# The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Occasional cooler; fresh to brisk southerly winds prob ably increasing to high

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER - Maximu precipitation, trace

PORTLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 17.

#### PRESENT RESPONSIBILITIES.

profitless now to seek specific explanation of the outcome of last Saturday's or Saturday about sixty days before election. There are duties immediate- the June election would be best, ly ahead for the Republicans of Multnomah County, and we would better tory workings of the law on election day give our thoughts and energies to them. is one that must have occurred to al-There is, indeed, a lesson in what has most every fair-minded man who either just passed, but it is a lesson plain on felt himself the injustice or observed anits face, and it will not be made more impressive or effective by continuation of the discussions which preceded the event. Let us have peace and good-fellowship within the party; let us, in rebuilding the party organization, make its basis broad enough to include all elements; let us address the party in its reunited and rehabilitated form to the work which lies before it!

Circumstances give to the Republican party in Multnomah County a very all along-namely, that at the first or large responsibility in connection with state, and even with National, affairs. The weight of Multnomah in the State Legislature, estimated merely upon the basis of numbers, is so considerable as to make the voice of Multnomah a highly potential factor in relation to every legislative proposal. And, naturally enough, there is always a disposition on the part of those who come to the Legislature from communities of less political weight and less force in other respects, to look to the Multnomah delegation for the initiative in most legislative and political concerns of a large kind. For good or for ill, leadership in the public affairs of Oregon, and in such affairs as belong to Oregon's relationship to the Nation. attaches to Multnomah County. This is at once an honorable and a serious fact, It puts upon those who stand for Multnomah County at Salem, and upon the body of the responsible party at home,

These considerations must be kept in mind in the party work now to be accomplished. There has been a shift in the center of gravity within the party, but the change is not in its character one to limit the loyalty or to chill the enthusiasm of any member of the party. On the other hand, it is a change calculated to bring every earnest party man, no matter where his immediate affiliations have been, into a closer and more manly relationship to party af- true direct primary elections which had fairs. The forces which triumphed in last Saturday's election stand pledged to these ends, and their justification for such action as they have taken lies in enforcement of these ends. Reorganization must be accomplished upon a plan to afford to every Republican a After its trial it seems that, on the place suitable to a man of Republican whole, its merits were underestimated. principles, of the party or co-operative

spirit, and of consistent self-respect.

a profound moral obligation

The party ticket now to be made up and submitted to the voters of Multnomah County will not reflect the purposes of any clique, of any party boss. The convention which meets Wednesday owes its character to a universal see the day when the Lockwood law will protest against personal and arbitrary party control. It will be a convention the first in long years-in which every element of the party will have representation, and in which every reasonable voice may be heard with respect. It will be a convention competent to Revolutions of this kind never go backdo its work by processes of mutual con- ward. sultation and reason; it will have some thing more to do than to ratify perfunctorily a "programme" jobbed into shape in a back room, weeks before the members of the convention were elected. Here, as always, the will of the responsible majority must control, but it will be a majority of independent and representative men-not a body of factionists bound in pitiful allegiance to a party dictator and trained to respond signals which signify the will of their master. It will, we believe, be a majority with no arbitrary purpose, but one seeking by consideration and fairness to justify the confidence reposed In it by the body of the party.

During many years there have been dissensions in the Republican party in Portland and Multnomah County. Now and here is the time to end them. Now and here is the time for a new deportunity, to put the Republican party on a basis broad enough to include all courtesy and consideration are due to

the convention, and representation on the ticket should be freely awarded them. Wide consultation for common objects should be substituted for starchamber proceedings. Let us now have a Republican convention, not an assembly to register a dictator's decrees. The object of the work of Saturday was not to substitute one ring for another but to recreate a party and to set it above factions.

### AMENDMENTS FOR PRIMARY LAW.

The general purposes and aims of the new primary law were approved in Saturday's election, and such defects as appeared in practice were mostly discovered in the procedure before election day. The voting itself passed off admirably, excepting in a single particular, which will be noticed later in this article. As a rule, the amendments needed pertain to the operations that take place under the law prior to primary day. These let us briefly notice, The public interest requires that the general power of political machines over primary elections should be still further restricted. The law is a beginning in the right direction, but it does not go far enough. A potential abuse it permits was shown in the operations of the Republican Central Committee, and must be expected to occur unless the law is amended. One of these abuses grows out of the prerogative of apportioning delegates. This should be taken out of the hands of the committees and made the duty of the County Court. Another grave error is the short time permitted between filing of tickets and primary day. Two days or four days are not enough. A week is the shortest time that should be permitted. Two weeks are not too much. The voters should have ample opportunity to canvass the merits and demerits of nominees for delegates. The law should also be extended to cover the whole county as well as the city. Failure to include the outlying regions, and the latitude allowed the committees in ap-

suburban voters. A serious fault in the law is the latitude allowed for selection of primary day. Now we see that the primary is an election just as much as the bien event of June is an election. If the law says that the second election shall occur on a certain Tuesday in June, why shall temperature, 56; minimum temperature, 42; It not also say that the first election shall occur on a certain Monday or Saturday in March? Primary day should be fixed by statute, and not left to the whim or manipulation of County Clerks or campaign committees. An early date in April is probably the best time. It would be something more than March is too early, and prolongs the campaign unnecessarily. A Wednesday

