original national security that was long absent | claims for pensions ahead of the claims after her great humiliation of 1871. for increased allowances, thus declining Even if the alliance with Russia should to keep origina claimants waiting while those already on the rolls were given increased amounts. Commissioner Evans made it part o

as that of 1870-71. With the revolution his duty to see, as far as possible, that world. This Mr. Morgan has done, and provement of the military rifle in range understand that a just claim will be as so should Portland.

promptly and fully considered and as quickly paid, when allowed, without the employment of a claim agent to advance it. The pension attorneys at to undertake the invasion of Germany, once proceeded to organize an attack upon Commissioner Evans. Fifty thousand pension attorneys are supported today out of needless commissions from their old comrades. These cormorant France, from the economic and financial pension attorneys have been the real inspirers of extravagant and victous legislation in the past in the matter of pensions. They constitute a powerful lobby at Washington, and it is this enumeration showing an increase of lobby that wages warfare at every op-over 450,000. The present Ministry is portunity upon the Commissioner of Pensions. It is pointed out by the advocates of just administration of our pension system that there is great need of a revision of the entire pension rolls The pensioners living in the District of Columbia, many of them office-holdthe Cabinet, Messrs. Millerand and ers, each receives an average of \$162 a year, but 'the pensioners in South sincere unit for the republic, and by its Dakota get an average of only \$108, and agreement on patriotic essentials has those in Connecticut \$116; those in Pennsylvania get \$127. But in Ohio the average payment is \$143, and in Indiana

This difference cannot be explained except upon the ground that in the District of Columbia, in Vermont, Ohio, fronted it during the struggle over jus- Wisconsin and Indiana, political pull has had much to do with the manu facture of pensions through the enactment of special bills. There is no reason why any veteran with an honest claim cannot get it presented, adjudicated, allowed and paid without employing a so-called pension "attorney," of whom there are over 50,000 engaged in the pension business, and the most conspicuous of whom, like Corporal Tanner, have never received any appreciable legal education or had any experience before the courts entitling them to be considered as attorneys in the legitimate, ordinary understanding

of the word. President Roosevelt, it is reported, will take early action to put examining surgeons in pension cases under civil service rules. There are about 3000 of these surgeons scattered about the country, and great complaint is made at the Pension Office concerning some of their careless work. To illustrate: Twenty applicants from the same sec tion of the country were all examined by the same surgeons, and in every one of the twenty cases the surgeons gave the pensionable status of these men as due to heart disease. Commissioner Evans was so astonished by this report that twenty men examined at one time for pensions all had hear disease that he ordered examinations to be made by other surgeons, when it was discovered that not a single one of the twenty applicants had heart dis ease. In another instance certain persons were examined by a half a dozen different boards of surgeons, and in every case the boards differed as to what was the matter with the appli cants. Nearly all the boards agreed that the applicants ought to be pensioned, but each board gave a differ-

ent reason for its opinion.

At a time when about 40 per cent of the revenue of the Government in time of peace is applied to pensions, it is not unreasonable that the whole examining surgeon branch of our pension system should be completely reformed for examining surgeons who could make such reports as those we have cited must be either professional fools or political knaves. No wonder Presi dent Roosevelt thinks these examining surgeons in pension cases should be put under civil service rules.

Dr. Monfeit, in a paper read recently pefore the Medical and Surgical Society in Paris, made the startling statement that mortality in France from tuberculosis is 300 per cent higher than in ingland, with an equal population though the climate of England is more favorable to the development of the disease. This result, he declares, is due to bad and insufficient food for the working classes, owing to the "enormous taxation." A statement of this kind shadows heavily the brilliant military display recently made on the Plain of Bethany, since only by "enormous taxation" of the working people can the present military prestige of France be maintained.

