The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon,

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. o Weekly per year.......

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TODAY'S WEATHER - Cloudy to partly YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tornperature, 45; minimum temperature, 40; pre-cipitation, 0.37 inch.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, DEC. 10, 1901.

GERMANY KNOWS HER BUSINESS.

The greatest of prophets once came out of despised Nazareth, and light on tariff problems may cometimes be emittion newspapers. Two such concerns, working independently, have turned out gether to produce a most excellent spark. The San Francisco Chronicle, high protection, thus discourses on Germany's effort to save itself by higher

tisemany is not, like the United Stares, a self-sufficing nation. She requires raw materials, which she cannot possibly gradues. She apparently is unable to produce the food perald not starve her people in an attempt to achieve the impo

be lost on the protectionists of Germany; and more's the pity, for it is sound. But Germany is still reveling it by the gigantic brain of Bismarck. We all know how that tremendons statesman established high protection in Germany for all time, and thus insured its permanent industrial happiness and prosperity. Let the San Francisco Call, also high protection, depict has achieved:

Bankers are left loaded with stocks that are shrinking to nothing. Brokers find themselves with no money to support the state and cir-cumstance of their estates. Manufactories are closing down, shipping is idle, and in Berlin alone nearly 50,000 laborers have no work, and Bankers are left loaded with stocks that are the barsh Winter is piercing their rags.

But Germany knows her business too tection enemies in this country, advising her to lower her tariffs and depicting her present state in strenuous editorials. Are her factories suffering for lack of raw materials? Then she will raise the duty on them still higher. Do the people cry for food? Then Ameriflour and meat shall be kept out entirely. The hair of the dog is good for the bite.

ALMOST A REBEL.

A correspondent inquires whether ft tributed a man or a dollar toward the War of 1812." In one sense Massachueetts did not contribute any men to the War of 1812; she did not through her Governor honor the call of President Madison for troops. The facts appear to be as follows: In April, 1812, the Governors of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island refused to obey President Madison's call for militia, and similar action was taken by Governor Martin Chittenden, of Vermont in 1814, and they were sustained by their Legislatures and courts. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts decided that the President of the United States had no power to overrule the Governor of the state. Nevertheless, Massachusetts and Ver-

mont contributed a good many men to the War of 1812 in shape of volunteers There was a very large number of Vermont volunteers present at the battle of Plattsburg, in 1814, despite the hostile action of the Governor and the State Legislature, and it is to be presumed that the "war" party in New England, although greatly in the minority, must have been represented in our armies on the frontier. Colonel. Miller, who stormed the British battery on the hill at Lundy's Lane was a Massachusetts man, and so was General Dearborn, who commanded the Federal Army at the outbreak of the war. Indirectly the State of Massachusetts and all the New England States contributed men to the War of 1812 by putting their own coast in a state of defense, so far as possible. The United States frigate Chesapeake was fitted out | that from the richest and most powerfrom Boston Harbor, and when the body of the gallant Captain Lawrence was brought to Boston for burial Judge Story delivered the funeral oration. The leading Federalists were absent from

Federal war inxes were, of course, en forced throughout New England, and so long as New England contributed to revenue of the Government and abstained from acts of rebellion, Mas-Eachusetts could not avoid contributing to the War of 1812, She carried her policy of obstructiveness as far as possible within the law, and her action at the famous Hartford convention of 1814 indicated a clear purpose to rebel and secode, had the war continued rench longer. But the deliberations of news of Jackson's great victory of New Orleans, and closely followed the news of the negotiation of a treaty of peace with Great Britain by our commission-

Madison's War of 1812; believed that it had no justification; believed that it was a wanton war got up by the Jeffersonians to embarrass Great Britain in her last great conflict with France. New England was ready to attack the British whenever the British attacked its coast, but had no sympathy with the war, and, had it continued, would doubtless have attempted to secede. The mood of New York was scarcely more cordial than that of New England, for Governor Tompkins had to pledge his private credit in order to equip troops, for the Legislature was hostile to the Administration. There is no doubt that the attitude of New England and New York compelled Madison to make a rather inglorious peace, but he was between the devil and the deep sea, for it is not likely that New England would have refrained much longer from

secession and open acts of rebellion, The strength of the anti-war feeling may be measured by the fact that so able and patriotic a man as Daniel Webster was a consplenous leader of the anti-war party. Had New England seceded in 1814, she would probably have succeeded in breaking up the Union, for New York was in full sympathy with her, and the South and West were not strong enough in those days to compel submission to the Federal flag. New England would naturally have joined New Brunswick and the maritime provinces of Canada. Indeed, Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, said during the Civil War that if the South ever beat the Government in the final battle, New England would at once join the maritime provinces of

WHERE IMPERIALISM BEGINS.

