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TODAY'S WEATHER - Probably showers; TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum te m temperature, 58; pre-

PORTLAND, PRIDAY, OCTOBER 18.

AID FOR "INDIVIDUAL INTERESTS." It is known that President Roosevelt looks with doubt and misgiving upon every plan for ship subsidy thus far presented. But it is difficult to see how there could be any direct subsidy, except on the Frye-Hanna-Payne plan. For the object or purpose is to take money from the public Treasury for the profit and enrichment of private individuals; and inasmuch as this is the essential nature of subsidy, the plan or scheme cannot be changed.

Speaker Henderson has spoken of this subsidy scheme in a way that gives much encouragement to those who object to the appropriation of millions of public money to individuals or to corporations already possessed of immense wealth. He intimates that every system of subsidy yet proposed would be open to the objection of "favor to purely individual interests," and says plainly: "It is a new problem to us to give financial aid to the ship interests, and I confess that I am not satisfied with any legislation thus far proposed to Congress,"

The Providence Journal learns that "the attitude of President Roosevelt towards the Hanna bill, which is being put into shape for another test in Congress, is worrying the friends of the measure." Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, is named as one of the influential Republicans who are opposed to giving such favors to men or corporations already plethoric with wealth. "Let Senator Hanna," adds the journal above quoted, "visit the yard of the Cramps or any other American shippard and see how busy it is. Let him ask Mr. Griscom, of the American line, why he has placed orders in foreign shipyards. Let him attempt to give a single reason why the Standard Oil tank steamers should receive aid from the United States Treasury. It will be a blot upon the record of the Republican party if these interests obtain the millions they do not need and have no right to ex-

A CASE OF MALICIOUS MISCHIEF. The Scattle Post-Intelligencer says:

The Portland newspapers profess to believe that it is merely a matter of pull that transport load on the Sound instead of at Portland. The experiences of the Gienturret and St. Donation in attempting to take cargoes from that place ent reason why it is no red advisable to risk transports in the Oregon creek. This is a sample of the misrepresenta

tions which the Astoria and Seattle knockers use in their efforts to deprive the Columbia River of business that rightfully belongs here. As the Scattle paper mentions specific cases, perhaps it would be well to have a thorough understanding of the experiences of the St. Donatien and the Gienturret. The St. Donatien, drawing 19 feet 8 inches, and the Samoens, drawing 22 feet 10 inches, went down the river together, the latter without striking any obstruction. The lighter-draft ship swung out of the channel and struck a log, which barely dented one of her plates causing a leak of three pints in eight hours. The fact that a ship drawing over three feet more water did not strike anything on the voyage proves beyond all doubt that the condition of the channel had nothing to do with the accident to the St. Donatien. It was a trivial matter at the worst, and was liable to happen in any port in the world, and the bark is now at sea on her way to Europe.

The Glenturret arrived at Portland from Shanghai September 20, four days later than a sister ship, the Glenlogan, arrived on Puget Sound. The steamer loaded the greater portion of her cargo at Portland, and the remainder was lightered down to her at Astoria at no expense whatever to the ship. The lay days of the vessel do not expire until October 19, but she was given good dispatch, and went to sea yesterday after-An Astoria paper, whose sole mission on this earth seems to be the printing of malicious lies about the condition of the Columbia River, in its editorial columns stated that the Gienturret's owners had lost \$6750 by the \$750 per day (Astoria schedule). As the matter of delay could not begin to represent a loss until the lay days of the vessel expired, this, of course, was a deliberate falsehood; but, admitting that it were so, and how does Portland compare with Puget Sound? The Glenfore the Glenturret arrived at Portland. and will not complete her cargo until the Glenturret. Taking the figures put

turret, which loaded at Portland. As a matter of fact, neither vessel lost

were chartered when they were on the other side of the world, and both made better time in reaching their destinations than the owners expected them to make. As a result, they reached Portland and Tacoma ahead of time, and the charterers exercised their rights and kept them until their lay days had expired. All of this the Astorian knew, or it should have known, before starting such a report on its mission of evil. Of course, it pains the Seattle paper to be obliged to print anything derogatory to the Columbia River, and both it and the Astoria paper will speedly make amends for the mischief they have attempted.