One could almost wish that Si Thomas Lipton had carried off the prize. He is a fair-minded, chivalrous plucky sportsman. He has made his contest like a man. America has held the cup so long, and Lipton is so true a sportsman, that exultation in the Amerlean victory this year is tempered by the feeling expressed in Whittier's poem, "In School Days"-"I hate to go above you." Besides, the closeness of the races shows no margin of which the victor can boast. Sir Thomas Lipton loesn't get the cup; but he can have anything else in America that he may want.

Prince Nakachidze, a Russian who was banished from Italy as a nihilist and a dangerous anarchist, has returned and has been arrested at Rome. He will be expelled again. He was expelled from France in 1886 for making bombs, and was condemned to death in Russia in 1887 for plotting to kill the Czar. The Prince is dying of consump H. Clay Evans, the just and honest tion. He said when he was arrested: "I am not harming anybody. Why can I not be allowed to die in peace?" Why didn't the Prince allow the Czar to die in peace?

There was a grand charge of 30,000 cavalry, at Complegne, France, for the entertainment of the Czar of Russia. As a spectacle, it was splendid, but 5000 marksmen armed with Mausers could have utterly broken that magnificent body of cavalry at the distance of half a mile in open plain. No body of cavalry could retain any charging power at 100 rods distant from a strong line of modern riflemen.

in the days when the objective point in driving over it was the place with questionable attractions, from which the road took its name. All this is in and of the past. The driveway, as a driveway, is attractive and indeed delightful, and with the improvements now contemplated will well deserve the more appropriate name of "Riverdale Boulevard.'

It is safe to say that no body of insurgent Filipinos will ever again get between a company of American troops and their quarters and arms, while the troops are at breakfast-or at any other time.

If car No. 79 of the Washington street line had been provided with fenders, little Henry Collins would be alive In modern warfare created by the im- applicants entitled to pensions should today. Other cities require them, and WHAT CONSTITUTES A HOME.

San Francisco Bulletin, Some witty and domestically unhappy udge defined home to be the place where man goes when he has nowhere else to go. A good many men seem to accept this definition. They make of home a mere dormitory and restaurant, and except at meal time or bed time are never to be found under the domiciliary roof. Yet home should be the pleasantest place on earth, and a man ought to enjoy his hearth as the nearest approach to a mun-

No matter how humble a man's position in life, no matter how his business or his necessities compel him to knuckle down to others and sacrifice his pride, no mat-ter what selfishness and injustice he en-counters in the world, at home—if it be a true home—his spirit enlarges and ac-quires a sense of freedom and impor-tance. There, if nowhere else, he is treated as an equal and a free man. There, if nowhere else, he has dignity and post

Home is not merely a furnished house occupied by relatives. Home is an idea, a tradition, a miniature Utopia. Every family does not succeed in making a home. Relatives may live together and their common abode be no more a home than a rabbit warren is a home.

To the man who has no home-and the bachelor dwelling in a hotel or boardinghouse is merely camping out-there nothing pleasanter than to spend a day an evening in a real home, where all the members of the family get on well to-gether and love one another. Home is made possible only by mutual forbearance, tact and by a sort of well-fitting discipline. One sharp tongue, one vine-gary temperament, one shrew, male or female, can ruin a home and turn paradise into hell. That is why so many familles fail to create a true home. All must co-operate to make the home

cheerful. There must be a willing share the work and responsibility. member of the family should make allowances for the other. Above all, tongues should be curbed and all speech should be gentle. Dwellers in a home owe it to the hom

to be as scrupulously considerate of one another as they are to strangers and guests. A man should be as polite to his wife as to other women. He has no right to come to dinner en familie unshaved or with solled cuffs. He should show her the little attentions which he never falls to show women whom he knows only slightly and for whom he may care noth

On the other hand, a woman should be as attentive to husband, father or brother as to the chum whom he may bring home to dinner. A wife should be as pretty and well dressed when she dines alone with her husband as when there is company All her good clothes, her jewelry and her smiles should not be spent on persons to whom she is more or less indifferent.