The single exception to the satisfac-

portionment, worked injustice to many

other's feeling of injustice at being compelled to declare in the public booth what political ticket he wished to vote So many years of experience with the Australian ballot have educated our voters that there is a natural feeling of repugnance to this palpable intrusion upon the secrecy of the ballot. The Oregonian still adheres to the opinion that Mr. Ed Bingham's contention has been right about this matter primary election, as well as at the second or general election, the voter should be given a blanket ballot, on which he should have the right to record his choice of delegates for any of the parties with which he desires to act. Satpate in the Republican controversy, he simply called for a Republican ticket. None could stop him, and no one can prevent him from voting for a Democrat in June because he voted for Republican delegates in March. Is anything whatever gained by wresting from such a man a public exhibition of dishonesty? This thing has been tried in Minnesota. As soon as Dr. Ames was nominated on a blanket ballot at the primaries the Republican bosses raised the cry that he had been nominated by Democratic votes because the Democrats wanted a man they could easily beat. The sequel put them utterly in the wrong, because Dr. Ames ran as well election day as he did primary day, and was triumphantly elected. contention that a blanket bailot contain. gauge railroads through it. The land ing all nominees of all parties infringes on the vested rights of party organizations is one we do not believe will rose, but twenty-five years ago, when find weight with fair-minded men on

or off the bench, When the Lockwood law was passed a year ago The Oregonian was intensely disappointed with it as a makeshift for been promised. But when the incongruities of the Morgan law were developed under discussion, The Oregonian welcomed the Lockwood law and rejoiced in its affirmation in the courts as a step, however slight, in the right direction. It assures to every voter a chance to vote with the certainty that his ballot will be counted as cast. The achievement is one for congratulation, therefore, and for resolve to go on in the law's perfection. Ballot reform moves slowly, but surely. Oregon will never be repealed, or when the secrecy of the Australian ballot will be removed from either primary or general election. Changes will be made, but they will be in the direction of greater security of the ballot and purity of elections.

# THEMSELVES TO BLAME.

Wall street is wondrously perturbed over the widespread antagonism toward the great railroad mergers. This antagonism extends from the Administration and the Interstate Commerce Commission down to the vast body of the investing public. As the situation is put in yesterday's dispatches from the New York stock market:

The pending litigation against the Northern The pending inigation against the Northern Securities Company is to be constantly borns in mind in understanding the present stock market. The admonitory attitude of the Interstate Commerce Commission toward the railroads, as a result of recent investigations by the commission and admissions by the officers of railroads, has been a disturbing tofficers. The discoulting of several ing influence. The dissolution of several organizations led to some disturbance and nominal changes in freight rates. This is an of uneasiness to bolders of

railroad securities. There are two very cogent reasons parture, "forgetting the things that are behind." Now is the time, now the optration of their securities. One is that they have set out deliberately to defy Republicans. In guiding the policy of the law. Every one of these great railthe party, and in making the ticket to way mergers is in direct conflict with be put before the people at this time, the spirit and letter of the Sherman anti-trust law, with Supreme Court de- | the world since the day that the busi- | this effort is the most powerful lesson

the commands, of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is hoped by sharp practice of shrewd lawyers to cirfraction of the law. This is not very creditable business, and does not de-serve much of that popular sympathy for which the trust promoters seem so solicitous.

The other reason why the railway trusts deserve what they get is that they are built up and defended on the most childish and insincere of excuses. The professed object is to conserve the properties and eliminate disastrous rate-cutting. Now, it is perfectly preposterous to pretend that the controllers of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern cannot amicably agree to maintain fair rates and respect each other's territory except by a great scheme of their common purchase, involving enormous sales of the joint securities on the stock market and the withdrawal of millions in commissions by promoters and underwriters. They are like the boy in the story, yoked up with a steer, who cried to his father: "D-n our fool souls, dad, head us off!" They cry out to the trust promoter to head them off, or they will ruin themselves with disastrous competition. It is the pretense of childhood at play rather than the utterance of mature and capable business men,

If the organization of these mergers is palpably unnecessary as a device to enable men tired of fighting to live in peace, what is its real purpose, unless to earn money for the men who have formed them? And if they are now dis credited in the very field whence their emoluments are drawn, could justice be more fittingly applied?