"The American Empire," originating with Chief Justice Marshall, is an expression that will be available for gencra! use, so soon as the "anti-imperialist" misconception of it has faded from the popular mind. No better word exists to define a vast territory under one central government. Empire has been enjoyed by republics, such as Rome, Venice, Holland and France, by democracies like Athens, as well as by oilgarchies, monarchies and hierarchies; Our American difficulties with the word came from the effort of the antis to force upon the country the assumpted from the darkness of high protec- tion that the extension of American empire, sway, dominion, rule, control, sovereignty, is synonymous with the flint and steel which may be struck to- substitution of a monarchical form of government and an Emperor.

The nature of a government is not a puestion of geography, race, latitude or longitude. Spaniards in New Mexico and Arizona, French in Louisiana and Florida, Esquimaux in Alaska, negroes in the South, Chinese on the Pacific Coast, Indians everywhere, have altered see any to support her population. She is not strong enough to override and subdue her competitors in neutral markets. She is apparently approaching her limit. When that is reached it will be foily to notempt to exceed it. She extended through nearly half a sphere of intitude and 100 degrees of longi-This advice, it is needless to say, will tude; and in its application to various units of territory our administration ranged from full statehood down to ordinary territories, like New Mexico and in the industrial prosperity forced upon | Arizona, imperfect territories like Alaska, and entire denial of representation as in the case of Indian Territory and

the District of Columbia. The real danger of imperialism begins when helpless units of territory are put at the mercy of unjust programmes, The City of Washington boasts of be the general triumph which protection ing the best governed city in the world, though its inhabitants have no vote and no appeal from the arbitrary will of Congress; but, on the other hand, Porto Rico, with a delegate in Congress, and laws made by its own Legislature, might feel, as it has felt, the iron hand of oppression. And so, too, the Philippine Islands, but now ringing well to be deceived by her high progiven them by the Supreme Court, confront the almost certain prospect onerous duties reimposed, and of being made to pay tribute to the protected corporations of the stepmother country corporations that will meanwhile expect full license from Congress to exploit the archipelago for their own enrichment.

Anti-imperialism in its theoretical genesis is an error, but it has flourished upon a real and vital conviction in the popular heart. The public conis true that "Massachusetts never con- science, sound but largely unreasoning, has given more or less countenance to the cry against "colonies" because its fear was of just such things as our colonies had to suffer from Parliament. If the "colonies" were to be oppressed, we didn't want any. The intellect of the country seems finally to have perceived that acquired territory may justly governed instead of being mistreated "colonies": but the moral conviction that the islands should be treated fairly and even generously is as strong as ever. A Foraker act for the Philippines will chiefly serve for recrudescence of an almost forgotten partisan shibboleth. Its effect in the islands and in this country is faithfully foreshadowed in an extract on this page from the New York Evening Post,

PRIDE OF ANCESTRY.

The pride of ancestry, which underlies the Athenian protests against translation of the gospels into modern Greek, speaks volumes, not in honor of the degenerate sons, but for the giory of their sires. Byron appealed to the modern Greek, but practically in vain. In the day of Marco Bozzaris it was true that-

Now there breathed that haunted air. The sons of sires who conquered there, With arm to strike and soul to dure,

As quick, as far, as they But over the Gulf of Salamis and the Plain of Marathon Byron could only sigh, "'Tis Greece, but living Greece no more." Yet while the heroism is not repeated, the pride of former achievement remains, and we are told ful Greek to the humblest there is not one who does not feel that "his country has been defrauded of its ancient rights and who does not dream that Greece will some day unite all the Hellenic people and the fragments of the old mpire and re-establish the capital of

the empire at Constatinople, as it was until the Turkish invasion." The colossal ruins of Greece and Rome are perfectly paralleled in these intellectual relics of ancient prowess: for the pride of Athens today is merely the crumbling shape of what was once greatness and glory. The world is full of such superb remains. We see it in France, glorying in the name and surviving institutions of the great Napoleon; in Spain, proud as Lucifer of the the convention were interrupted by the | days when her empire ruled the world; in Ireland, feebly imitating Emmet and O'Connell. The Greek looks forward to a restoration, but no more confidently than does the devout Jew, or the lordly Castilian, or the Bourbon of France,

on the Mayflower, or the Revolution, or descent from famous New Englanders and Virginians, with such emphasis that they justify the inference that in the past only lies their claim for recog-

nition. These are not faults, though they may descend into weaknesses, but virtues. A good illustration of family pride in useful manifestation is sur plied in the alacrity with which Oregon's pioneer families have subscribed to the Lewis and Clark Centennial. Burke has truly said that he who has no pride in his ancestry will manifest no care for his posterity.