There are many beautiful homes in small houses and many noble mansions are abodes of bitterness and infelicity. nome is beautiful only when it is ruled by love. Gardens, commodious rooms, furnishings do not make the beau beautiful ome. There must be beautiful souls: there must be charity and patience

## AN ANTHRACITE INVASION.

Philadelphia Times The chartering of the British steamship Ormsby to take a cargo of anthracite coal from Philadelphia to Stettin, thence to be shipped by rail to Beriln, where the 3500 tons are to be burned in American stoves, marks a new and distinctly departure in the coal trade. The produc-ers of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania have several times made an effort to oper up a market in Europe for their output but in vain. The Philadelphia & Read ing Coal & Iron Company several years ago sent agents over Europe to endeavor to introduce their coal. The product was shipped in bags and its heating capaci-ties were tested in most of the European capitals. Our friends on the other side were interested in the experiment but pointed out the fact that their furnaces and stoves were adapted to the use of English or Welsh coal, which apparently

produced better results. This later experiment has been made along different lines. The stoves have been shipped ahead, and they have been tested with Welsh fuel. Now they will be tested with American fuel, and the come will be watched with The Cardiff miners greatly fear the competition of our bituminous coal, which has only been kept out of Europe by heavy freight rates. The reduction in the cargoes of soft coal this year to Mediterranean ports than ever before, and our market for this produ tinually growing so Philadelphia ship-

pers say.

If this anthracite experiment is a suc cess we may expect the British Parliament to take some notice of it, as was of American competition was thoroughly discussed in Parliament when the export to be imposed. England's first export tax was a revenue measure intended to help pay expenses of the Boer War. Any additional legislation to shut off competi tion, whether by taking off the export tax or otherwise, would be distinctively a protective law

A Disturber of the Labor Market. Philadelphia North American The cotton manufacturers of Fall River, than whom there is no more sordid, grasp ing combination of wage-parers in the country, are raging against Matthew Borden for blocking their scheme to force the millworkers to strike. Mr. Borden is a disturber of the "community of inter-ests" which they sought to establish by a conspiracy to reduce wages. They complained of overproduction and low prices, and Mr. Borden deprived them of that excuse by buying the entire surplus of cloth at an advance and making many thousands of dollars by the transaction. The plot of the millowners was to cut wages 15 per cent and exasperate the op-eratives into striking. Mr. Borden promply raised the wages of his 3000 employes 5 per cent. The Bourne mills have followed his lead, and if the wage-cutting conspirators hold out against the advance they may have to face a genuine strike that will leave their mills idle, while Borden, the disturber, makes print cloth and

Emotional Impracticables.

New York Times, Senator Dolliver has made a fitting answer to the many wild schemes now promulgated by orators and writers, forget that measures of irresponsible despotism are out of place in a modern republic, even though the object of the measures is the crushing of vermin like the anarchists. Senator Dolliver knows better, and so does everybody else, in and out of pulpits, who thinks before he speaks and realizes the value of freedom even though, like other good things, it can be and is abused.

> Time Is Ripe. Harrisburg Bulletin,

The time is ripe and the duty incum bent. Every newspaper in Oregon should lend its influence and energy in to assist in making the 1905 exposition at Portland a success. The advantages of this gathering is incalculable, not only to Oregon, but to the whole Pacific Coast. To make require the united effort of all, and the early commencement of work will insure

Let Him Say His Say.

Philadelphia Ledger.

There is merit in Mr. Bryan's plea for freedom of speech. The danger in restricting it is greater than the peril in permitting it. There must be proper limitations; a man must not be permitted to comply coursely assessibilities or incomply. openly counsel assassination or incendi-arism; but where the speaker does not incite to crime he should be permitted to say his say.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The cup is a good deal of a home body.

That time allowance was a friend in

Thomas W. Lawson was not asked for

The Court of Inquiry is beginning to

Friday was an unlucky day, even for a

There was plenty of wind for the races.