BEET-SUGAR ALARM. Prospect of free trade with Cuba, either under reciprocity or annexation, is sending alarm to the camps of beetgrowers and manufacturers everywhere. This fear is not mitigated by knowledge that the sugar trust's recent cut in prices is aimed at beet sugar, or at least at the independent concerns that refine beet sugar in opposition to the trust. It is believed in some quarters, or strenuously asserted, at any rate, that the Havemeyer trust is active in advocacy of free raw sugar. If this is the fact, the outlook for lower prices for raw sugar is certainly well defined, however true it may be that both the Havemeyer and the Spreckels refining interests are heavily involved in the production of beet

What sympathy the protest of beetsugar interests can count on from the country at large and from Congress is problematical. They have to contend with several stubborn obstacles. One is the theoretical belief that tariffs should be guided now by revenue rather than protective considerations. Another is the practical welcome that the masses will bestow upon cheap sugar from any Economists recognize also in cheap sugar a powerful stimulus to canning and preserving processes. It is certain that prophecies of beet-sugar decline under the unfavorable Wilson bill were discredited by steady advance of the industry, as under both the Mc Kinley and Dingley tariffs. And finally, if worst comes to worst, there will always be those to maintain that if beet sugar doesn't pay, let us have cheap sugar at whatever inconvenience to the farmer, who should logically turn his attention to something at which he can make more money.

The real problem, of course, lies in

the cost of production. Mr. Havemeyer says that beet sugar in the raw can be produced in the United States at 2 cents a pound; and he has had experience. But at Oregon factories it is alleged there is no money in the business at anything less than \$3 40 to \$3 50. The fact appears to be that in any event sugar production is certain to depress prices still further, unless very high protection, both on the raw and the refined products, is adhered to. Cuba, for example, has a crop good for 600,-000 tons, compared with 300,000 tons last year, Her potential output is, of course, much greater than this. Meanwhile our home production of various sorts is manufacturing increased competition by its own advances. We shall consume in the current calendar year not far from 2,500,000 tons, and of this we. shall not need to import, outside of Cuba, Porto Rico and our strictly domestic supplies, more than 1,000,000 tons. That is, we can count on some 700,000 tons of cane sugar from various sources in addition to the Cuban supply, and 200,000 tons from beets, maple and the refined product of imported molasses. There is little doubt that tariff concessions will be made to both Cuba and the Philippines, to say nothing of reciprocity with France and Germany, that will tend powerfully in the direction of lower prices.

American enterprise and ingenuity in other fields, we like to think that in sugar, as in everything else, the United States can defy the world. What we can do in iron and steel, locomotives. bicycles and sewing machines, why may we not do with sugar? Cheaper labor, to be sure, is had by our competitors, but the American farmer sells wheat at a profit in Liverpool, in competition with ryots of India and peons of South America and starving peasants of Russia. He does this through improved processes and perfected means of transportation-in short, with brains. Shall we be able to match management and machinery successfully against cheap labor and warmer skies, or shall we have to admit that we can buy sugar cheaper than we can make it?

When we consider the triumphs of

A DIFFICULT TASK.

The military situation in South Africa is not understood by those who pretend to be astonished at the prolonged resistance of the Boers. To guard Johannesburg and the mines, some 50,000 British troops are perma nently encamped on the Rand. A very large proportion of the remaining 150. 000 men are in blockhouses along the railway lines and in inclosed camps at the principal towns, or watching the drifts on the Vaal and Orange Rivers. This leaves but a small mobile force to restrain insurrection in the Cape Colony and dispose of the commandos operating over a territory nearly as

large as France and Germany. The Boers are scattered all over this erritory, from the Cape to Limpopo River, General Botha is on the Zululand frontier, in the extreme southeastern corner of the Transvaal. General Dewet is in the northeastern corner of the Orange Free State. The British are fortifying Mossel Bay, midway between Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, Boths and Delarey are 300 miles apart, while the distance from Mossel Bay to the recent battle-field of Moedwill is 600

When we remember that it is over 1000 miles by rail from Cape Town to Johannesburg; that it is over 700 miles from Port Elizabeth to the same point; that it is over 500 miles from Durban to delay to the vessel, basing her time at | Johannesburg; that it is nearly 340 miles from Komatipoort to Johannesburg; that it is 370 miles from De Aar Junction to Mafeking, it will be easy to understand that to guard such long lines of communication does not leave Lord Kitchener more than a small mobile force with which to chase the Boers, logan arrived at Tacoma four days be- who have some 12,000 men entirely footloose. All the British supplies of food, not only for their army, but for the Saturday night. She has thus suffered | concentrated camps of the Boer popu at least seven days' greater delay than lation, have to be brought by rall from the coast, for the whole country has out by the Astoria Knocker and re- been swept clean by war. The farms printed by the Post-Intelligencer, this produce nothing; the herds of cattle difference of seven days represents a and sheep have long ago been consumed loss (Astoria schedule) to the owners of | by both armies. The task of Kitchener \$5250 more than was lost by the Glen- is one of enormous and exceptional difficulty. An Austrian officer, Count Sternberg, who served with the Boers recently published book says that no Continental army would have done better than the English against the Boers.

