The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER—Fair and slightly warmer; northwesterly winds.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 67; minimum temperature, 50; precipitation, none.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1902.

THE FAULT IN THE SYSTEM.

A Salem paper says this, and there seems to be something in it:

One good result should come from the tragedy at the state prison—better pay for such service. Forty dollars a month is too small pay for a job that is liable to cost a man his life any day.

True, in a way; and yet not true, in its application to the system we find in vogue. Forty dollars a month will not obtain high intelligence in any calling. Yet why should men press and throng and crowd to get these positions? Plainly, it is not a high order of intelligence and efficiency that seeks them. The man who can't get on in any independent calling wants such place, at forty dollars a month. Had there been high intelligence and efficiency, this tragedy could not have occurred.

But would advance of the pay bring in a higher order of intelligence and efficiency? As Hamlet says, "That would be scanned." Under our system these places go by political or party favor. The fitness of the man, his capacity for the place, is not considered, or is little considered. It is scarcely a factor. He was a "political worker," in his precinct. It is very questionable whether higher wages would bring in higher talents; for the selection is made on a system that has no regard, or very little regard, for capability.

The "job" is little likely to cost a man his life if he and his fellows are men of quick and keen intelligence, watchful of every sign of plot, discontent and sedition; men of prevision, who cut off from the prisoners all chance of conspiracy among them, or of communication with the outer world. But men of these powers of mind are men who wouldn't "like the job"; they are not likely to have a "political pull"; and, moreover, they are men who would be thought harsh, hard, unfeeling and tyrannical. They wouldn't be "good fellows" at all. So, on the whole, the present system must continue. It wouldn't be improved by raising the pay. Even now there are ten, or one hundred, applicants for the "job," where there is room for one.

Our system makes one politician succeed another, in control and direction of these affairs; and the successor gets no knowledge or experience from the man who has preceded him, because there is no study of the business, and nothing is done on an intelligent or consistent plan. Nor is there likely to be any improvement. These places are disposed of as the prizes of politics. From the superintendent down, men are willing to take small pay, because the duty is regarded as merely perfunctory, and the competition for the places is extreme. We need not look for any improvement of the system; higher pay would not improve it.

PHILIPPINE FACTS.

The Glasgow Herald is one of the most important of British newspapers outside of London. It is interesting to note what view such a journal takes of our position in the Philippines. It makes the sweeping statement, which history abundantly sustains, that "no region in the Old World or in the New which has been under the blighting influence of centuries of Spanish colonization or sway has ever thriven, and it may be regarded as certain that the history of the Philippine Republic, as soon as it is left to manage itself, will be a replica of that of the South and Central American Republics." From this it argues that the United States could not be justified in casting off the responsibilities it has assumed, simply because thus far it has encountered difficulties. There are grave doubts whether it would redound to the National repute of the United States to abandon the islands now, and leave them to become a prey to the anarchy and civil war that would certainly follow the removal of United States power and protection. It admits that, whether it was wise for the United States to assume this responsibility in the first place is another question; but, now that the United States has assumed this charge, it should bear it.

It is admitted that we did not go there for conquest. We went simply to strike a blow at Spain, with which country we were at war. Our fleet under Dewey was in such position that this was the natural and even necessary thing to do. Had there been no fleet of ours on the Asiatic station, we should doubtless have kept out of the Philippines, but Dewey was at Hong Kong and had to leave there, and he could do nothing else than strike Manila. After he had entered the harbor and destroyed the Spanish fleet he could do nothing more without the co-operation of land forces, and it was necessary to rush troops to help him. We received the surrender of the Spaniards, and with it responsibilities which it never has been possible to put off. We stay, therefore, and shall stay. Such is the Philippine situation. Yet we shall expect from the Democratic party of the country, a party of negation and obstruction, persistent and incessant demand that we shall retire from the Islands and "grant them their independence." The Indiana Democrats, in their platform the other day, repeated the demand almost in the words of the platform of the Democrats of Oregon. This party always has some fatuous proposal. It is "scuttle," now.

MUTUALLY DESTRUCTIVE CRITICISM.

You can find out from President Schwab, of the steel trust, the pitiful worthlessness of the railway merger. To this pregnant topic he recently addressed himself. He held up to scorn those trusts which seek to succeed by the acquisition of all rival establishments and the elimination of competition. They were altogether on the wrong tack, he said. They were foredoomed to failure. The good old laws of supply and demand, survival of the fittest, etc., would get in their work. It was ridiculous to combat them.