Another nall has seen driven into the

pedestal of the andent piece of silver-

Lord Kitchener records with regret that

he is yet uncertain where he will eat his

What does the Commander-in-Chief of

the Army and Navy need of the title of

The celebration that was to have taken

place in London when the Shamrock lifted

the cup has been indefinitely postponed.

Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The yacht that is queen of the sea,
Thou'rt entitled to pariots' devertion,
For they've won lots of money on thes.

King Edward announces his intention to

ravel when the South African War is

over. It is understood that he has not

The question has arisen as to whether

or not an oath taker over the telephone

is legal. It certainly sught to be if there

The two Kansas boys who have raised

a bushels of potatoes are disappointed in

not having an opportunity to build a

It is a triffe more than half a century

since the first woman was admitted in the

medical profession of this country. Forty

years later there were 2000 in regular

practice, besides ar army of trained

nurses, who in ordhary cases were a

fairly good substitute for the regular

practitioner. It is estimated that the num-

not got along so will in England as in

the United States. Tiere are only 86 lady

physicians in London and vicinity, but

there are 396 in active service in the

United Kingdom and in India and China,

In 1894 the Sultan of Turkey surprised

Europe by opening he doors of medicat

colleges to women. Four years later be

repented of this immovation, but permit-

ed foreign women to practice in his do-

minions. One Turkish lady slipped through

college while its doors were open and is

A year ago the hinhand of Mrs. Mary

Hirsch, a New York voman, met with an

injury that prevented him from attending

to his work and also nade him subject to

splieptic fits. Mrs. Hirsch is an expert

needlewoman, and has been able to keep

the family together, in spite of the fact

that her husband had taken to drink. The

other morning, after a hard night's drink-

ing, he arose from the breakfast table,

drew a revolver from his pocket and said:

"I am going to kill you all." There was

Insanity in his look, but Mrs. Hirsch re-

mained perfectly cool. "Where did you get

that pistol?" she asked plezeantly, as the

madman came toward her. He did not un-

swer, but leveled the weapon at her head,

The woman never flinched, but said in

even tones: "Now, Henry, if you do that

they will lock you up, and then you won't be able to get a drink at all." The

maniae had been preparing for resistance

for terrible cries, for flight-for anything

but this. It confused him and he mut-

sane department at Bellevue Hospital.

Mrs. Hirsch was terribly shaken by the

permitted to practice.

ber has doubled since 1889. Women have

yacht to win back the cup from Lipton.

is anything in common usage.

and W. J. Bryan 2000 miles away.

any comments.

wax interesting.

Christmas dinner.

brevet Brigadier-General.

yet bought his tickets.

ware.

mascot like a sharmock.

Better luck next time, Sir Thomas,

Of course it is something of a shocknot to say a jolt—to see Thomas Q. Sea-brooke in a comedy which contains but one song, and that introduced rather unceremoniously, but a man who can be come the life and soul of a comedy like Sydney Rosenfeld's "A Modern Crusoe" can hardly be denied the right to seceda from the constellation of comic operators if he chooses to. Mr. Seabrooks appeared in his new play at the Marquam last night to a very large audie composed mostly of people who though they were going to hear another "Rounders," They didn't, "A Modern Crusoe" is just a legitimate comedy, with all sorts of seriousness sandwiched in be-tween the funnyisms, but it is one which Seabrooke has made to suit him almost as well as his part in "The Isle of Cham-pagne," and his ability to be amusing without the aid of his wonderful knack of singing songs puts him in class one of American comedians, a tolerable high berth for a beginner in the legitimate The plot of "A Modern Crusoe" a plece of opera bouffe. It chiefly

