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tis streets; and H. P. Hansen TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair, with slowly ris-YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem

ROOSEVELT, ANTI-IMPERIALIST.

The Cuban deadlock calls for a man of Grover Cleveland's courage and resolution, and Providence has raised him up in the person of Theodore Roosevelt. The moral conviction of the man and his firm intellectual fiber stand out in every sentence of this remarkable and all but sensational special message imploring justice and even generosity for Cuba. The Nation will heed and approve it, if Congress does not,

Every righteous but sadly harried cause has times when it needs a man for whom the prospect of fallure has no terrors. With the beet-sugar phalank undaunted before him, the voice of prudence would suggest to the President to take it easy or he might be embarrassed by defeat. That was what was said to Cleveland when the fate of the Wilson bill hung in the balance, but he sent in his message, and whatever glory rose from the episode was his even in defeat. That was what was said to McKinley when influences such as are now wielded by the so-called insurgent Senators resisted justice to Porto Rico, and when he yielded to the clamor he fell in the estimation of every brave and honest man. Roosevelt does not quall. He thinks Cuban relief is our plain duty today just as much as before the insurgents forged their threats, and what he thinks he says. They may defeat the Cuban bill, but they will never win the consent of the President to an act so ungenerous

The vital question at issue in this discreditable rupture is whether beetsugar operations can be conducted out loss if a moderate tariff redu tion is allowed on Cuban imports. The beet-sugar magnates have themselves answered this question, in their assertions of former years that the profits of the industry are such as to preclude loss in any event of Cuhan annexation or tariff concession. It has been denonstrated that the difference in the New York wholesale price of refined sugar reasonably to be expected as a result of the proposed concessions to Cuba will not exceed a cent a pound, and will almost certainly be in the neighborhood of thirty-three-hundredths of a cent a pound. This slight reduction, in view of the beet-sugar magnates' glowing promises as to the profits of the industry, and the ostentatious way in which the Oxnards display their wealth, power and control of the beet-sugar industry of the country, is pitifully inadequate to sustain the desperate resistance that has been made

to Cuba's appeal. The whole tariff question is epitomized in this conflict; for the real sufferers by the illiberal policy contended for will be the producers of this country. If we refuse to let Cuba sell to us, she will have to go elsewhere to buy; and all hopes of a profitable market there for our crops and manufactures must be abandoned. The island can do business with Great Britain, and wel-Is our trade with Cuba to be throttled in its infancy, because a few sugar factories, controlled by a trust. insist upon the last ounce of flesh denominated in their bond? The Senate seems to think so, and maybe it can have its will. There is no "Imperialism" in holding conquered territory under rightful sovereignty and in exacting from Cuba the just and necessary conditions of our protection. Where imperialism begins is in economic injustice, fastened temporarily upon Porte Rico, repeated in the case of the Philippines, and now proposed to be dealt out to Cubs. The President is up in arms against this genuine brand of imperialism, of which the plaintive and tearful Teller is the most aggressive exponent.

The late strike among the New Jersey glassworkers called attention to the violation of the child labor law of the state. The bottle-blowers' union se- States. cured photographs of children of 6 and 7 years at work in the factories, though state law forbids the employment in such places of children under 12. The work of these little tots was to carry bor, manufacturers refrain from introducing machinery which is found in making muchines out of children just graphers in 1883. Then came the "Mar-

can civilization, and, having been thoroughly exposed by the energy of the striking glassblowers, it is not possible that the practice will be continued in the factories of New Jersey.

AS GOOD AS PASSED.

The passage of the irrigation bil is big with promise for far Western development. The possibilities of the great region this wide of the Missouri seem at length to have taken firm hole upon the imaginations of the East, for the East, coupled with Southern apathy and the formidable opposition of men like Cannon, Grosvenor and Daizell could easily have defeated the meas

Few measures have ever passed Con gress so exclusively on their merits as public undertakings as this irrigation bill. Largely through the efforts of Representative Tongue, of the irriga-tion committee of the House, the unworthy schemes of landgrabbers have been painstakingly eliminated from the bill, and now President Roosevelt and the National Irrigation Association have succeeded in working the bill through the House. It is a triumph for useful and honest legislation as well as for Western development.

It does not appear as yet just how certain this bill is of approval in the Senate. The measure passed yesterday is the Senate bill, amended in the House so as to remove its objectionable feat ures. It goes, therefore, direct to conference, and the natural thing to expect is that the Senate will concur in merely corrective alterations in its own bill The only points of danger would seem to lie in the rule or ruin principle of the corporations with high standing in the Senate, and a possible perversity growing out of the bitter conflict over Cuban relief. Considerations of this unworthy sort, however, will have much less lev erage in conference than in the tortu ous ways of committees and debate, We think the Senate will promptly concur and the bill become law.

Of the general scope of the measur it is sufficient to say that it sets apart the sales of public lands in arid-land states for an irrigation fund, to be expended in departmental expert hands for storage and distribution of head-PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JUNE 14. waters. It is understood that specific enterprises one in California, another in Arizona and a third in Montana, will be executed with these funds, and that experimental work will be done in other states and territories, including artesian borings and surveys in certain places in Eastern Oregon. This state's immediate benefit may not be considerable, but its ultimate profit from the law will be great.