It was not to be expected that so active and belligerent a personality as Mr. J. J. Hill would ignore this pointed reflection of Mr. Schwab's, or fail to come back with his best article of repartee. Nor has he, but in his latest utterance concerning the trusts he paid his respects to the new form of industrial corporation as those combinations created "not for the purpose of manufacturing any public commodity, in the first place, but for the purpose of selling sheaves of printed securities, which represent nothing more than good will and prospective profits to the promoters."

Between Mr. Schwab and Mr. Hill we have the trust field pretty well covered, adversely, from high authority. The steel trust has acquired a number of independent concerns, but it makes no professions, and on the other hand offers frequent and strenuous denials, of monopoly of steel production. About 65 per cent is the highest proportion of raw materials or finished output it will lay claim to. With the railway mergers, the elimination of competitive lines through purchase has been a distinct form of activity, but such over-capitalization as Mr. Hill attacks they have in the main avoided. Railroads have not been free from it, and it is perhaps destined to flourish for a time upon the sea; but it is the industrial combinations that have carried this business of manufacturing securities instead of commodities to its greatest extent, and to an extent not entirely consistent with the interests of the general business community.

This overcapitalization of industrials, to which Mr. Hill refers, is regarded by expert authorities as their irremediable weak point, and the magazines fairly teem with cogent reasoning and impressive exhibits to that purpose. A recent computation of the securities of a score of industrials showed that what purported on their face to be worth nearly $1,250,000,000 were not worth $500,000,000 according to the quotations of the market. It is impossible to say how much loss is represented here; many of these securities were floated at much below their face. But there have been very considerable losses in the shrinkage of these securities which represent pure inflation, and there must be much greater losses when there comes a period of bad business.

The pertinence and force of Mr. Hill's arraignment of the industrial trusts cannot be gainsaid. But is not Mr. Schwab's prediction of the failure of the railway trusts equally entitled to confidence? There is no ground for questioning the full determination of the various railroad groups to stifle competition in their own sacred preserves, nor of the depressing effect their success exerts upon rate reduction and competitive trackla ying. But when an ambitious statesman undertakes the assertion that "the trusts have come to stay," may the assertion not be parried with the declarations of Messrs. Hill and Schwab concerning the two principal forms of combinations? The railway trusts have not come to stay if they only build up such fierce competition between groups that from the bitterness of the struggle owners are fain to escape to the old regime. The industrial trusts have not come to stay, if in the wreck of liquidation of overcapitalized securities they drag down the whole stock market through sympathy and bankrupt the very buyers upon whom their dependence for flotation hangs. In view of the dangers they court through these various forms of weakness, every trust stands at all times on the verge of a precipice. How long it has come to stay is problematical.

THAT FLATTERING UNCTION.

The assumption of Mr. Geer that the vote that was thrown for him is a measure of the desire of the people of Oregon to have him elected to the Senate shows how a man may flatter himself. Much of the vote for him was mechanically or inadvertently cast, or marked. There was no other name designated "Republican," yet he was no nominee of the Republican party. His name was entered on the ticket, in technical compliance with the law, but by no means in conformity with its spirit and purpose. Many party men, finding no other "Republican" name on the ballot, voted for him, under an impression that it was a contest between him and Wood; and some thought they had to vote for one or for the other. Not a few Democrats, moreover, voted for Geer for farce or mischief. The Republican convention made no nomination of Senator. It omitted to do so for the simple reason that it wished to avoid the party division and acrimonious contest that certainly would have followed, with probable loss of the Legislature.

Then Mr. Geer's friends, after his failure to receive the nomination for Governor for another term, and concluding to make use of him as a "miscellaneous candidate," adopted this expedient of getting his name on the ticket for the Senate, and a bunch of voters, in a few counties, who were asked to sign the petition, complied, as is common when names are asked for—on the principle that it is less trouble to set down one's name than to refuse and give reasons for it. But the law was not made for a condition of this kind. The provision for nominations by petition was inserted for the purpose of allowing independent nominations to be made, and the name of Mr. Geer had no rightful place on the ticket as the Republican candidate, for there was none. It was misleading, and it will get scant recognition or none by the representatives of the party, or by the party or people at large.

The Oregonian does not indeed pretend to speak for members of the Legislature, but it hears they are speaking for themselves. It is cool assumption on the part of those who got up the petition for Mr. Geer to claim that he is preferred for Senator over all other Republicans of Oregon—since he has a large vote and others have none. Is there nobody, then, among the Republicans of Oregon who wants Mr. Fulton? Has no other candidate, actual or possible, a friend or supporter? There is Mr. Simon. He has been seeking reelection. Is no Republican for him? Has Mr. Geer the solid support of the Republicans of Oregon, over all other men? It is ridiculous, and The Oregonian believes the Legislature will treat it so.