### A GLAD HAND FROM THE SOUTH.

The Mississippi Legislature on the 4th inst. passed a remarkable set of resolutions, remarkable for their patriotism and their repudiation of Populism. These resolutions recite the fact that in the section east of the Miselssippi and north of the Ohio and the Potomac there is a population "whose leaders stand for the highest types of American enterprise and sagacity, and for a most amazing aggregation of wealth and intelligence." These resolutions proceed to recite that this section has untold millions of idle capital for industrial investment and expansion, while in the South there are boundless natural resources being neglected for want of ready capital for their development and utilization. These resolutions recite the determination of Mississippi "to maintain at whatever ost the paramount supremacy of the Federal flag," and refer with pride to the valor of the Southern soldiery in

the late war with Spain. These Mississippi Democrats believe in compromise and concession as the conservative principle in our system of popular government, and upon these lines they "invite the co-operation of conservative, patriotic men of all sections," that sectional estrangement may be no more and that "the talent, reources and genius of the American people be applied to the practical solution of economic problems and to the mitigation of the condition of kindred peoples, not yet free." These remarkable resolutions were enthusiastically passed by an almost unanimous vote of the Mississippi Legislature, and are heartily indorsed by the Jackson Evening News. urday's experience is eloquent on this Another sign of saving common sense the vigorous repudiation of "the con- larg sent of the governed" theory by the Nashville American, which says that "if Philippine policy would urge the American forces to unrelenting activity until

they compelled peace in those islands." Time is slowly proving the great healer, the effective consoler between the North and South. What a contrast is presented today between the attitude of the people of Mississippi holding out the olive branch of industrial invitation to Northern capital and the attitude of sullen hate and contempt maintained toward Northern capitalists when some twenty-five years ago they thought to develop the white oak region of Missouri and Arkansas by running narrowwas cheap; Northern capital could make that lumber region blossom like the Northern capital was disposed to touch it, it dared not do it. Why? Because the native population was then so clannish and so hostile to Northern skill and enterprise that the moment it was evident that foreign capital was rapidly earning a dividend the natives would set a torch to the invading improve ments and fiddle the "Arkansaw Traveler" over the rules of the imported

efforts to redeem the wilderness. That was the mood of the Missouri and Arkansas borderers in the white oak region twenty-five years ago, but all this is changed; railroads have long ago pierced that white oak timber tract districts where Northern men spent those buildings that they knew were has changed in Florida as it certainly has about Chattanooga and Atlanta. Fifteen years ago a small Southern farmer of the class that made up the rank and file of the Confederate Army was hired by a member of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission, a gallant officer of the Union Army, to show him the lines of the battle-fields of Chickamauga and Chattanooga. These two old soldiers became naturally quite friendly, and the Northern Colonel finally asked this ex-soldier of Bragg's army if he was pleased to see Northern capital in Chattanooga, sorry that slavery is gone, but we farma brave but narrow-minded man, but old Southern soldier it is safe to say that the new mood of the South is due to the fact that the generation that fought the war is passing away at the South; the simple-minded soldiers on both sides who fought the Civil War to a finish are either dead or have ceased to be a potential influence in

either National or State politics. This is well, because there is a time ity must make room for the business of peace. Self-interest in the sense of enthose who failed to win a majority of cisions, and with the rulings, not to say ness of the world ceased to be handl- yet delivered in Portland on civic duty. Louis XIV and Louis XVI.

capped by religious superstition. It was natural and creditable to both sides that sentiment held sway on both sides to commission. New terminology is invented which does not come within the vented which does not come within the congress or outside to shoulder their congress or outside to should be congressed to the congress of the law and ingenious congress or outside to should be congressed to the congress of the law and ingenious congress or outside to should be congressed to the congress of the law and ingenious congress or outside to should be congressed to the congress or outside to should be congressed to the congress or outside to should be congressed to the congress or outside to should be congressed to the congress or outside to should be congressed to the congress or outside to should be congressed to the congress or outside to should be congressed to the congress or outside to should be congressed to the congress or outside to should be congressed to the congress or outside to should be congressed to the congress or outside to should be congressed to the congress of the congress or outside to should be congressed to the congress of the congress hope of befogging the public mind and or won, but that day is gone, never to diverting attention from the plain inunder the same flag against a foreign foe; the great captains on both sides are either all dead or tottering on the verge of the grave; the young generation, whose childish slumbers were broken by the April drums of 1861 repeating Lincoln's long roll of alarm, today rule the Nation in the President's

chair; in Congress; in the state gov-

ernments; in the great places of business and politics. The South and the North are both very different peoples than they were twenty-five years ago, because the generation that fought the war is dead or on the retired fist, and because the executive generation of today have decided that the dead past should be suffered to bury its dead without expecting any further consideration from the living present, which stands for peace, not war, between the sections; for business, not sentimental memories. The present prospect is that the South will be enormously developed by Northern capital during the next twenty years, The South sees that nothing is needed to secure this capital but security for its investment. This security could not be assured until provincial sentiment and sectional prejudice had been burnt out or buried, and today the South feels both willing to invite the investment and to pledge its faith for its security from lawless spoliation.