SUBURBAN CAR LINES.

A good deal of the hue and cry against the proposed street railroad from the business center to Forest Grove by way of Northrup and Lovejoy streets is based on inadequate grounds. Objection is made that the promoters of the enterprise do not expect to invest their own money, but to secure capital after they acquire franchises and rights of way. But this is a common procedure, not only in street-car undertakings, but in every field of modern industry. The promoters of great enterprises, such as railroads and water works, are rarely the owners. Men of wealth do not go about the country hunting up chances for investment. Division of labor has occupied the financial world as well as others, and capital has grown used to sitting down and waiting for the promoter to come along and show his wares. If they promise well, they are accepted; if not, they are declined, and that ends it. And on the other hand the active, bustling fellows who discover these opportunities rarely have the gift of making much money or of saving it after they get it. They make the desert blossom as the rose, but they do it with other men's money, and soon spend their own commissions. The real thing in teopardy in this

natter is not so much the comfort of dwellers on certain streets, for streetcars must run somewhere. Every man wants car lines in his neighborhood, but on the next street. He views a franchise in front of his own house as a public calamity, but he need not expect the community as a whole to share in his trepidation. If he loses his protest he will some time grow resigned to his fate, and it is reassuring to remember that settlement follows these lines of traffic, whether for convenience or be cause the streets are improved. The thick rows of houses on Twenty-third and on Thurman streets are illustrations in point.

But the thing really in jeopardy is the highway from Twenty-fifth and Lovejoy on to the westward. From this point the road, if it is to reach the region its promoters profess to have in mind, must either traverse the Cornell road, which is maintained by the county, though in the city limits for mile or thereabouts, or else find its own way westward through private property. The latter course should be forced upon the road, whoever its builders are and wherever it runs in the city proper. It is a betrayal of the public trust to give franchises to street railways over narrow county roads, that have been built and are maintained at heavy expense to the taxpayers. If the proposed company wants to reach Forest Grove, let it find its wn way from Twenty-fifth and Love-

joy through the hills. The ideal way to arrange these matters is to have the car lines along the country roads, but have the roads widened at the company's expense so as amply to accommodate all travel. An excellent way is to have the car tracks near the edge of the road, going out on one track and with the return track on the other side of the road, with shade trees outside the car tracks, and under and outside them again footwalks and bicycle paths. Thoroughfares of this sort beautify the country and promote Car lines, whether steam settlement. or electric, should be encouraged to multiply. They are potent factors in community advancement. But they should never be allowed to contravene the rights and privileges of the public.

AMEER AND BRITAIN.

Whether the present Ameer of Afmistan is friendly to the English Government or not is a matter of vast consequence to the future of India. The late Ameer was very hostile to Lord Lansdowne, the present British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, when Lord Lansdowne was Viceroy of India, and war was only averted by the direct personal appeal of the Ameer to Lord Salisbury. The late Ameer was disposed to resist pressure from both Russia and England for the prolongation of railway lines into his territory as fatal to the independence of his country. He recommended to his sons and successors not to allow the construction of foreign railways in Afghanistan, and not to undertake them until the reorganization of the army had been completed. In line with this policy was his refusal to allow a railway to be carried to Kandahar. Russia has already extended her Trans-Caspian Railway to Kushk, which is only eighty miles from Herat, the strategic keypoint of Afghanistan, to which point Russia could bring an army corps in thirty days. England could not bring up an equal force in that time.

The late Ameer never loved the English Government. His father, the oldest son of the famous Dost Mohammed. whom England dethroned in 1838, was not recognized as Ameer by the British. England recognized Shere All, the younger son of Dost Mohammed, named by him for his successor as Ameer. When Shere All died he was succeeded by Yakoob Khan, who was dethroned by the British Government for his complicity in the murder of the British envoy, Sir Louis Cavignari, in Septem ber, 1879. Yakoob Khan is still living in British territory, and his brother, Ayoob Khan, who defeated the British at Maiwand in August, 1880, with great slaughter, is a state prisoner in Persia. In event of an uprising against the new Ameer at Cabul, it is not unlikely that Ayoob Khan might be placed on the throne to replace the present Ameer if he should prove unfriendly, just as Yakoob Khan was replaced by the late Ameer.