cerns one Drexel Ward, a multi-million

aire whose household is so ordered that by pressing a button he can have instantly deposited at his feet anything he may desire, from a package of carpet tacks to a self-binding harvester. He doesn't happen to want either of these commodities, but the inference is plainly that he has things arranged so he could get them if he did. This Ward having more money than he can use in his manifold business interests, becomes the 'angel" of a scientific expedition around he world, on a steamer which is fitted with more luxuries than a vestibule limited, but which, in spite of all its magnificence, goes down on a reef, while Ward and his party, consisting of a fe male physician, a prince, a scientist and several other ornaments of society, take to a small boat and are cast ashore on a desert island, where telegraph offices are unknown, and push-buttons are not indigeinous to the soil. Together with the rescued party is a youth named Arnold, George Arnold, to be more explicit, a former secretary of Ward's, who was dis-missed because of a fondness for the millionaire's niece. This young man, who has never been able to make a living in a civilized country, becomes suddenly a master of woodcraft and a mighty slayer of Island sheep, and by dint of his su perior abilities of earning a livelihood by exalted to the post of ruler of the party while the prince is doomed to cho wood, and Ward to dig potatoes. Of the party gets back to the land of serv-ants and electricity, a naval vessel being the means of their deliverance. renews life with his beloved spouse and his no less beloved buttons, the prince slides easily into oblivion, Arnold marries

the nicce, and all is well.

Seabrooke, funny in the first act, is funnier in the second and funniest in the third. His imperious demands for servants on his arrival on the island by but a prelude to his excruciating behavior when he reappears in a suit of under-wear and paim leaves later on, and woefully bewalls the sad fate that has forced him to eat his bread in the sweat of his face. It is here that he interpolates a delightful little song. "When Shake-speare Comes to Town," which he sang-last night with so much of his old-time cleverness that he was obliged to supply all the encore stanzas in his repertoir He was, in fact, so nearly the who thing that drags were very noticeable during his absence from the stage, alduring his absence from the stage, though the support is capable. He ceived curtain calls after the second and third acts, and at the close of the second was compelled to respond with a graceful speech, composed of about a

Miss Isabelle Evesson, as Dr. Agatha Moore, is the star of the support, but is closely seconded by Miss Elizabeth Steward, who played Lydia, Ward's niece. Leighton Leigh, as Captain Fayril, does some excellent character work. L. P. Hicks as Savage, the administrator of the estate of the presumably deceased Ward, Lynn Pratt as George Arnold, and Mr. Arthur Magill as Professor Deddkin, all

are equal to their parts.

The mounting is elaborate, and the costuming very appropriate. In the second act the costumes of the women were act the costumes of the women were especially striking, Miss Evesson wearing a dress of Samoan bark given her by Mr. Robert Louis Stayenson. but this. It confused him and he mut-"A Modern Crusoe" will be repeated tered, "That's so," as he put away the

and at the matinee this after- weapon and left the house. Half an

HITCHCOCK A STAYER.

plied reservation that as the responsible

to mean an unqualified engagement on

the part of the President to retain him

until the end of his term, and, on his

part, he gives notice of his intention to stick to the President closer than a

brother until that time. He announce

not that he is willing to stay so long as his services are satisfactory to the Pres-ident, but that he is glad to stay and

wants to stay, thus putting his personal wishes so far in the foreground as to

make it embarrassing for the President,

if he should come, upon a fuller acquaint-ance with the state of business in the

Interior Department, to entertain other

views. Now it happens that this is the only department of the Government about

the administration of which there has

been any general complaint. It is unde niable that there is a great deal of dis

satisfaction with the management of af-

fairs in that department, with the end-less and wearisome delays which ob-

portant cases that should have been promptly decided years ago drag their

slow length through interminable rounds of red tape in the complicated maxes of this circumlocution office. Mr. Hitchcock

is an agreeable gentleman. His uprightness is beyond question. He is a capa-

ble business man. But the complaint is

that he lacks the force and decision of character necessary to the highest execu-

tive efficiency. He does not see his way

clear and fears to push ahead lest he gets stuck in some invisible hole. It was

recent complaints of this character, to-

gether with intimations that he might wish to tender his resignation and permit

the President to exercise his choice in

the matter of making a change, which furnished the occasion for Secretary Hitchcock's announcement of his deter-

mination to hold on to his office until the end of the President's term. Indel-

icate as such an announcement would be

in any case, it was rendered singularly so

by the circumstances under which it was

made. But if Secretary Hitchcock wants

to keep his-place it is safe to say that he can only do so by presenting a record of satisfactory and efficient work. He knows this if he knows Theodore Roosevelt. And thus there is some ground to

believe that the Secretary intends to turn

his department, and to put its sluggish

tape-tied wheels in motion under the impulse of the fresh energy and new am-

bition inspired by the oversight of an

Lost in the Shuffle.