The United States Supreme Court holds that ordinances enacted by the City of Detroit, Mich., arbitrarily reducing street-car fares in that city to 3 cents, were irregular and without binding effect. Thus another of the pet schemes of the late ex-Governor Pingree, by which he hoped to revolutionize the workings of business and finance in his state, has fallen before judicial ruling. His potato-patch scheme, by which he rose to prominence, is no longer heard of, and his attempts to bring the railroad corporations of the state to his way of thinking through the force of legislative and executive power failed. A man of boundless energy and radical reform ideas, he commanded respect by the manifest sincerity of his intentions. The practical good sense of his potato-patch scheme commended it and him to the favor of philanthropists and voters, but his peculiar views on finance brought him notoriety rather than respectful hearing. The failure of the effort to reduce street-car fares in his capital city to 3 cents, by compulsion, clears the board of the methods whereby Mr. Pingree came into prominence as a champion of the rights of the working people and a friend to the poor. While he gained position and place through them, he accomplished little that will be of permanent value, and literally worked himself to death, a martyr to energy and perhaps to principle.

By posters issued on primary day, and indecently paraded by ring officials even at the polling-places, attempts were made to prejudice the minds of workingmen against The Oregonian. It was a most paltry business, worthy of the paltry fellows who fathered it; and It is creditable to the intelligence of those to whom these appeals were addressed, as well as to their sense of justice, that the expedient so completely point. If a Democrat wished to partici- among the Democrats of the South is failed. The Oregonian is one of the stot, because the same causes produce employers of labor in the city. and the wage rates in its business are higher than in any other line what-Mr. Lincoln were President today his ever; and in all departments it pays rates above the union scale. The Oregonian has no disagreements with the people who work for it. Its relations with them stand on the basis of mutual respect, common interest and reciprocal good-will. The main objections of The Oregonian to these posters were the purpose and manner of their issue, the baseness of the police and some of the election officials who flaunted them in the face of voters, and the attempt, futile though it was, to make workingmen believe The Oregonian an enemy of our working people. The Oregonian has but to add that men like "Big" Jones and Policeman Hoare were in very dirty business

It is rumored that Count Tolstol Aled at his retreat in the Crimea on the 15th of February, and that the fact of his death has been suppressed by the Russtan Government in order to avoid disturbances that knowledge of the event would precipitate. The rumor probably has no other foundation than that fur nished by the well-known feeble condition of the aged novelist, and the further fact that he has long been seriously ill. Sharp as is the censorship of the press in Russia, it is likely that, had Tolstoi died at the time stated, the event, with authentic details, would long ago have been given to the world. It is, no doubt, true that Russia is in and brought its riches to market. In the midst of troubles of her own, and Fiorida twenty years ago there were she naturally dreads any event of a disturbing nature. Hence the effort to thousands of dollars to erect mills and keep the knowledge of any such event other improvements only to see them from the public would no doubt be burned by the natives, who spared only made. It is the possibility of suppressing it for such a length of time that is mortgaged to a Southern man. All this doubted. Absolutism still reigns in Russia, but these are not the days of Ivan the Terrible, nor of Peter the Great. There are some things that even despotism cannot compass, even in despotic Russia, for the reason that she is now in touch with the world and its throbbing news arteries.

Nothing could be more reprehensible than the use and abuse of official authority, as exhibited in Portland at the primaries on Saturday. It swept into support of the Simon tickets the greater part of the dependent, the vicious and the semi-criminal classes, amounting to and the answer was: "No; I am not fully one-half the votes the Simon tickets received. Had the proposition been ers don't want you fellows down here, separated from officialdom and from its and we have no use for you or your influence and coercion, Simon would not money." It was the truthful answer of | have received 1000 votes in Multnomah, for return to the United States Senate without any disrespect to this manly Four-fifths of his support was "worked up" through officialism and through its power over one set of men and another. Every observer knows it. The "graft was the sole source of the power of the "machine" in Saturday's primary. The opposition that defeated it could come only from an awakened and aroused people. The few unconnected with the "graft," or not under its pressure, who voted the Simon tickets, could do nothwhen sentimental prejudice and hostil- ing in any contest, nor would they try They acted with the machine only be cause they relied on its power and lightened selfishness has always ruled thought it would win. The defeat of

### OUR MODERN WYCLIF.

New York Times. The illness of Tolstol suggests that na-tions have to pass through the same troubles, although at different times, and points a parallel between certain phases of Russian thought today and events that took place in Western Europe 500 years

ago.