THE ARMY CANTEEN.

A correspondent writing from Forest Grove inquires: "Why did the Government establish the Army canteen? Why was it established? Do the officers of the Army regard the canteen as benefit cial or the reverse?" The Army canteen, or post exchange, was first established by Colonel Morrow, United States Army, at Vancouver Barracks, in 1883, to supplant the abomination of the oldtime sutler system then in vogue, and in 1884 Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas M. Anderson, United States Army (now General Anderson of the retired list) established a canteen at Fort David A. Russell. At Vancouver Barracks the number of men in the guardhouse after payday was reduced through the canteen at once from sixty to ten a day, and this improvement continued. Gen eral Anderson says that a like improve ment in the sobriety of the garrison followed the establishment of the canteen at Fort David A. Russell The anything by the delay. Both ships and was captured at Paardeburg, in a canteen was the emisted man's club, justice.

his store for such articles as his ration may not supply, his restaurant, which took the place of the old sutler's store. Beer and light wine in limited quantitles were the only form of stimulants sold in the canteen. No soldier was

permitted to serve the beer or wine. Secretary Root, in his report, supported by the judgment of nine-tenths of the officers of the Army, including Generals Schofield, Miles, Merriam, Wade, Anderson and G. M. Randall, urged the retention of the canteen, say ng in substance that prohibition is as mpossible within the Army as without it, unless you absolutely refuse the soldier all liberty to go outside the post the consequence of which would be refusal to enlist or speedy desertion after enlistment. Lieutenant-General Schofield, of the retired list of the Army, defended the canteen on the ground that the United States soldier has a right to demand that he shall not be remanded to those days when the English Puritan military, discipline forced upon the soldier "social and religious rules which were inconsisten with civil and religious liberty." The American soldier is a self-respecting citizen, who knows his rights and realizes that among those rights should be a social and religious liberty such as are enjoyed by his fellow-citizens without the Army. The enlisted men are entitled to the privileges of social life and recreation not inconsistent with military duty.

The soldier does not lose his social right to such recreation as he enjoyed before his enlistment any more than does the commissioned officer, who is allowed his club for recreation and social amusement. General G. M. Randall, United States Army, commanding the military district of Alaska, replied to the question of the Secretary of War, What in your opinion would be the effect of an absolute prohibition of the sale of beer in the Army and the abolishment of the canteen?" as follows: 'All kinds of places would be estabished near the post, where low people would congregate and the vilest liquors be sold." Over 800 officers of the Army supported this opinion of General Ran dall. The only officer of rank who supported the prohibitionist theory of Army government was Colonel Daggett, of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, now General Daggett, of the re-

tired list. Congress inconsiderately abolished the canteen in face of the protest of the Army officers and the Secretary of War, and the results predicted by General Randall, United States Army, have followed in shape of low dives outside the garrison at every Army post, from Fort Ethan Allen, in prohibition Vermont, to the Philippines. By the abolition of the canteen the enlisted men who use alcohol in any form have been forced to obtain their diversion in the low saloons of the vicinity, where there is nothing to encourage temperance, where the saloon is not seldom also brothel, where there is no atmosphere or opportunity for military supervision or restraint.

Reports of the state of King Edward's physical condition continue to cause much concern in London. This is but natural under the circumstances, since the King is not a young man and the children of Queen Victoria do not possess a degree or quality of vitality that promises long life to any one of them. Of the nine born to the royal cousinsthe parents of King Edward-three died before their mother and the fourth followed her to the grave within a few months. The present King is the oldest of the family; a heavy, gouty, irritable man of 60, with decided indications of cancerous condition of the throat. Greatly endeared as he is to the English people by a long life in close touch with them as Prince of Wales, they aturally regard with much concern the prospect that his reign will be a short one. The civilized world outside of Britain would greatly regret his early demise, since he has placed a steady hand upon the helm of empire and his rulership is full of promise. It is not likely, however, that he is in immediate danger, and not improbable that he may live many years.

While it might be wished that Admiral Schley's encouragement to his men during the battle of Santiago had been couched in language equally expressive but more dignified and reverent than that reported, the forcefulness of his cheer cannot, in the light of events, be doubted. To the patriotic public, who regard as heroes the men behind the guns, as well as the officers on the decks and bridges and in the conning towers on that occasion, the appellation of "bullies" seems a misnomer. As to the rest, what the Americans gave the Spaniards on that his toric occasion corresponds well with the Miltonic conception of "hell," and upon that score the Admiral's exhortation to his men, as reported by his officers, may be regarded as strongly expressive and commendatory of what they were doing. Since Schley's plety is not on trial, and the court is composed of Admirals, the main issue in his case is not likely to suffer by his officers' too faithful repetition of his language in the heat of conflict.