THE "NORTH END."

Every time anything discreditable happens in that portion of Portland bounded by Pine and Glisan, Fifth and the river, some very good people and otherwise clearheaded fall into a fit of despondency and grief over the alleged injustice done to certain exemplary communities of the north side by the familiar designation "The North End." As everybody knows, the "North End" is synonymous with "Whitechapel," the "Bad Lands" and other phrases that have been coined or imported from other places to fill a real or supposed need. But it is objected that "The North End" carries an attainder of iniquity, which is not deserved by the respectable residents of the northern part of town.

Now, it is possible that the "North End" as a geographical term may in time be eliminated from our local vocabulary, but it is going to be exceedingly difficult to bring such a consummation about through appeals to the sense of justice. Doubtless there are very many most excellent people in the "East Side" districts of London and New York, and the "South-of-Market" region of San Francisco, but terms of this kind, established through long usage, are apt to lose their significance, if at all, very slowly. It is useless to plead that the terms are geographically inexact, for customs of this kind are not based upon scientific investigation or moral principles. The "North School" long survived the inaccuracy of its title. Though two schools had been created north of it, it was still the North School until Director George H. Durham bethought him of the opportunity thus to honor Dr. Atkinson. All Albina is doubtless part of the East Side, though the ferry lands west of the postoffice and St. Johns is west of the Washington County line. We have South Portland and Southern Portland, arbitrary but unquestioned.

Familiar forms of local nomenclature are often legacies of former life and surroundings which the present generation could never be persuaded to lose, and in which are bound up a multitude of rich historic memories. In London there is no ditch today at Houndsditch, no hill at Ludgate Hill. In New York the wall has long since disappeared from Wall street, the boweries from the Bowery, all batteries from the Battery, and from Murray Hill all elevation. From Market street in San Francisco all markets have long since disappeared, and on Market street in Portland no market ever was. The geese have gone from Goose Hollow and Couch Lake is level with its surrounding banks.

The "North End," therefore, may be east, west or south in geographical accuracy, but it is still the North End, because everybody calls it so. As for its unsavory reputation, that has been honestly earned, as much as London's Whitechapel and New York's almost forgotten Five Points. The way to rescue localities from the bad names that cling to them is to reform the neighborhood. When vice and crime are banished from their present haunts, the North End may become a term of dignity and honor such as Irvington or Nob Hill, or even King's Heights, might envy. The complaint ultimately lies against the evil-doers who have stamped their license and unloveliness upon the part of town where they congregate, and also upon the easy-going owners of the evil resorts, some of whom have pews in the finest and most exclusive of our churches. Everything below Washington street might with propriety be designated the North Side, leaving the North End to bear its burden of odium alone, though if we cut it off at Savier street, for example, a big portion of the city on both banks of the river would still be north of it. Nobody ever makes the mistake of supposing that the North End runs west of Sixth.

QUAY THE WHOLE THING.

Senator Quay has won a victory in Pennsylvania by the nomination of Judge Pennypacker for Governor. But it was not in any proper sense a struggle between decent politics and the reprehensible Quay ring. Elkin had long been one of the most servile and unscrupulous instruments of the Quay machine. So obnoxious had he become in that service that when he entered the field for the Gubernatorial nomination there went up from all parts of the state a cry against him that told plainly how dangerous it would be to nominate him. Then Quay appeared to abandon his tool. Elkin refused to retire, however, and made his campaign, assisted by Governor Stone and other members of the state administration that were in the Quay camp. Elkin lost the nomination to Judge Pennypacker, a cousin of Quay and a man who reveres his cousin and has done valiant service for him.

The circumstances of the campaign point to Senator Quay as the manager of both candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination. In this way he occupied the whole field and prevented any effective opposition to his plans. Pennypacker was in all ways preferable to Elkin, but he was notoriously loyal to the Quay machine and distasteful to all who did not belong to that faction of the party. Pennypacker is a more artistic political worker than Elkin, and for that reason suits Quay's purposes better, for it is not Quay's purpose needlessly to alienate voters. So Quay used Elkin as the bogie to scare support to Pennypacker, leaving small part for the real anti-Quay men to play. And the loose election laws and apathetic public spirit of Pennsylvania leave it open to the machine to put his man into office.