When peoples are subject to the tyran. ny of priests there spring up courageous men, who proclaim the independence of thought and refuse to be shaken by the ban decreed by frightened clerics or by the appeals of timid friends. In our day Tolatol is a man who has defied the power of a church which opposes the education of the people, sees its own safety in the absolutism of a ruler, and plays into the hands of a Crar.

Modern in many things, and carnestly striving after that freedom of thought and action which we of the Western nations undervalue because it seems our nat-ural birthright, as to religious matters Russia still lingers in the lap of the Middle Ages. She possesses a state re-ligion officered and manned by priests without spiritual leaven who practically constitute another police to curb the peo-ple and subject them to the supposed will of the Czar, thus acting in collusion with the army and the courts of law. Their greatest fear, as they imagine, their greatest foe, is education. It is this tremendous instrument in the hand of a despotic government that Tolstoi has antagonized by his conduct during later years and by

his pamphlet-novels.

Tolstol was not from the first a pure spirit that protested against the iniqui-ties he saw about him. He has not lived the life of a holy man like Wyelf; far from it. The fact that he experienced a change of heart only when age had cooled his blood need not blind us to the good in his work. It is a great thing for Russia that one man existed who did not fear the bigotry, the ignorance and world. liness, the hypocrisy of the Russian church. Certainly the high social rank of Tolstoi has helped to protect him from the active resentment of a church whose ministers are neither admired nor respect-ed by the vast majority of the nobility.

The situation in Russia is not unlike the state of things in England at the time of Chaucer, when the clergy was worldly and corrupt, ignorant, and a ready tool of tyranny, sunk in sensuality, and only roused to activity by the fear of being deprived of their temporal advantages.

In that century there arose a man like Toistoi, but far more learned and boid, who paved the way for Huss and Luther, and, indeed, was more clearsighted and logical than the great reformer of a later day. This was Wyclif, the man who ed Latin for English, translated the into the vernacular, and assailed the church in pamphlets with a learning never surpassed. He, and a vigor was supported by nobles of the highest raised the nick of time, he would inevitably have been burned at the stake for pro-claiming things which the greater part of the educated world accepts today as self-

Tolstol may be likened to the great head of the Lollards, though at a respect-ful distance. Like him, he advises a simple life, like him he brushes uside the cobwebs spun by priests and tells his hearers to seek their religion in the life and precepts of Christ, not the crafty enactments of synods. Fortunately for Tolstol, there is no superstitious tyrant on the throne, and the admiration of Russians for their literary magnate is so great that the anger of the men whose very existence is assailed by his writings is confined to an impotent excommuni-cation, which is to follow him after death. Both are pitiless in holding up the mirror to shufflers and hypocrites; both have been called sacrilegious and revolution-

ary.

The parallel holds to the very treatment of Wyclif after death, since his enemies. of Wyellf after death, since his enemies, unable to bring him to the stake alive, dug up his remains and burned them, while the clerical foes of Toistoi have served notice that his body shall not receive

Christian sepulture.
The veiled communism of Wyclif, which was inevitable as soon as he thoroughly worked out the reasons for the fallure of the medleval church, reappears in Tol-

# Mr. Roosevelt's Statesmanship. Detroit Tribune.

The Tribune is thoroughly convinced that both National honor and National in-terest demand that substantial tariff conessions be made to Cuba, and that if they are not made, there will be both moral and material reasons for regretting the fallure. At the same time it is constrained to say that President Roose-velt, having set forth these facts, in his annual message to Congress in emphatic form, is acting wisely in serving notice that he will not be placed in the position of trying to dictate to Congress the action it shall take on the recommendations there made. In other words, he will neither threaten nor lobby in favor of Cuban reciprocity. The two houses know what his deliberate judgment is; they un-derstand his moral convictions in the case, and have had the benefit of the arguments presented in the message, He feels, as a President should feel, that there his duty in advising the lawmaking body ends. In refusing to follow so re-cent, so conspicuous and so distinguished a precedent as that which his predecessor established in his executive lobbying with the House and Senate, Mr. Roose-velt has made what is, to date, his most commanding claim to high states ship and far-seeing patriotism. That the cause which he refuses to serve by such dangerous means lies near his heart and takes root in his moral nature makes the refusal the more striking and the more commendable. A conscience less stern or a patriotism more emotional might readily justify the means for the sake of so righteous an end. That the President unable to do so entitles him to still greater praise,