To the Auditorium Hotel, with its 'Annex," at Chicago, already among the biggest of the world's hostelries, a further addition or extension is to be made at a cost of \$1,000,000, or more. One of the features of this new extension will be an atrium, corresponding to the inner courts of the ancient Roman palaces at Pompell. The atrium and lounging-room adjoining are to be finished with white marble, the atrium to be separated from the main room by marble columns. A pool of water will be fed from bronze figures at the sides and end. Statuary and potted plants will line the walls. The pool is to be used primarily as a home for goldfish, but it will be made large enough for water polo tournaments and other aquatic sports.

The lone highwayman of Clackamas street continues to score almost nightly, though his gains are not large. Resi dents of that section of the city and pedestrians who have occasion to use that thoroughfare and other streets adfacent thereto seem to have taken counsel of prudence, and, instead of carrying weapons, leave their purses and watches at home, thus reducing the spoils of the persistent night prowler who, unmolested, haunts that locality and diligently plies his vocation,

We have too little enforcement of responsibility upon street-car men and managers. Chester Anderson was killed by the process of overloading. Yet nobody will be called to account. This license is neither self-government nor

THE DRAMA OF SANTIAGO.

(As told by signals.) DRAMATIS PERSONAE. The "New York," directed by the COM-MANER-IN-CHIEF.

The "Brooklyn," directed by the Caitiff.
The "Oregon," directed by a goodly Clark
The "Iowa," "Texas," etc. the Spanisi
Fleet, Sailors and other supernumeraries. ACT 1. Scene: Outside the harbor of Santiago,

United States fleet watching for the Span ish ships. Brooklyn in command. Nev York out of sight.

Brooklyn to Fleet-The enemy is escap-

(One minute elapses.) 9:36 A. M. Brooklyn to Fleet-Clear for action! (Nine minutes elapse.) 9:45 A. M.

Brooklyn to Fleet-Close up. (Fire, smoke, shot and shell.) Caltiff (on board of Brooklyn)-Give them -l. bullies!

Caltiff (on board of Brooklyn, gazing at the dead sailor killed within 15 feet of him)-Don't throw the poor fellow coard; cover him up. (Smoke and curtain.)

ACT 2

Scene: As before, Spanish vessels or

fire and sinking. Spanish sallors, marines and other debris strewed along the shore. 11:35 A. M. Still after breakfast

(Brooklyn and Oregon keep on doing.) 1:25 P. M.

Brooklyn to Oregon-Enemy has surren-(One minute clapses.)

Brooklyn to Oregon-Cease firing, but keep your guns loaded and trained on the (Four minutes elapse.)

Brooklyn to Oregon-Congratulations on the grand victory. Thanks for splendid

1:35 P. M. Oregon to Brooklyn-Thank you more than words can express. Grand Chorus-So say we all of us (by the public, unofficially). (Curtain.)

ACT 8. Scene: Same. New York, with Commander-in-Chief, appears in the far dis-tance. Is recognized by the Brooklyn, with Caltiff on the conning tower. Tim of appearance, 1:45 P. M. 4 hours and 10 minutes after first rise of curtain. Brooklyn to New York-We have gained

great victory. Details will be commu New York to Brooklyn-Report you

Brooklyn to New York-Killed, one. (Silence on New York for 10 minutes.) Then (1:55 P. M.) Brooklyn tries again: Brooklyn to New York-This is a great

day for our country.
(Thirty-five minutes elapse; period of consideration on New York upon the

2:30 P. M. New York answers: New York to Brooklyn—Ascertain as far as possible position and strength of the enemy's forces and report without delay. (Caitiff sweeps the horizon with his glasses; Spanish fleet invisible under waves; shore covered with wreckage drowned bodies, etc.; misses the chance of his life by not signaling to the Com-mander-in-Chief, "I do not know their present address.")

(Silence at both ends.)

(Curtain.) ACT 4.

4:20 P. M. Brooklyn to Oregon-Follow flag (Comahead, old boy; they say there are some

from an article by Mrs. Eddy condemning more ships to the east). Brooklyn to Oregon-Close up (Let's hurry up and find them). Same moment,

New York to Brooklyn-Good-bye; will remain in charge of prize (You do the fighting, if any). (Exit all, to reappear in the roaring "The Schley Inquiry.")
D. SOLIS COHEN.