FULLER AGAINST THE ANTIS.

It is a singular and impressive fact that the basic contention of constitutional lawyers who uphold the Govrnment side in the insular tariff question is sustained by the opinion ren dered in the fourteen diamond rings case by Chief Justice Fuller This contention is that the government of the new islands is not a judicial but a political question, and that the Supreme Court's business, under the Constitution, is not to get aside laws passe by Congress for the administration of the dependencies, but to find out what Congress and the Executive purpose, and then to uphold that purpose. This does not transverse the commonly accepted conception of the Supreme Court's function as the custodian Constitutional inhibitions on legislation, but proceeds upon the belief that the Constitution and precedents do not deny but authorize the widest latitude in legislating for newly acquired terri-

In the recent decision the Suprem Court rules that there is no law for customs duties on imports from the Philippines. Yet it is distinctly intimated, in Chief Justice Fuller's opin lon, that such a law would stand and would be entirely proper. His exact words on this head, as they appear in the full text now coming to hand, are worth reprinting:

But it is said that the case of the Phil fines is to be distinguished from that of Por tico, because on February 14, 1829, after t attification of the treaty, the Senate resolv-hat by the raiffication of the treaty of pea with Spain it is not intended to incorwith Spain it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippines Islands into citizenship of the United States, etc., nor to permanently annex those islands.

We need not consider the force and effect of a resolution of this sert if adopted by Congress,

not like that of April 20, 1898, in respect of Jubn, preliminary to the declaration of war. but after title had passed by ratified cessle
It is enough that this was a joint resolution it it was adopted by the Senate by a vo
of 26 to 22-not two-thirds of a quorum—a that it is absolutely without legal significance on the question before us. The meaning of the treaty cannot be controlled by subsequent explanations of some of those who may have voted to ratify it. What view those might have taken as to the intention of the Senate is ratifying the treaty we are not before of atifying the treaty we are not informed, no s it material; and if any implication from th action referred to could properly be indulged, it would seem to be that two-thirds of a quo-rum of the Senate did not consent to the rati-scation on the grounds indicated.

Now, what does this mean, as regards tariff legislation for the Philippines? It can mean nothing less than that the trouble with the McEnery resolution is that it is not law. It was a joint res lution, and was passed only by the Senate. That is to say, if it had been passed by both houses and signed by the President, the issue would have been different. Much more so would a law definitely enacting a tariff. The Chief Justice here indicates in unmis takable terms the Supreme Court's be lief that the tariff administration of the islands is a political question for Congress and the Executive, then, has the power to deal justly or unjustly by the dependencies. This is the contention which has been stoutly resisted by that school of statesmen who have been receiving aid and comfort, as they thought, from Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Harlan.

FOREST SLAUGHTER.

A late report from the great lumber districts of the Middle Northwest shows that the pine forests of Michigan, Wisonsin and Minnesota have literally fallen before the lumberman's ax. The "stumpage," or price paid for standing trees, is now \$8 and \$9 per thousand feet, or about what was paid for the lumber in early days, when the stumpage was 50 cents a thousand. This indicates the prodigious waste

of a generation profligate in a bequest of the centuries. The forest area in these states has been denuded of trees, without any care or saving of the young growth. The waste is an inherited evil, the object of the first settliters of the great West being to make way with the forests in the interest of agriculture The writer well remembers the fires fed by black walnut logs that blazed upon wide hearths and roared up greatthroated chimneys in Northern Illinois fifty years ago, and the great log heaps of hickory, walnut and maple that were burned in the Fall on the clearings of this section, where now grain fields stretch for miles and miles. The object was to get the timber "out of the way, and the result shows how thoroughly this object was accomplished. In the great lumber districts of the states first mentioned the object of timber slaughter was to get every cargo of lumbe possible affoat upon the Lakes, and the wasteful spirit of the early settler superintended the butchery. Inaugurated by necessity-perhaps by stupidity-this waste has been carried on by the cupidity that thinks only of present gains, unmindful of future needs. The result is a denuded forest area that, with intelligent care, would have yielded a perennial supply, and the appearance of timber agents, or agents of the great lumbering companies of the Middle Northwest, in our own state, where in recent years at nominal figures they have possessed themselves of vast tracts of timber land.