The Oregonian hastily included Keble among the eminent clergymen of the English church who followed Cardinal Newman over to Rome. Keble, author of "The Christian Year," was professor of poetry at Oxford in 1831, and was Newman's most intimate friend. Cardinal Newman writes: "On Sunday July 14, 1833, Keble preached a sermon in the university pulpit on 'National Apostasy.' I have ever considered and kept the day as the start of the religious movement of 1833." Stimulated by this sermon of Keble's, Newman began the movement in Oxford to revive high church principles and the ancient patristic theology. In this sermon Keble upheld the claim of the church to heavenly origin and divine prerogative, not to be ruled as a mere creature of the state. The series of sermons published were entitled "Tracts for the Times," and out of this came the name "the tractarian movement." Newman held Keble to be the primary author of the movement, but Newman became its genuine leader. Keble wrote four of these "Tracts for the Times," and Newman's "Tract No. 90," which put all Protestant England against its author, was defended by Keble, who had seen the tract before it was published and approved of it. Newman's going over to Rome in 1845 was to Keble a public and a private sorrow. Keble and Pusey remained in the church, the representatives of ultra high church principles. They were both of them with Newman entirely in his views, save that they did not agree with him in his conclusion that there was no longer any logical room for him in the Anglican church. Newman had an austere conscience and a relentlessly logical intellect, and he therefore went over to Rome. His decision was one that men of the Keble and Pusey quality of mind and temper would naturally hesitate to follow. They believed the Anglican church could be reformed and restored to its ancient form and spirit by working from within. Newman did not share their confidence, and took refuge in Rome.

Definite orders for construction of the Snake River Railroad to Lewiston are welcome. That project has too long lain dormant. The line ought to have been built three years ago, when the O. R. & N. and the Northern Pacific were racing for the trade of the Clearwater Valley. Down the river was so manifestly the route for the commerce of that valley that the delay in construction was a source of surprise to all the business interests affected. It did not seem possible that the traffic of the Clearwater Basin could continue to climb perilous canyons and mountain chains when an easy route was at hand. But the work so bravely begun was permitted to lag and finally was stopped altogether, and we have endured three years of traffic diversion from that part of the great Columbia Basin. In this time trade lines have to a large extent become established, but it is not to be assumed that they will remain in the old channels when better ones shall be opened. Trade will not climb the mountains when it has the alternative of a water-level grade. Slow as this enterprise has been, it will do much to develop the country. It will be an important agency in correcting commercial routes and putting business where it can be handled to best advantage. This is why news of definite official action is welcome; and there remains no doubt that energetic handling will do the rest for the railroad and for the people who produce and ship commodities.

The Shah of Persia, with a suite of forty persons, has reached Paris en route to London for the coronation. His Persian Majesty visited Queen Victoria at one time with a numerous suite and was quartered in Buckingham Palace for ten days or more. After his departure the apartments that he occupied had literally to be turned inside out, the furniture burned and the walls repainted and redecorated. This visit recalls an account given by Wilhelmina, a sister of Frederick the Great, of a visit to His Prussian Majesty Frederick William I, of Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia, and the Empress Catherine, about the year 1730. With a numerous retinue the imperial couple occupied the villa of "Monbijon," on the outskirts of Berlin, for two days. When they departed, according to Wilhelmina's statement, "the Queen rushed at once to Monbijon, which she found in a state resembling that of the fall of Jerusalem." She added: "I never saw such a sight. Everything was destroyed, so that the Queen was obliged to rebuild the whole house." The revenues of the crown will probably not be drawn upon to the extent required to rebuild the palace occupied by the Persian monarch and his suite during the coronation festivities, but if King Edward recalls the occasion of the former visit of the Shah and is judicious, he will not lodge the Persians in newly renovated Buckingham Palace.

Colonel Arthur Lynch, who fought with the Boers in South Africa, and who in November last was elected to represent Galway in the House of Commons, was recently arrested on his arrival in England, and it is said will be tried for high treason. He doubtless will be convicted, but England has not inflicted the death penalty for treason for many years. Thistlewood was executed for high treason in 1827, but since that date no executions for treason have taken place in England. Some Canadian rebels were executed in 1837 in Montreal and in Upper Canada. Meagher and O'Brien and Mitchel were sentenced to death for high treason during the Irish insurrection of 1848, but the sentence was commuted to deportation to Tasmania. Colonel Lynch will, if convicted, probably suffer political distranchisement, and perhaps deportation.