THE TRUST PROBLEM. A Leading Republican Paper Says Something Must Be Done.

Chicago Tribune, The Tribune prints this morning the views of the editors of a number of papers, mostly published in the Central Western States, concerning the proper methods of dealing with the trust ques tion, with special reference to what President Roosevelt had to say on that subject in his Minneapolis speech. These views are of peculiar interest, because they undoubtedly express the sentiments

them. The opinions entertained by these editors natural differ somewhat in details, but they are all marked by a tone of moderation and conservatism. The serious nature of the trust problem is recognized and the necessity for taking it in hand is conceded. But there is a gratifying ab-sence of passion. There is no pressure for desperate remedies. It is evident that the subject has been studied pretty thoroughly during the last few years, and is taken up now in a more sober and de-liberate manner than it was a few years ago, when every aggregation of capital, in whatever form and for whatever pur pose, was so furiously denounced.

Many of the Republican editors favor the adoption of an amendment to the Con-stitution giving to Congress full power over the trusts. Others do not seem to think such an amendment is necessary, and are inclined to believe that Congress now has power to enact legislation adequate to curb monopolies. The efficacy of state legislation is doubted by many Nearly all are united in the belief that President Roosevelt "sounded a keynote" in his Minneapolis speech.

These representative men are not enemies of capital, nor are they enemies of corporations simply because they are great corporations. They have come to understand that they are a necessary part of the new order of things. The men are perfectly willing that corpora-tions should have a fair profit on capital actually invested, but they are opposed excessive dividends on an inflated capitalization. They are opposed also to the frauds on investors of which the promoters of so many trusts have been guilty They desire for the public the protection which publicity and supervision of indus-It is evident that the people are going

to insist on Congress taking up this trus question and settling it, but they will re quire that the subject be attended to calmly and judiciously, with that caution and conservatism which the consideration of so great a problem demands.

Springfield Union.
"If, perchance, some of our tariffs are n longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?" said Mr. McKinley. When American steel billets, for example, can be bought in London several dollars a ton less than they can be bought in the home market, it is time that the tariff on steel should suffer some changes. Anything which discriminates against the American manufacturer and consumer cannot be regarded as a protection to our best interests.

The Country Behind Him. Providence Journal.

In case President Roosevelt should find himself in conflict with the Senate over any candidate of his who is shown to be the best man for the place, the country will hope to see his views prevail, and will extend to him all the support in its power. The public looks to Mr. to oppose bossism whenever he properly can, and will applaud him whenever resents political dictation.

GOOD FOR BABCOCK.

Chicago Evening Post.

There have been intimations in the press
that Congressman Babcock has receded from the position he took last Winter or the question of tariff revision, and that he will not even reintroduce his bill for the repeal of the achedule imposing duties on steel products. He has completely disposed of these rumors by a statement in an interview published in a local news-paper. He has not been swerved or dis-suaded from his purpose, and he will con-

tain quarters.

Mr. Babcock is not contemplating a general assault on the Dingley act. He be-lieves in the principle of protection, but he is resolutely opposed to abuse and oppres-sion in the name of that principle. "Pro-tection," he says, "means the fostering of industries in their infancy. But protes tion does not mean the support of monopolies, whether of an individual or a cor poration. I want to see the Republican party abreast of the times, dealing with present conditions, not grown mossback

tinue his campaign of tariff reform re-

gardless of the antagonism excited in cer-

like the Democracy."
What is Mr. Babcock's test? Simply this-when an article is produced in this country at the lowest cost and is exported to every part of the world, the duty or such an article produced no revenue and affords no protection. In steel the United States has beaten Europe, and the whole world knows it. Neither steel rails, plate nor billets are imported into the United States. We are supplying them to for-eigners instead. The duties, therefore, have no further legitimate purpose. They simply create opportunities for monopo-listic control of the market, and this when carried to a certain point, invites

foreign competition, Other industries may have reached the same degree of independence, but Mr Babcock makes no sweeping generaliza-tions. He does not object to the sugar schedule, for example, for it is a revenue producer and incidentally protects our own sugar industry. He had not failed to consider the effect of the repeal of the steel schedule on the independent and rival manufacturers, but upon this point even authoritative economists disnaree, Some hold the protection which the great steel corporation can dispense with is still necessary to its competitors. This aspect of the matter requires careful study and consideration, and it is gratifying to know that Mr. Babcock will compel such study.