The object of the lumber companies is the same now as it was when operations were relentlessly carried on in the Michigan and Wisconsin forests, to supply the lumber market. And as this market is widening, our forests will in time meet the fate of the great pine woods of the Northwestern States-that of indiscriminate slaughter-unless intelligence finds a way, supplemented by law, to combat greed with success in the interest of our forests,

The effort to create a market for American corn in Europe has been long and untiring. Latterly it has met with some success, and with a reasonable promise of a widening market. A check both upon this success and the promise of its increase is however, foreshadowed by the notification served by the Italian Consul at New York upor the Produce Exchange of that city that his government will hereafter require Consular certificate as to the quality of maize imported into Italy. Otherwise this product will be rejected by the beaith authorities and its landing

Branchi says that Italian grain-traders have received during the past year quality of grain so inferior to that which they had a right to expect that the government has been compelled to resort to this expedient for their protection. The shipment of musty, weevily corn to Europe by American grain exporters is both dishonorable and short-sighted. It is, moreover, an economic waste that is far-reaching, since in effect it will undo to a greater or less extent the careful, painstaking work of the Government as well as of

individuals extending over a period of

some years, by which a market for

American corn has been opened in sev-

eral European countries. In 1909, in Vermont, the number of retail liquor dealers who paid a license to the Federal/Government for the right to conduct a traffic that is prohibited by the laws of the state was 326; 282 licenses were issued to those selling malt liquors at retail, and 14 licenses to wholesale dealers in malt liquors. Of course, the purchase of these Federal licenses to sell liquor is a plain advertisement that the purchaser thinks he can afford to engage in a business that is outlawed by the State of Vermont The town agencies, which are authorized on a doctor's certificate to furnish liquer for medicinal purposes, are so loosely conducted that the annual sales are beyond all reason. Nevertheless, the number of persons to whom are esued Federal licenses for the sale of liquor is very large in the state. Pro hibition does not seem to prohibit, but perhaps it is more honored in the breach than in the observance,

The sword, which has had so long and so distinguished a military record, has een placed virtually on the retired list. British Army authorities, profiting by experience in South Africa, have decided that in the future unmounted officers, as a matter of safety and effectlveness, shall carry carbines instead of swords during maneuvers or in active service. This is practical. The sword is not only useless as a weapon in modern warfare, but it serves as a mark to distinguish the officer from his men, thus making him a target for the enemy's sharpshooters. The British loss in officers in South Africa has been phenomenally heavy, and the retiremont of the sword may serve to lessen it to some extent in future. Whether it has this effect or not, the passing of the sword is one of the signs of the changed conditions of war.

Bourke Cockran thinks that President of the British Minister at Washington that the United States "does not sympathize with the present scheme for the conquest of the Boers." President Roosevelt is not likely to expose himself to the obvious retort, that guerrilla warfare is not pleasant or profitable in it in the Philippines. The British Government declined all offers of mediation on the part of President McKinley, and would not welcome any further offers n part of President Roosevelt. The British Government doesn't offer to put her microscope over our war in the Philippines, and does not expect any her war in South Africa.

The epidemic of railway train wrecks that has been on for several weeks extended last week to Oregon roads. While in sections farther East the casualty list has been large, it has here been confined to those burden-hearers of railway disaster-the engineers and funerals of four of these railway emit takes its place in the railway casualty list. Brave men who died at the post of duty, the fate of these engineers and firemen appeals strongly to the public sympathy.

Secretary Root's recommendation that the 403,000 acres of lands now belonging to the friars in the Philippine Islands be purchased by the Government and reallotted under proper conditions to the inhabitants deserves to be approved and enacted by Congress, because it is the only proper thing to do. We cannot take the lands without payment, for the treaty of Paris confirms all the privileges and rights which the friars enjoyed under Spanish rule, and we cannot leave the friars in possession without perpetuating a grievance upon the people which is as old as the first Spanish settlement.

Another new year promises to find the drydock problem unsolved. It is a great comfort, however, to know that we are going to have a drydock even if we don't know when we are going to have a drydock. After all, Portland has been without a drydock for time eternal, so that perhaps it doesn't make much difference how much longer eter-

There is no disposition to delay the trial of the brace of scoundrels who caused the death of James Morrow When the civil law does its duty promptly in such a case there is no reason to fear mob law.

For the Lewis and Clark expedition of 8000 miles Congress appropriated \$2500. The spirit of the centennial shows that the investment could not have reached such grand results even at compound interest.