Baltimore Herald.

Maclay, who was mainly responsible for the Schley court of inquiry, seems to be completely overlooked in the rapid ac-cumulation of other targets for criticism

in connection with the case,

over a new leaf in the administration

exacting chief.

struct the transaction of business.

St. Paul Pioneer Press A DARWINIAN TREORY. When President Roosevelt extended an invitation to the members of President Why the Drowning Man Always McKinley's Cabinet to stay with him in Throws Up His Hands, their respective places, so cordial and so Cincinnati Inquirer, carnest that all felt bound to comply

The usual idea that a drowning man is stretching out his hands for aid, or "catching at straws," is not altogether with his request, they nevertheless all understood that in the nature of the case satisfactory. A possible explanation has lately been suggested, and this supposes that the drowning man, losing all his that request on his part and its noceptance on theirs carried with it the im acquired habits, and even some of those otherited from more recent parents, in head of the Government he was at full liberty at any time to make any change his terror goes back to the instinctive in his Cabinet which he felt was required movements of his arboreal ancestors, and in the interests of the public service. The only member of the Cabinet, so far the movements of the drowning man those of the frightened ape, seeking safety as known, who does not place this interpretation upon the President's request is Secretary Hitchcock. He construes it

by clinging to the nearest true.

The movement is certainly instinctive, for it can only be eliminated by consider. able training and voluntary efforts, and yet it is fatal to the individual, for the specific gravity of the human body is so nearly that of water that the removal of the arms from the supporting fluid at once sinks the face beneath the surface In cases of so-called "cramps," the victim, often a highly trained swimmer, generally throws up the hands, but these cases are probably due to heart failure, and a simi-lar movement takes place on land when the subject receives a fatal heart wound and it is even a common expression of shock or astonishment. The ordinary movements of walking or running would keep a man's face above water, but these curious climbing movements of both hands and feet make floating impossible, and responsible for many deaths drowning.

Mrs. Belmont Sponsor for Submarine. New York Ledger. Christened by the fair hands of two

beautiful women, the Holland subma-rine torpedo boats, the Nicholson and the Porpoise, were launched this afternoon at the Crescent shippard, Elizabeth N. J. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Miss Jessie Maxwell Moore, daughter Charles A. Moore, president of the Mo tauk Club, Brooklyn, were the sponsors, and the ceremony took place under the sunny sky of a perfect Autumn day. The original date for the double launching

was last Thursday, when President Mc-Kinley had promised to be present, and It was postponed, owing to his death.

Mrs. Belmont was dressed in black and white, with a black picture hat, and carried a superb boquet of American Beau-ties. Miss Moore was gowned in pale pastel rose broadcloth, and her arms

were filled with pink roses.
On October 10 the torpedo boat Shark will be launched, and Miss Wainwright, daughter of Captain Wainwright, super-intendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, will be her sponsor. The Plunger will be launched later.

The Presidential Belt.

Springfield, Mass., Republican4 With the exception of Andrew Johnson, every President since 1836 has come from the short group of states which follow the southern shore of the Great Lakes from New York to Illinois, inclusive. These five states-New York, Pennsylvania, Onio Indiana and lilinois-run in a line side by side. New York has furnished Arthur, Cleveland and Roosevelt; Pennsylvania Buchanan; Ohio, Hayes, Garfield and Mc-Kinley; Indiana, Harrison, and Illinois, Lincoln and Grant. It may now be fairly called the Presidential belt, and it seems almost hopeless for any one who lives outside of it to become President of the United States.