At Spokane, Wash., the leading newspaper, the Spokesman-Review, criticised a public official, accusing him of misconduct in office. The official sued for libel; the newspaper supported its allegations and proved them true. Nevertheless the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $1000. The court, however, promptly set aside the verdict as contrary to law, evidence and right—holding that the truth in such a matter is a complete defense, and that a verdict against a newspaper for publishing the truth about the public or official conduct or misconduct of a public officer was unjust, contrary to the public interests, and could not be sustained.

Unless the officers of the law are willing to incur some risk and danger it is not likely they will ever catch or kill the escaped convicts and murderers.

How would it do to call in the troops and offer a reward of $3000 to $5000 for Tracy and Merrill alive or dead?

MORE LIBERAL VIEWS OF SUNDAY

It marks a long advance toward the acceptance by religious people of reasonable ideas regarding the observance of Sunday when such an article as that on "The Civil Sabbath" in the last issue of the Boston Congregationalist can be published by a journal with the Puritan traditions which it has inherited and the conservative tendencies which characterize it. The editor asks, "What Sabbath legislation ought Christians to seek?" and answers that they should, first, unite with wage-earning classes to secure the enactment of all reasonable laws necessary to protect them from compulsory labor; and, second, "should support such Sabbath legislation as will secure the most healthful use of the day for all classes." The important thing here is, of course, how inclusive a religious journal will consider that expression "most healthful." The Congregationalist regards the ideal Sabbath as the one which secures physical rest, mental recreation and spiritual renewal, and it would have Christians make all possible efforts to enable even the poorest to realize this ideal, so far as possible. But it recognizes that men cannot be compelled to go to church, and that all which can be done is to maintain attractive houses of worship, and then let the masses come or not, as they choose.

This is where the Congregationalist of even a generation ago would have stopped, but in 1902 it goes a great deal further. "We shall surely encourage," it says, "such use of public libraries, picture galleries, and museums as we make of our own libraries and art treasures on Sunday." The public park it calls "the people's garden," and it asks a question which even the fanatical Sabbatarian would find it hard to answer when it adds, "Who can look without pleasure on men who rarely see their families together during the working days, with wife and children around them in the midst of growing things of nature on a Summer afternoon?" Nor does it stop here. "Music such as is appropriate in the home," it goes on, "adds to their happiness, and the public spirit that provides it is akin to his who had compassion on the multitude." To provide all that the people need "for a useful Sabbath," especially in crowded cities, requires that many should labor, and such labor this religious journal considers in the public interest. When one reflects that within a dozen years fanatics have been opposing the opening of museums and the giving of park concerts on the ground that either would prove "the entering wedge for the Continental Sunday," we can realize what progress has been made when such liberal views as we have quoted are expressed by a religious journal of the Congregationalist's standing.

Some of Spooner's Points.

United States Senator Spooner, in his great speech in support of the passage of the Philippines bill, among other things said that there was no people, in the sense of the Declaration of Independence, except a nation of those who could establish a nation, and that there could be no nation except that made up of a people who could create a nation fit to be recognized by the Governments of the world.

Discussing the proper construction of the words "consent of the governed" in the Declaration of Independence, Mr. Spooner traced the Civil War to the different meanings attached to those words in the North and in the South, and said: "If the South had had the strength, the money and the men, it would have carried into practical success those words as the South understood them. We preserved the Union because we had men enough and money enough to whip this construction of the Declaration of Independence out of you good people." If the Indians had not been driven back; if this maxim of the Declaration of Independence about which so much is said had been pursued, we would have had no United States; this country would still have been inhabited by savages.

This is exactly the view that The Oregonian has maintained regarding the Declaration of Independence, and "the consent of the governed" from the outset of our Filipino war.

Senator Spooner gave Senator Hoar a home thrust when, referring to Mr. Hoar's voting the Republican ticket at the last election, he exclaimed: "If I thought that my party was engaged in unrighteousness; if I thought it was engaged in a policy of dishonor; if I thought that my party was going to trample on human rights and to destroy the aspirations for independence of a liberty-loving people—so help me God, I would vote against my party, not with it."

Tariff Revision Inevitable.