Unsophisticated citizens should not

depreciate the logic of the insular de-

cisions. It is all in the point of view. and, even if the logic is as clear as mud, | be for us. politics is a great clarifler. A correspondent says the British mus have patience in South Africa. It is difficult to see how, under the circum-

stances, anything else would avail, except a larger army. Perhaps it would not have made any difference if Queen Wilhelmina had let politics instead of romantic fancy choose her a husband. Men are de

Frye has introduced another subsidy bill. He has "eliminated objectionable features" of the old measure, but the subsidy part is still there.

Although Roosevelt's message ong, it probably did not go so far as to leave nothing to say to Congress

Prince Henry has a mother-in-law New England had no sympathy with In this country many pride themselves prohibited. In explanation, Consul but he himself is to blame.

next time.

TARIFF WAR ON PHILIPPINES.

New York Evening Post, Ind.

Of all the wrongdoings of the inhabi ants of the Philippines since the American occupation, none, we are sure, has een so bad as that reported in this forning's Manila dispatches, Murder, rapine, insurrection, we have grown famillar with-even torture. Now it appears that these wretched people have actually had the audacity to "hall with joy" the news of the Supreme Court's decision in the "Fourteen Diamond Rings Case"! Natives, business men, Spanish merchants, American soldiers, all are reported to be so delighted with the court's ruling as to be able to talk of nothing cire. The blackness of the offence is all the more apparent when it is noticed that the Washington dispatches written before the news from Manila contain the assurance that the tariff existing hitherto has been emisently satisfactory to all classes of people in the Philippines. That American solilers should have taken part in this demnstration of joy at the upsetting of Administration's plans and those of the protectionists is certainly nothing less than treasonable, and we respectfully call the War Department's attention to them. As for the other offenders, they shall iave their proper punishment, and that promptly. The Administration, its Conprossional leaders, and the representatives of the protected interests will see to that. The sugar men, for instance, are rushing to Washington by every train, determined that Philippine raw sugar shall not come in free, and that the Dingley tariff wall shall be put around these American possessions if nothing else can be done quickly enough. In this matter the protected interests will see to it that there shall be no cause for joy or happiness in the islands. Pleasure only be expressed at the success of this or that measure of the Philippine Com-mission's execution. No guilty ray of hope or happiness shall escape to light up he gloom of the islands,

Consumer Has No Recourse.

Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem. One thing has been accepted as clearly idicated, and that is that duties heretofore paid under protest on goods from the Philippines must be refunded. The Treasury has already given out that refunds will be made "when protests are duly filed." This appears to go upon the general principle that taxes voluntarily paid cannot be recovered. It is apparent that the Government will retain all the taxes voluntarily paid on imports since the cision of the court in the Porto Rican cases. The revenues are so ample that no nconvenience can result from refunding the duties improperly collected. . It may Roosevelt ought to whisper in the ear be remarked, however, that the consumers of the goods so imported have been charged with the taxes and that the refunding process will not reach them However, few people care for the consumer; he offers himself as an "easy mark," and so is not considered. When ever he rouses himself to the fact that South Africa just at present, neither is he has some rights he may be taken into the account.

Discrimination Won't He Easy. Chicago Record-Herald, Rep.

Congress will find that it is a trying task both to institute and perpetuate the nomaly of an American tariff against an American possession. Those justices who microscopic inspection or criticism of held that the new territory was a part of the United States and entitled to uniform laws used language that was without mystification and that appealed to the average person who is not skilled in legal ubtleties, and who is pleased to believe that the American flag means the same thing everywhere. The distinction concerning "a territory appurtenant and belonging to the United States but not a firemen of the derailed trains. The part of the United States" is not an impressive refinement. The situation is such ployes in this city in as many days as to invite continued discussion, and, shows how close these wrecks have furthermore, Congress must come upon come to us, while the record of disaster | great practical obstacles in attempting to in other sections tells how much this discriminate. Free trade with the United community has to be thankful for, as States would be a greater boon to the islands than any possible adjustment of customs duties.

Bitter Opposition Is Certain. Brooklyn Eagle, Ind.

Until the Congress passes some tariff w all goods shipped from the Philippines must be admitted into our ports free of duty. That is what the decision of the Supreme Court means. And the leaders in Washington are trying to find a way to relieve themselves from the predleament In which the court has placed them. Their task is not easy. It is morally certain that the moment any bill levying duties on Philippine products is proposed there will be strong and bitter opposition from the people who opposed the Foraker bill for Porto Rico. The Constitutional objection to such a measure has disappeared but there remains the question of its wisdom, as a matter of policy. Tariff reformers will find, right here, an oppor tunity to have their say, and they will not let it slip. So it looks as if the carefully-laid plans to prevent tariff discussion this Winter had gone awry, after all,

Habibullah.