#### Turning Point in Our History. Kansas City Journal.

The turning point for the American Republic came when W. J. Bryan and free silver went down to defeat. Nowhere in the annals of the world can we find a parallel to the prosperity which came with leaps and bounds after the people had voted to establish the gold standard. The enormous advance of our country since 1896 is due in a greater measure to the adoption of gold as a basic money than to all other causes combined, and any attempt to account for it which does not give the principal credit to the elec-tion of 1896 is without grasp upon a very plain situation. As we look back now it is easy enough to see the mistake that was made in 1873 and again in 1876. In 1873 we virtually adopted the gold standard without closing the question. In 1875 we again foolishly dodged the Issue by providing for specie resumption without establishing a standard. If the American people had gone boldly to the gold stand-ard in 1873 there would now be no question about the location of the world's financial center.

However, there is no use in crying over spilled milk. What we may be assured of is that since we adopted the gold stand ard the financial power has been stead-ily shifting from London to New York, and that with a continuance of present conditions the transfer of supremacy will not be long delayed. This much is admit-ted in England, and in most of the European capitals it is spoken of as a fore-

## Ancient Tapestries.

New York Evening Journal. Some of the tapestries and embroideries at the doorway of the imperial inclosure at the opera had been used on occasions of royal ceremony in the Old World hun. dreds of years ago, and were the cher-

ished possessions of noble families.

They were loaned for the occasion, and consisted principally of old Flemish tapestry of the 16th century, brought from the old chateau near Toulouse. The chairs in the royal box were all of the periods of

### GRANT'S START IN THE WAR.

Milwaukee Sentinel, "How old do you think I am?" asked J. H. Evans, of Plattsville. Wis., in the course of a conversation reminiscent in character.

"Sixty-five."

"Seventy-one!" "I knew General Grant before, during and after the war," centinued Mr. Evans. "I am 13 years older than my broth er, H. Clay Evans, the Pension Cor sioner, about whom so much has been written and said.

"As I was saying, I knew General Grant before the war. He used to drive from Galena to Platteville as a salesman for Grant & Perkins, trying to sell leather He was not a successful business man. He succeeded a brother. Simpson Grant, who died in St. Paul, Minn. When Simpson died Jesse Grant, the father, who re sided in St, Louis, and was the senio member of the firm of Grant & Perkins wrote his partner telling him they won have to give Ulyases Grant a chance. know he isn't worth much,' wrote in everything he has undertaken. How ever, put him on, pay him what you find he is worth, and if it is not enough to support him and his family I will pay the difference

"Mr. Perkins put the future commander of the largest army in the world at work traveling about the neighborhood selling leather, and after a time concluded he was worth \$45 a month, paid him \$90, and charged Josse Grant with half of the amount. This was told me by Mr. Per-

kins himself "General Grant was in Galena only short time when the war broke out. A mass meeting was held, at which John A. Rawlins, an eloquent young lawyer, and a companion of the leather salesman, presided. At the conclusion of the speaking Grant declared that, having been educated by the Government at West Point, he should fight for the Government. He and Rawlins started in to raise a company,

"Before the ranks were filled however Governor Yates met E. B. Washburne in Chicago, and said: "Senator, we are in a tangle out in Springfield over the mustering in of our soldiers. Can you tell me where I can get a good man to attend to the business?"
"Sonator Washburne was slient for a
moment, and then exclaimed:

"The very man for the place! I have him! Captain Grant, of Galena." "'For heaven's sake send for him as quickly as you can.'
"Captain Grant reported for duty at

Springfield, was placed in the Adjutant-General's office, and began bringing order out of chaos.

"A regiment - the Twenty-third - was raised in Chicago and Quincy, Some trouble broke out in Hannibal, Mo., and rank, but found, when he pushed his logic to its conclusions, that man cannot put his faith in Princes. Had he not died in quell the disturbance. The Quincy men only one arm, he can shoot game for hours refused to go, claiming they did not callst to fight their neighbors (Quincy is just across the river from Hannibal). The Colonel of the regiment was a weakling, thoroughly incompetent, Governor Yates sent for Captain Grant. "'Can you take the Twenty-third Regi-

ment to Hannibal, Captain?" inquired the Governor. " 'I can,' replied the Cantain