The Washington corespondent of the Chicago Tribune (Rep.) quotes Representative Crumpacker, of Indiana, as follows: "There is a general demand for tariff revision on protection lines. The purpose of protection is to stimulate competition among home industries and to give the American workmen protection against the cheaper labor of Europe. When protection goes beyond this it is wrong, and has a disastrous effect economically. There should be a revision of the tariff on the lines indicated, and it should have been done at this session of Congress. It is too important a matter to be done hurriedly, and as the next session is a short one and much important business must be done, the tariff question will not be touched, in my judgment, until the next Congress. I notice that many state conventions have declared for tariff revision, and it is clear to the ordinary mind that this should be done when it is possible for American manufacturers to sell their goods abroad cheaper than they do in this country. This is true of the iron industry. The shipbuilder who has the contract for constructing the 20,000-ton freighters for President Hill, the railroad magnate, said recently it was possible for him to go abroad, purchase American iron products, bring them into this country, pay the tariff on them, defray the expenses of transporting these goods across the ocean, and then secure them cheaper than the same goods can be purchased in this country. This is an unanswerable argument why there should be a revision of the tariff."

Governor Geer's "Regrets."

Lebanon Criterion.

The following letter has been sent by Governor Geer to George E. Chamberlain:

You will please accept my congratulations upon your election to the office of Governor of Oregon. I regret very much that circumstances made the election of a Democratic Governor possible, but since it was so, I wish to assure you that there is no man in your party to whom I would surrender the office with more pleasure than yourself.

So Governor Geer has his regrets, but he does not regret the election of Chamberlain; he rather gloats over the fact. He regrets "that circumstances made the election of a Democratic Governor possible," or in other words, he regrets that he was not renominated for the office himself. The Republican party has suffered much in Oregon this year at the hands of men whom it has honored and kept in office, but who, when they were to be kept no longer at the public crib, were ready to turn traitor to their friends. But there are a few men in Oregon who will never be United States Senator, nor anything else, for that matter.

Directing Him.

Puck.

Parched Drummer (in Kansas hamlet)—Where can I get a drink in this confounded Prohibition town?

Tavern Landlord — Come out on the porch. Now, do you see, half way up the street, on the right-hand side, a weather-beaten, one-story buildin', with a whappy-jawed hitchin'-post in front of it?

Drummer—Yes!

Tavern Landlord—Well, that's about the only place in town where you can't get a drink if you've got the price; nobody lives there!

IT MAKES THEM MAD.

Hartford Times.

As was to be expected, the result of the Oregon election is promptly proclaimed to indicate that the people of the United States favor the everlasting retention of the Philippines. The Governorship result is of no importance, says the New York Sun, and it adds:

The size of the pluralities for the rest of the state ticket and for the candidates for Congress indicates no reaction on the Pacific Coast against the Administration and Republican policy in National affairs. This should encourage the managers of the campaign in all the districts of the November states. The issue of Stay or Scuttle was clearly defined in the Oregon contest. Oregon emphatically answers Stay, and contributes the first elected members of the Republican majority in the Fifty-eighth House.

It is a fact that Republican voters of Oregon were assured before the election by their newspapers that a Democratic victory would be a serious blow to the business interests of the Pacific Coast. The following is from the leading Republican newspaper of the state of the date of May 29:

Oregon is a Pacific State. Her relations to Pacific commerce, in the new and larger opportunities of the time, give her voice an importance far greater than the political strength of the state would seem to warrant. Therefore, if Oregon shall announce her indifference to the opportunities of Pacific commerce; if she shall declare her willingness to throw away our position in the Orient; if she shall tell the country to abandon the Philippine Islands, give up the effort to extend our influence over the Pacific and bring its trades under our dominion—if Oregon, a Pacific State, shall announce this as her decision, the East must be expected to accept it.

Of course if Oregon could have elected the regular Republican candidate for Governor, the result would have looked a little better from a party point of view. But with no diminution of the Republican majorities for members of Congress, it may be argued that Oregon says, "Hold on to the Philippines." We admit that this election result means just that, and it also means "never mind the wishes or the hopes of the people of the Philippines."

In the Senate at Washington yesterday Mr. Spooner's colleague, Mr. Quarles, denounced as "damnable" the suggestion that the object of the pending bill was to turn over the Philippines to the exploitation of carpet-baggers, scoundrels and scalawags. Every decent American, he said, would hide his face in shame if that were true, but it was not. Uncle Sam is merely going into the biggest kind of a real estate operation, and expects to make a lot of money out of it. That is all. The people of Oregon are in favor of making money, and the man who talks about principles or moral ideas when there is a chance to make money is given to understand in that part of the country that he had better go far back and sit down.

OTHER COMMENT ON ELECTION.

"Anti-Imperialist" Abuse Resented.

Troy Times.