London Chronicle The peaceful accession of Habibullah to the throne of Afghanistan, and the complacent attitude of his half brothers and the Afghan sirdars, tides us safely over the first and in some respects the most dangerous step in Afghan succession, Other steps, however, still remain, and for some time to come the inner politics of that state must remain a matter of keen solicitude in the high places of India As we remarked yesterday, a rising sooner later against his authority is as inevitable in Afghanistan as it would be improbable elsewhere, and it is then that the mettle of the new ameer will be tested. He has shown that he can rule well and wisely in time of peace, and that when the way to power is made straight for him he can enter in. He has still to show that he can hold his inheritance against all comers; and in the East dagger and poison play as large a part as en insurrection. Habibullah is already and to England by prediction and selfinterest, and the stronger and more masterful he proves himself the better it will

The Williamson Uncertainty,

Klamath Republican. It is now announced that State Senator J. N. Williamson, of Prineville, will be a candidate for the Congressional nomina-tion to succeed Congressman Moody. Hitherto Mr. Williamson has been consid ered a strong candidate for the State Sec-retaryship, in the nomination for which he would be pitted against F. L. Dunbar. the present incumbent. The uncertainty as to what office Mr. Williamsen will go after is puzzling politicians of the state very much, and they are clamoring anx-tously to know "where he is at."

This Editor Doesn't Know, Either. Weston Leader.

The Leader reprints elsewhere an article on the wheat market from The Oregonian, which is presumably well informed. It apparently leaves the farmer between the vil and the deep sea; he'll lose if he ces seil and also lose if he doesn't. The Leader believes it advisable to hang to wheat until it reaches 50 cents. This belief is purely instinctive, however, and our agricultural editor doesn't want to it he would knock h-1 out of h hang should his advice prove faulty.

THE PERSONAL EQUATION.

The Oregonian has received the follow-

ng communication: Portland, Dec. 8,-"The personal equation 1 the most impertant factor in a business mem-tion." This heads the list of "gens from the message." in The Oregonian of December 4. but I am a Populist, and so can't make it out. I pass it up to you for elucidation. The pub-lic are now sitting at the feet of the young master, and perhaps there are others whom it behoved the press to enlicity.

soveth the press to enlighten. To simplify President Roosevelt's language, put it this way: Some men are temperamentally fitted to do certain things and some men are not so fitted. Every business enterprise in order to be successful must have at its head a man whom nature has endowed with the capacity to think and to act. To choose competent subordinates, to watch changing conditions and meet them, to anticipate the future, to hold employes up to the best that is in them, to risk putting out a dollar where there is a reasonable chance of getting back a dollar and a half, to study the needs of cor and supply them, to build up a reputation for common honesty-all these are fac-

To want to hog everything in sight, to force competitors into bankruptcy, to take advantage of poverty and secure good service at starvation wages, to rob without taking the chance of state's prisen, to tex traffic all it will stand, to reverse the Golden Rule, to pursue "the public be d—d" policy, to steal and convert into coin the creation of other men's brains—these also are factors of the personal equation in business This personal equation figures largely

in every walk of life. Seth Low's personallty guarantees better government in New York City. Theodore Roosevelt's personality promises at least a little re-form in the Federal civil service. The personal equation of Harriman in the conduct of two great transcontinental rail-ways has not yet been solved, but the country is watching its solution with great interest. James J. Hill, good times or bad, has always been able to borrow money for his transporation enterpris because Hill's personal equation is solved, and, so far as the lender is concerned, solved all right. Henry Villard, in the same line of business, came to a time when his credit was impaired because his personal equation was solved and, so far as the lender was concerned, solved all wrong. Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, since Beecher's death, does not wield in influence of 30 years ago. When Wilbur F. Storey died, the Chicago Times—then the most powerful newspaper in the Mia-sissippi Valley-began to die. With the death of Fletcher Harper, the great house of Harper & Bros. began to less it hold and recently went through "reor ganization." See the personal equation?

The personal equation of the man at the head of affairs in a crists is everything. In 1894 a weak Grover Cleveland might have plunged the country into financial ruin. In 1860-61 n man of Andrew Jackson's personality might have averted the Civil War by depriving the South of the means of armament. With a less man than Washington at its head, what would have been the fate of the infant Nation? And in our great crisis, who except Lin-coln would have saved us from disunton? Without the personal equation of Christ. what would there be, today, of the Christian religion?