NO SYMPATHY FOR HIM. Attitude of Christian Scientists Re-

garding Assassin Crolgosz. PORTLAND, Oct. 16 .- (To the Editor.) In your issue of Tuesday morning there appears a press dispatch from Auburn, N. Y., regarding Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley, in which it is inidentally stated that since his impris nment he has received several thousand letters and many packages containing have been sent by Christian Scientists for the purpose of "consoling him in his last

While Christian Science, in commo with all Christian teaching, contains consolution for any repentant consciousnes touched with the desire for reformation it fosters no such sentimental sympathy as is expressed by the above action

As Christian Science teaches man the law of unswerving divine justice and the inevitable suffering which must follow wrong-doing, in the case in point, Christian Scientists, under existing conditions, universally commend the verdict of the court, which demands penalty under the laws of our land.

The attitude of Christian Scientists as to the occurrence referred to is well expressed by the following brief quotation

The sickly charity that supplies criminals with bouquets has been dealt with summarily by the good judgment of the people in the old Bay State." Respectfully, DAVID B. OGDEN.

ADVANTAGES OF MARTYRDOM.

More Apparent, Perhaps, to This Correspondent Than to Miss Stone. PORTLAND, Oct. 16.—(To the Editor.)-The rescue of Miss Stone from the hand of her captors would, no doubt, save her from being put to death, and it would also prevent her name from shining forth upon the pages of history as a martyr, name shines forth with greater laster than does the name of a martyr? names of Lincoln. Garfield and McKinley never would have occupied so prominent a place in the hearts of the people, and in history, had it not been for the assas-sin's bullet. I do not mean by this that it is right to kill, or that the assassin should go unpunished; far from it. It is natural, and perfectly right, that should put forth every effort possible to save the life of one who is in such a pre dicament as is Miss Stone, but she says she is at peace with God, and there can be no doubt but that she possesses those high faculties which will elevate her to God, and to a future life, and to the unknown blessings of an invisible world: therefore, the picture is not so dark as it might be. We can only wait with patien the outcome,

Not Scared.

Louisville Courier-Journal. Congressman Babcock, of Wisconsin, has not been frightened by the thick-and-thin protectionists of his party into abandoning his movement for tariff revision. "When any article," said he only this week, "can be manufactured in the United States cheaper than anywhere else, and is an article of export, the duty produces no revenue and affords no protection, but simply enables those who se-cure control to make such prices as they see fit in the domestic market up to point where it can be imported." Babcock insists that he is still a protectionist, and that he believed in the Dingley bill when it was enacted, but he contends that true protection is the fos-tering of industries in their infancy, and not the support of monopolies.

Shudder or Jart New York World.

Representative Payne, of Wisconsin, says: "It gives me a shudder to think of undertaking to revise the tariff." But isn't his party in danger of a severe jar if it shall fall to revise duties which p tect trusts in selling their cheaper in foreign markets than at home?

At the Table. Chicago Record-Herald. The years have sped since first I led You to the table, dear, And you sat over there all And I sat smiling here.

A year or two flew past and you No longer sat alone; A little one was in your arms, Your darling and my own.

And then another year or so,

And willie sat near me, you know, While Trottle claimed your care. The years have sped since first I led You to the table, dear, And you've looked queenly at the foot

Today as I look down at you, On either side I see A row of hungry little ones

We've added leaves, one after one, And you are far away— Aye, thrice as far, my dear, as on That happy, happy day,

But though we sit so far apart— You there and I up here— Two rows of hearts from my fond heart Stretch down to you, my dear,

Thank God for every extra leaf The table holds today, And may we never know the grief Of putting one away.

NOTE AND COMMENT

M. Santos-Dumont seems to be in need of more dirigible enthusiasm.

The signals from the Brooklyn, as reported to the court of inquiry, refuse to spell caitiff.

The trial of Caleb Powers is bringing the war correspondents scurrying out of

South America, Aguinaldo says he is suffering for the

Filipino cause. He is more likely troubled with Filipino effect. General Boths is said to be on the run

again. The reports do not state how much of a lead the enemy has on him Cecil Rhodes speaks warm praises of President Roosevelt. Cecil is something

Booker T. Washington dined with the President Wednesday night, and proba-

of a follower of the strenuous life him-

bly shed much light on several dark problems. The Secretary of the Navy asks for \$100,000,000 He must be looking forward

to quite a long sersion of the court of A fould in the British Army has been settled with bayonets and ball carridges,

Here is a suggestion for Generals Coroln and Miles. Secretary Cage says he can find 20 posttions for 29 men who are worth 125,000 a a year. What a mail he will get for the

next few weeks!