The election in Oregon was anticipated with much interest by the political leaders of this country, as it was expected to be an indication of the attitude of the country toward National measures and a forecast of the Congressional elections which are to ensue. The result is eminently satisfactory. Oregon elected only two Congressmen, but both of them are Republicans. The Governor-elect—although there was a factional revolt against him, and although the Democratic candidate was a strong nominee—is a Republican. Portland elects a Republican Mayor, Hon. George H. Williams, a man of distinction, who is a native of New Lebanon, Columbia County, in this state, and who was Attorney-General in the Cabinet of President Grant.

This sweeping Republican victory, continuing the prestige of the election of 1900, when the state gave a majority for McKinley, shows what the people think of the attitude of the United States toward its statesmen and military commanders in the Philippines, and the wisdom and safety of the policies in general that have been established and maintained by the Republican party.

If there was any apprehension concerning the result of the Congressional elections, Oregon has done its part toward removing nervousness and reassuring the confidence which will result in general Republican success. The people are with the Administration and the Army, and will take the opportunity at the Fall elections to resent, as Oregon has done, the shameful abuse which Democratic leaders in the Senate and in the House of Representatives have showered upon those who are doing their country's work.

"Seattle" Emphatically Rebuked.

Pittsburg Gazette.

Oregon stands by the Republican Administration and declares in favor of the American policy in the Philippine Islands. The Oregon Democrats stood for the scuttle theory, and the Republican platform supported the policy of McKinley and Roosevelt. The two Republican candidates for Congress are re-elected, Mr. Tongue, of the First District, receiving an increased majority. Both houses of the Legislature have Republican majorities, insuring a Republican successor to Senator Simon. The state ticket is Republican by something like 10,000 majority, all the candidates having been elected but the one for Governor. The Democratic nominee is successful by a small majority. The choice of Chamberlain for Governor was the result of factional trouble in the Republican ranks. There was a personal fight among the Republican leaders, and this hostility afforded the opposition a chance to win the Governorship. The combatants did not permit their animosity to extend farther down the ticket, however. The Republican candidate for Governor was sacrificed, but every other candidate was elected. That this should be the result under the circumstances, and that the Republican candidates for Congress should do so well in an off year is a satisfactory indication that the people are not going to rebuke the American Philippine policy at the polls next Autumn.

Very Seldom, Mr. Anti.

Springfield Republican.

Two months ago the Republican leaders at Washington were admitedly apprehensive that the Congressional elections would go against them. They are now confident that they have the opposition already beaten. It is thought that the Democratic exposures of atrocities in the Philippines will react against that party among the people as an "attack on the Army," and there are Democrats of the Gorman stripe who think so, too. Then the Oregon elections have greatly stimulated Republican confidence, being regarded as significant of public feeling generally respecting the imperialist policy. Still it needs to be mentioned that Oregon has heretofore failed frequently to set the pace politically for the rest of the country.

Every Rose Has Its Thorn.

Colorado Springs Gazette.

The latest returns from Oregon indicate that the Republicans have elected their candidate for Governor by a majority so small as to make it equivalent to a defeat, except so far as the mere fact of the election is concerned.

As for the rest of the ticket, including the two Congressmen, the Republicans were successful by majorities that left no doubt as to the sentiments of the voters of that state in regard to party matters generally.

The voters of Oregon have indorsed expansion, protection and the rest of the Republican platform, but they have given the leaders of the party a sharp reminder of the unwisdom of expecting party loyalty to secure the election of unpopular candidates.

This Was Clearly Foreseen.

St. Paul Globe.

A pronounced reduction of the normal Republican majority is a Democratic victory—and that is what happened in Oregon. A corresponding reduction throughout the country will give the Democrats control of the next Congress—which is a fact affording much comfort to Democrats.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A stern chase is a long one.

Will we have to import Funston to capture those outlaws for us?

Senator Hanna has not yet announced the names of the men he will have in his cabinet.

The Summer girl is fast approaching the time when she will stop spending two hours a day keeping the tan off her face.

E. H. Harriman is merging railroads just as if he was not at all alarmed that flying machines would drive him out of the business.

Senator Quay manages to foreclose his mortgage on Pennsylvania periodically, bid in the state, dispose of it, and take another mortgage.

The people of Tacoma fear an eruption of Mount Tacoma. An enemy of the city suggests that it has been dead so long it is time it was buried.

A St. Louis man was arrested for playing poker on a fishing trip. He should have remembered that the fish are the proper objects to be caught on such an excursion.