One need not go beyond the field of one's own observation to learn what President Roosevelt means in the sentence quoted from his message. No sooner was it known that a time-tried, conservative business man was to be the head of the Lewis and Clark Centennial celebration than Portland oversubscribed the stock in the enterprise. The personal equa-tion was solved. If some adventurous schemer had in contemplation an elec-tric line to the summit of Mount Hood, would invite, to finance It, a Go B. Markie-not a Tyler Woodward. If a daring deed involving areat personal danger is to be undertaken, ask a Funston or a Hobson to lead-not a Falstaff. It want Scottish folk idealized, get Ian claren to write your story; if you want a picture of the real Scot, ask Barrie to paint it. Everything you want well done depends on whether the man who undertakes to do it is tempermentally fitted

ther line of business not recornized as legitimate though universal in this country, it might be politic in a big pot to run a bluff with a bobtail flush against a timid man who had accumuated money by saving it, and was lose at that session; but the same proceeding might be disastrous against a miner from the Klondike who had just come down with a \$50,000 sack and had a tall stack of blues in front of him. Personal equation figures also in the strategy of busi-

ident's message he would have found a full and complete answer in the same par agraph from which the "gem" was ex-tracted, for its author adds: "The business ability of the man at the business concern, big or little, is usually the factor which fixes the gulf between striking success and hopeless fail-

A FREE TRADER'S SUGGESTION. Letter in New York Times

Speaking for myself individually, and not for the Free Trade League, I answer your inquiries as follows: With the redundant and increasing Na tional revenues, the reform of the tariff by reducing duties is no longer compil-cated by the needs of revenue. The lowering of duties indeed tends rather to in

crease than to lessen the revenues, which are sure to be ample for all reasonable National needs. Duties ought to be abolished forthwith 1. On those articles which our manufacturers export in large quantities and sell to foreigners in competition in the markets of the world. This is especially the case where the articles are sold abroad at prices less than those exacted at home. Therefore, abolish the duties on the fol-

lowing articles and the manufactures thereof: Iron and steel, copper, lead and paper; boots, shoes, and leather. 2. Raw materials, the duties on which ease the cost of manufactured articles and thus burden and discriminate against our own manufacturers, and handicap them in competing in the world's markets for the world's trade. Of such are

the duties in wool, hemp, flax, and jute; hides, furs and hair; lumber, wood puip, salt, borax, chemicals, paints and oils 2. Fish, because it is the food of the people, and because the duties thereon are the standing bone of contention with Canada, which ought to be removed in the interest of both countries.

Animals and agricultural products, which "protect" nobody but a few along the Canadian border, and only serve to unduly enhance prices in times of partial scarcity. Also tropical fruits,
5. Sugar, because it is one of the prin

cipal articles of food for the people

it is an economic error, as well as an outrageous oppression, to add \$80,000,000 annually to their cost of living, in order to support a few Louislana sugar plant-ers and Western beetgrowers, and swel the enormous incomes of the sugar trusts 6. Then, with cheap materials and the duties on manufactured goods be reduced 40 per cent now, and 10 per cent annual ly thereafter until the United States take its rightful place as the great free trade Nation—the industrial, commercial and financial mistress of the world.

financial mistress HAZARD STEVENS Don't Print This-It's Profane. M'MINNVILLE, Dec. 8 .- (To the Ed) or.)-Was the Ministerial Association afraid that if Rev. Mr. Hoyt got int

SAME OLD CONSTANT READER.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Today's weather-assorted

No one can say that the measure was colorfess document, even if it wasn't all read

There seems to be a great future for submarine boats in navigating London

> Among the bills which will not be introduced in Washington this residen as

The prohibitionists ought to take some on the President's declaration distribute. prainst water in stocks.

Croker says that a man's business sufform if he doesn't attend to it. Yet New

York is not complaining. Just how Sousa managed to play before King Edward without turning his back on him is hard to understand.

Sir Henry Irving says that man is not old till he is 70. Soubrettes seem to apply the same rule to themselves. Miss Stone could certainly nor be placed

among people who are any more in need of her services than are her captors.

"Where are you going, my little maid?" "I'm going to Sunday school, sir," she said.
"I see you are plous, my little maid."
"No, it's the Christmas tree, sir," she said.

Portland's death rate was unusually low in November. Even Thanksgiving and football cannot overcome the healthfulness of the climate.