" 'You are in command, sir. Do it' "Captain, now Coionel Grant, had neith er horse to ride nor uniform or accounter-ments to wear. He finally obtained an ordinary animal of William Culderwood,

liveryman, on credit, for \$150, and his father's purtner, Mr. Perkins, loaned him the money to buy his uniform and sword. "Then Colonel Grant, in the gathering shade of night, issued his first order in the War of the Rebellion. It was for the Twenty-third Illinois Infantry to appear the following day for inspection parade. This made it necessary for the men to have their knapsacks, packed ready for the march. Ordinarily such an order would mean little, but when the inspection parade terminated the Twenty-third Reg-lment was 13 miles from Springfield, on the road to Hannibal, with wagons and camp impedimenta following in their

wake. "The men did not realize what was up, and went into camp without a murmur, The march was continued until Quincy was reached. disturbance ender the regiment journeyed, and participated in the battle of Belmont, opposite Colum-bus, Ky., and Grant's career as a soldier started, en route for Appomattox,"

Facts at First Hand. New York Commercial Advertiser Erving Winslow is easily the first of all the "antis," and he is a genuine joy forever. Nothing stands in the way of the irresistible murch of his intellect toward any conclusion that he wishes the march Angliando, admits that he to reach. Agulnaldo admits that he killed General Luna, He said to General Funston: "Why, yes; I had him killed simply because if I had not he would have been dictator in my place." Gov-ernor Taft, in his testimore, but ernor Taft, in his testimony before the Senate committee, said: "I have never beard it denied until now that the killing of Luna was the result of a factional difference between him and Aguinaldo; that he was killed by the guard of Aguinaldo at Aguinaldo's headquarters. this testimony convince Winslow? for a second. He says it will be s Not before the Senate committee that "Aguinaido had nothing to do with General Luna's death." Who will show it? Probably Fiske Warren, of Boston, the anti envoy, who went to the Philippines to "learn the facts" and displayed such open sympathy with the insurgents that the Taft Commission compelled him, greatly against his will, to take the oath of allegiance to the United States before be-ing allowed at large. Think of that high-handed outrage! Could anything worse than that be done to a Boston anti who was confessedly on a mission of hostility to the Government and the soldiers of his own country? If he gets on the stand in the Senate inquiry he will show the world what a pack of liars McKinley, Taft, all members of the Taft Commission, General Otls, General Funston, General Chaf-fee and the other "imperialists" are. He knows the facts better than any man except Winslow.

## Blood Royal of Enrope.

Boston Traveler, With the exception of the King Sweden, a descendant of Bernadotte, whom Napoleon raised from the ranks and later made King, there is not a single important ruler in Europe who is not de-scended from Mary, Queen of Scote. In "Macbeth," which was evidently written with the idea of courting the favor of James I, the first Stuart ruler of England. Shakespeare put into the mouth of the witches this prophecy to Banquo whom the Stuarts are by legend desc ed: "Your children shall be Kinga." a curious historical fact that the dynasty of the Stuarts, in many cases the dynasty that ever ruled over England, among the reigning houses of Europe,

# Bear Ye One Another's Burdens

If any little word of our Can make one life the brighter, If any little song of ours
Can make one heart the lighter,
God help us speak that little work
And take our bit of singing. And drop it in some lonely vale, To set the echoes ringing.

If any little love of ours Can make one life the sweeter, If any little care of ours Can make one step the fleeter, If any little help may case The burden of another, Ged give us love and care and strength To help along each other.

If any watchful thought of ours Can make some work the atronger, If any cheery smile of ours Can make its brightness longer, Then let us speak that thought today With tender eyes a-glowing.

So God may grant some weary one

Let us change the subject. Let the frogs and snakes lie low till tomorrow.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The redoubtable Mr. Routh seems to

have labored in vain. Anyway, Mrs. J. P. Morgan will be able

to purchase an Easter hat. Russia and Japan are preparing for war,

but so is every other country. Perhaps we shall be subject to correc-

tion today for our Erin ways. Bunco men will find tickets out of town on sale at all the rallway offices,

Messrs, Kerrigan and Snow can now go back into the detective business. Other voices will be heard in this con-

ention besides that of Mr. McCamant. The way we honor Pathrick

Is plainly to be seen, For in our very kitchens The servant girls is green.

If we hear that Prince Henry is to unlergo an operation for appendicitis, we shall know why.

All nature help to celebrate With color bright and gay, 'he threes an' hills and meadhows will All wear the green today.

Whatever may be said about Secretary Long, no one has heard a blue jacket complaining about eating embalmed beef,

Howly St. Pathrick, biles the great name by He made all the snakes an' the toads dis-

appear, Sure when we think of the wonderful fame iv him,
We wish that we had such a mon over here.