Stories regarding the editorial "we" are always springing up. A recent one concerns an editor, who thus described a fight in a car in which he took part: "We entered into conversation with Mr. C. He made mention of the difficulty between us, and we gave our version of the affair. He then called us a liar, and we struck him. He struck back at us and we clinched. In the scramble which followed we got into the aisle and we got him down and were giving him what he deserved, when the conductor and some of the passengers came up and interfered. Then we were parted."

While Bret Harte was editor of the Overland Monthly in San Francisco there was a rather severe earthquake shock. The correspondents of Eastern papers were requested to "draw it mild" for fear of driving away newcomers, but the notification failed to reach Harte, who wrote an amusing skit by way of editorial in his magazine. It gave such dire offense that when his name afterward came up for election to a chair in the State University he lost the vote and support of the most influential trustee, the banker, William C. Ralston.

A Philadelphia story-teller has just returned from an up-country trip in Pennsylvania in search of trout. On a roadside fence he encountered a couple of queer signs and made verbatim copies of them. The first was as follows:

NOTICE.

Bate For Sall—15c. A BOXE.

Not far away was this one:

NoTICE No FisHing Or TRESSP. ASSING
WITH OUT PERMIT. FROM
WILLIAM CouNTERMAN
OR HIS FAMILY. ADMISSION 50c
A. A. PEACE PAY AT THE HOUSE.

The remarkable rise of Professor S. P. Brooks, of Texas, from section hand to college president forms an interesting illustration of how Americans sometimes develop. Professor Brooks was recently selected president of Baylor University at Waco. Professor Brooks is now about 45 years old. Less than 20 years ago he was a member of the section gang on the Santa Fe Railroad, earning 65 cents a day with his spade. At the end of the year's service for the Santa Fe he had saved enough to pay his expenses for one year in Baylor University, which he entered. His disposition and habits, his evident determination to make the most of every opportunity, attracted the attention of President R. C. Burleson, the founder of Baylor in the days when Texas was a republic, and who remained at the head of the school until it had grown to be the chief sectarian institution of learning in the Southwest. After graduating at Baylor University, Professor Brooks was a member of the faculty until two years ago, when he entered Harvard to take a post-graduate course. He will take charge of the institution at the end of the present term.

American Engines for Europe.

New York Sun.

Twenty-four new locomotives built at the Charkoff works for the Central Russian Railway have been condemned as practically useless, and the Government Railways Advisory Board has recommended a return to the practice of purchasing locomotives abroad, as was always done until recently.

The contract for the Charkoff locomotives called for a speed limit of 50 miles an hour. The most that the engines turned out could do was 18 miles.

The imported American locomotives, on the other hand, have never failed to fulfill the speed requirements, and the Baldwin Locomotive Works alone has shipped 419 engines to Russia, including all types.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Never put off till tomorrow what you can get some one else to do today.—Ohio State Journal.

The Only Explanation.—"She ran into my arms once in a dark hallway." "The hallway must have been dark."—Chicago Evening Post.

"And was my present a surprise to your sister, Johnny?" "You bet! She said she never suspected you'd give her anything so cheap."—Tit-Bits.

Remus—Yo' say Mistah Johnsing am industrious? Sam—Yeas, sah. Why? he spent two whole days tryin' to get his wife a job.—Chicago Daily News.

An Improvement.—"Want to buy a second-hand 'auto' that's only been used a week?" "Good as new?" "Better—everything breakable about it has broke!"—Puck.

Hope.—"Yes, papa, Jack says he expects his income will be doubled next year." "That's good. Some day he may make enough to support himself."—Detroit Free Press.

Take the Whole Girl.—Timid Suitor—I wish to ask for your daughter's hand, sir. Father—You might as well take the entire daughter, young man.—Ohio State Journal.

Clergyman (lately come to parish)—Your neighbor Smith says my sermons are rubbish. Farmer—Ah, ye needn't mind 'im, sir; 'e's merely a mouthpiece for other folks.—Tit-Bits.

Mrs. Smith—I'll have a glass of orange phosphate, please. Courteous Salesman—Yes, lady; will you have it sent? Mrs. Smith—No, I won't trouble you. I'll take it with me.—Boston Transcript.

To Prevent Mistakes.—Employer (to new office boy)—George, if anybody should ask you, I'll be back in half an hour. New Office Boy (running after him)—Mr. Jacobs, how soon'll you be back if nobody asks me?—Chicago Tribune.

A Fast Crowd.—"Of course, you read about that horse breaking the record. Goodness! I don't see how a horse could be so fast." "Oh, I don't know. Look at the class of people it has to associate with at the race tracks."—Philadelphia Press.