Petticonted messengers are shortly to supplement the regular male messenger service of New York. Of course it is recognized that many errands can best be assigned to boys, but on the other hand it is held that girls are better fitted for some assignments. The petticoated pages of Gotham, it is said, will be garbed in ordinary weather in thick blue serge, with a jacket to match and a saltor hat; when it rains they will wear mackintoshes and saflor hats of shiny waterproof. This scheme is an importation from London, where it has been tried and, It is said, works well.

Under an act just passed by the Georgia Legislature, the dispensary liquor system is given extended local option recognition, Any county, on petition of one-third of the qualified voters, will be privileged to vote (1) whether the liquor traffic shall be probibited altogether or not, and (2) whether, if the traffic be favored, the same shall be conducted through dispensaries on public account. The proposed dispensaries are to be open only from sunrise to sunset, and will self no liquor to be drunk on the premises. It is optional now with the Georgia countles to have prohibition, Heense or the dispensary.

The digging of the New York rapid transit tunnel is said to be one-third done. The total cost of the tunnel, with its equipment, is estimated in round numbers at \$25,000,060, but the cost of excavation will be only about \$2,500 cos. Work on the tunnel began in August, 1966, and the average monthly expenditure has been a little over \$700,000. One of the mteresting engineering feats going on in this connection is the blasting under the street car tracks at Forty-second street, between Fourth and Seventh avenues. The railway tracks are supported by timbers and the blasting is carried on without interruption to trailic.

Susta E. Jenkius, 20 years old, of Philadelphia, says: "I have seen nearly all the funny shows that have come of them could make me laugh. My mother has often tried to make me laugh by tickling me, but even that won't work. Ever since I can remember people have been telling me funny stories and cutting up all sorts of funny capers in the hope that I could be induced to smile; but all their efforts have been in vain. No; I have never consulted a doctor about it. for I have always enjoyed perfect health, I want to exhibit myself in public, and offer a prize to any one who can make me laugh. It must be a queer sensation."

Cleveland contemplates building a city hall and a public library, while Cuyahoga County, of which Cleveland is the major part, is to build a courthouse. It is proposed to open a court of honor 300 feet wide for a distance of perhaps 2000 feet from the present public source to the lake front, and to group the three buildings in a position overlooking Lake Eric. There are many difficulties in the way of a successful solution of the problem, and a large amount of money will be necessary to carry out the plan. The City Council has approved the proposition to issue \$700,000 in bonds for the purchase of a site, and the erection of a city hall, and the cost to the city alone of the rest of the plan is estimated to be at least \$2,000,000 additional. A new union passenger depot is also hoped for somewhere near the lake end of the court of honor.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

It should be remembered that misgover owes its existence to the consent of the mis-governed.-Puck.

All Surprised.—Bessle—I was surprised when Mr. Daybleigh asked me to marry him. Tessle —Everybody else was—Ohio State Journal. Fanning the Flame.—He—Do you think your are for me will last as long as this engage-ment ring? "I don't know, but if you notice a dying out you can present me with another."

Made an Impression.-City Giri-Lord Nabob must have made quite an impression in this section, didn't he? Country Girl-Yes, indeed. We took him to a piente and he sat on a pie.— New York Weekly.

New York Weesly.

Hardened.—"Why," said the good man, "de you not give up your worldliness, and seek rather to by up treasures in heaven?" "Not much," replied the hard case, "I'd very prohably never see them again."—Fatladelphia.

Mrs. De Mover-Good gracioust This is the noislest neighborhood I ever got into. Just hear those children screecht Maid-They're your own children, nam. Mrs. De Moverthey? How the little darlings are enjoying themselvest-Tit-Bita Uncle Jeff-Look of heah, you Henry Clay

White, how many times has I tole yo' smale, en'll shawten yo' life me'n bait? Young H. C.—Well, Line' Jeff, yo' been smoken all yo' life, an' yo' is a putty ole man. Uncle Jeff—Dut's nil right, you fool niggish! For eighty-fo' now, an' if I hadn' smoked when I was a boy I might 'a' been mo'n a bundred years old by this time.—Harlem Life.

Sen in Autumn.

C. A. Price in the Atlantic. bright with harvest; how with every Her largesse Autumn scatters from the trees,

and how the sheaves are piled on every band. Harks the brown earth; her toll bath bought her ease. Here is the lesson, plain to understand;

Yet there remainsth somewhat-page the And watch awhile the vast, the infertile seas,

Deeper than earth's their calm; from marge to merge While stretched they lie, untenabled by the

Of any fruitage; harren and content, They know the secret of a logs none large. Than earth has guessed at; them a richer

Than tott can win th' inscrutable heavens have