The cannibals who have captured a party of Spanish marines will not eat them, or course, until they can find the tomatoes and tobasco sauce necessary to

every Spanish dish. If the robbers who broke into that powder-house at Milwaukie had only blown in the door with dynamite, a posse of Deputy Coroners might have see remunerative employment collecting them,

Young Richard Brinsley Sherbian, who has just been killed while lighting the Boers in South Africa, was not a stranger In America, having visited here within a year or two. Besides being a great-greatgrandson of the celebrated Richard Brinsley Sheridan, he was a grandson of the American statesman and historian, J. Lothrop Motley, one of whose daughters married Algernon Brinsley Sheridan, of Frampton Court, Dorsetshire, while the other became the wife of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader. Young Sheridan was only 26 years of age, and his death in action has placed many English families in mourning.

Not long ago Dr. Ingram, the new bishop of London, visited the East End Hospital in the baunts familiar to him when he was bishop of Stepney. In one of the beds was an old woman to whom the bishop spoke and who recognized him, She told his lordship how glad she was to see him again and recalled how he had danced with her at some entertainment which, as a junior clergyman in an East End parish, he had got up to break the monotony of his poor people's lives, "I suppose," continued the old lady, "ye'll no' dance any more wi' us, but, all the same. I'm glad to know that ye're gettin'

Lord Rosebery made an amusing little speech to the children of Winchester the other day on the occasion of the dedication of the statue of King Alfred. Thousands of children had been provided with packages of cakes. While they were nunching away, Lord Rosebery "Children, I believe that the design of this little feast is that you should all have a lively memory of the unveiling of King Alfred's statue. Now, a hundred venus ago, when non Winchester wanted anything to be remembered by future generations, they had a much more disagreeable plan. took all the children around to the pince they wanted to be remembered and whipped them soundly, so that they should remember. (Laughter.) I think that you will agree with me that we have improved matters a great deal since then, and that the Mayor's method of keeping King Alfred's statue in your memory is a much better one than that. The Mayor told you to follow King Alfred's example. You can do it at once without the delay of a minute. You remember the story of King Alfred being scoided for neglecting the cakes? (Cries of "Yes.") No, I am wrong; you must not follow his example; you must pass it by. You must not neglect the cakes, but fall to as soon as possible." (Much laughter.)

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Mother (drilling Teddy for his first party)-And now, darling, what is a greedy boy Teddy-A boy who wants everything I want-

An Extravagant Affair.—Molly," he said, "if I should die first I want you to see that I'm cremated." "Mercy on us, John: Coal may be \$6 a ton then!"—Atlanta Constitution. The Hero.-"Who is the hero of this piece?" asked the man who was coming out of the theater. And the manager thoughtfully re-plied. "The man who is putting up the

money,"-Washington Star.
In the Back Counties,-Miss Olive (of St. Louis)—We get absolutely pure milk in St. Louis. Miss Wabash (of Chtcago)—Yes; that's one advantage of living in a coursy village. Each family can keep a cow of its own.— Chicago News.

Little 4-year-old Mabel, coming into the room one day and finding the baby with one end of a door-key in his mouth, exclaimed. "Baby, take that key right out of your mouth, or the first thing you know you will have the localaw."—Glasgow Evening Times.

The Question.—'You can depend on that man's keeping his promises," said the close political adviser. "Yes," answered the practical politician. "but which promises is be guing to keep, these he makes to me or those he makes to the voters?"—Washington Star. No Experience.-Manager-Yes, there are a few vucancies in my company. Have you been on the singe long? Lady—About 10 years. "Ah! then you have had a good deal of experience." "N-no, I can't say that I have."
"But you acted?" "No; there was never anything for me to do." "Ah, I see. You have been in the company of a great actrees who wrote the plays herself."—New York Weekly.

Chicago Record-Hermid.
Oh Mistress Maple in the lane,
Thy robe is fair to see
With all its splendid crimson folds Arranged so lavishly:

Behind thee falls a gorgeous train That lengthens day by day. And with kind hands October holds The wanton blasts away. The mighty oak stands over there, In faded garments clad, As one who thinks of splendors he In former days has had; Behold, the monarch's top is bare,

No fluttering leaves remain, He's taken off his hat to thee, The sumar is thy page, and bown And from far across the scene. Thy royal splendors gleam; To thee that art supreme

he diadem upon thy brows. Lights up the woodland ways, And thou are Nature's reigning Queen Through all the Autumn days.