Sarah Bernhardt has got into a quarrel with a poet. Some English actress who wants to get the same kind of advertising might find Mr. Kipling a handy subject. Let thim that are the pritzel

And drank the lager beer. Because our frind Prince Hinry Was astoppin' over here. Today ste plain peraties, An' take their whisky straight For this, good frinds, is wan great day We all should ellebrate.

Emperor William of Germany can talk fluently in six languages. He has written a play and conducted its rehearsal. He has written a public prayer and conducted a choir. He can cook his own dinner, can play chess, paint pictures and draw caricatures. He has learned engineering and at the rate of two a minute. He has over 100 titles, and is an Admiral in three of the biggest navies. In 25 years he has shot 27,000 head of game. He changes his dress a dozen times a day, has a dozen valets, and his wardrobe is worth \$500,000.

M. Slason Thompson, replying to certain family criticism of his recent entertaining "Study" of the life and character of Eugene Field, says: "You can no more find the true Eugene Field in his books than you do the true Dr. Johnson in his dictionary. In the estimation of no less an authority on the subject of biography than Edmund Gosse, nothing short of a miracle will save any blography of a husband that fully satisfies the dear delusions of his widow. I, for one, thank God that these delusions put an eternal limitation on the credulity of men and women writing the memoirs of wives and husbands."

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, is clean-shaven and bald-headed. Once when a young man he wore long, flowing sidewhiskers. When the roller skating craze of 15 or 20 years ago struck Georgia, Bacon was the crack skater of his town. One night, Hannibal was invaded, and relates a Washington correspondent, he was out on the floor of the rink makin fancy figures, when two amateurs, hand in hand, bore down on him. He tried to get out of the way, but couldn't, The two skaters bumped into the embryo Senator. One caught hold of his whiskers on one side and the other took a grip on the other side. Yelling with pain, Bacon tried to shake them off, but they clung to him until all three went to the floor together. Bacon got up, took off his skates, went Aguinaldo admits that he home and shaved. Since that time he hasn't worn either a skate or a whisker.

## Slavery in the Philippines.

Indianapolis Journal People who have distressed themselves with the thought that slavery exists un der the American flag in one of the remote Philippine islands will welcome the explanation of it by Governor Taft. He says his investigation shows that the na tives enslaved were held for debts, that there is no separation of families, little cruelty, and that the form of bondage was mild, if any kind of slavery could be so characterized. He found it sible to secure an accurate count of the number of slaves—desired with a view of purchasing their release—because the natives, hearing of the plan, all declared themselves slaves. To attempt to free the slaves by force would be disastrous, be-cause the slaves themselves would resist by force. Such being the conditions, those who have been making themselves wretched because of slavery under the American flag should endeavor to comfort themselves, even if they would rather have a cause for wretchedness in the Phil

ippines. PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS More Work Than Play,-"Does she play

"No. She makes the worst work of

it you ever saw."-Philadelphia Evening Bul-The "Extra."-Vandeveer-Any difference be tween that extra of yours and my earlier edi-tion? Brinkerhoff-Yes, a small item on the

inside of your paper is printed in big, red type on the outside of mine!—Puck. Marjorie-The idea of her marrying a man in the evening of life like old Grumley! Mayme— The evening of life? He's farther along than that; I should say early in the next morning.—

Chicago Daily News. His Classification.—"You played nothing but tragedies," said the friend. "They were worse than tragedies," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes, as he stopped figuring on his exper account. "They were financial catastrophes

-Washington Star. The panic in the diamond market is growing some instead of better. It is now almost imcassible to get No. 2 whites in carload lots; No. I blues can be obtained only in bushel

lots; and No. 1 straws are no longer quoted, except by the peck,-Chicago Tribune. Possible Evolution.—Nurse—Yes, dear, this is your little baby sister. Elsie—Indeed! And where did she come from? Nurse—The stork left here here in a clothes-basket. Elsie-The

idea! Perhaps she'll grow up to be a wash woman.—Philadelphia Press. Young Lady-A friend of mine is engaged to a man, and now he refuses to marry her. What would you advise her to do? Old Lawyer-Is the man wealthy? Young Lady-No He hasn't a shilling. Old Lawyer-Th vise her to write him a nice letter of thanks. Tit-Bits.

No Competition.-Overheard in Angel Court.-

'Hallo, youngster. What are you doing in the

elty?" "Oh, I'm in the stock exchange "What, a boy like you? What are you going to do there?" "Try to make an honest living." to do there?" "Try to make an honest living."
"Really! Well, you ought to succeed; there's no competition."—Bullionist. up some tableaux for the benefit of the

A Heartless Suggestion.-She-We are getting and our postor is to be the Christian martyr, and we want you to be the heathen executioner-will you? Please do! He-Why not get one of the trustees? She-Oh, it would n do to have it too realistic!-Brooklyn Life.