Oregon has borne conspicuous and effective part in the work that finds fruition in this bill. Representative Moody has co-operated zealously with Messra Pinchot and Newell, the Government experts whom he carted over Eastern Oregon last year, and by whom President Roosevelt has chiefly been advised. His influence at Washington, which has been potent among the leaders there, has stood him and the state in good stead. Representative Tongue, as chairman of the House committee, has also labored faithfully and with signal success, not only to perfect the bill, but to bring about its passage. Eastern Oregon's debt is great, both to Moody, whom it refused to honor with re-ele tion, and to Tongue, whose Western Oregon constituents are far more interested in rivers and harbors than in arid lands. Both are men, however, to whom the success attained will be considered compensation not to be despised.

WRIGHT ON THE STRIKE.

Carroll D. Wright, United States the current number of the North American Review a very interesting and instructive article concerning strikes in the United States. The first recourse to strikes occurred in 1740-41, when a combination of the journeymen bakers in the City of New York struck for an increase of wages. Under the laws of the Colony of New York the leaders of this strike were tried and convicted of conspiracy on account of their agreement not to bake bread until their wages were raised. In 1796 the journeymen shoemakers of Philadelphia struck for an increase of wages, and this strike was successful, as was another ordered for the same purpose in 1798. The next year the shoemakers of Philadelphia struck against a threatened reduction in wages, and, after being idle ten weeks, made a compromise. These were the only occasions on which strikes occurred in the United States before the nineteenth century.

In 1803 an important strike took place in New York City, known as the "sailors' strike." The sallors asked for an increase of wages from \$10 per month to \$14 per month. They organized a procession, compelling the non-striking seamen to join them. Their leader was arrested and lodged in jail, and the strike was disbanded. The Journeymen Shoemakers' Association of Philadelphia struck in 1805 for an increase of wages their demands ranging from 25 to 75 cents increase on each pair of shoes. After lasting six or seven weeks tried for conspiracy. The cordwalners to private individuals, who may build of New York struck in November, 1809, and those of Pittsburg, Pa., in 1815. The leaders were tried for conspiracy and convicted. In 1817 the workmen in refused to work because their employer abolished the grog privilege customary occurred in 1834 in the great shoe manuwomen shoebinders to the number of of wages, but after a four weeks' strugthe female factory operatives at Lowell sumption by one burner. The rents history of the greatest labor wars of the century began for the United

The first of these great historic strikes took place in 1877 on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, on account of a threatened reduction in wages. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was bottles from one part of the factory to the victim of a strike accompanied by another, and its only economic value frightful riots, violence and destrucwas that it enabled employers to avoid tion of property at Pittsburg, Pa., in templated. In Glasgow the fares for a the expense of putting in suitable ma- 1877. The United States soldiers were chinery to effect this transit. This, as sent to the scene of conflict by the rethe Outlook points out, is a state of quest of the Governor, and finally reaffairs similar to that in some parts of stored order. The county in which the Continental Europe, where, being able strike occurred was declared by the to procure cheap although inefficient la- courts to be liable for all the losses sustained through the riotous strikers. The amount was over \$3,500,000. The English and American factories. This next great strike was that of the tele-

of railways, in 1885-86. The most destructive and formidable strike in our history was that of June and July, 1894, at Chicago, but the most picturesqu and sensational event in the labor movement of the country was the Homestead, Pa., conflict of July 4, 1892, which grew out of a disagreement in the previous month concerning wages. The striking workmen took possession of the steel works and repulsed by fire arms all efforts of the Carnegie Steel Company's detectives to dislodge them Seven men were killed and from twenty to thirty wounded in the battle. The arrival of the state troops on the 12th of July restored the town to order. The so-called "Pullman" strike at Chicago in July, 1894, began at the works of the Pullman Palace Car Company, but ended in a formidable insurrection of the labor employed on the priccipal railroads radiating from Chicago and ome of the affiliated lines. This terrie strike paralyzed internal commerce delayed the mails and demoralized business, and was finally brought to a close chiefly by the action of the courts through the power of the writ of inmetion, for the Federal troops were really ordered to the scene of action to enforce the orders of the Federal This great strike was disfig-Courts. ured by riot, murder, burglary and arson, not less than 10,000 cars being burned by lawless persons.

The year 1894 was the high-water mark of labor conflicts. The most notable of historic strikes since 1894 was the so-called "steel" strike of 1901, which began July 1, 1901, and lasted until September 15 of that year. This struggle was not over a question of wages, hours, labor or rules or conditions of work, but a contest for the recognition of the right of the Amalgamated Asso ciation of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers to demand the unionizing of all mills demand positively refused by the United States Steel Corporation. Amalgamated Association was defeated in its demand, largely because it did not have the hearty indorsement of a large number of workmen, since it was not a movement to redress any grievance. This unsuccessful strike stood for a loss of more than \$4,000,000 in wages. Between 1881 and 1900 the statistical record shows that the losses to employers and employes amount to \$468,968,581; that 50.77 per cent of strikes succeeded; that 12.04 per cent succeeded partly, and that 38.19 per cent falled. These facts recited by Mr. Wright have brought him to the conclusion that labor conflicts grow out of increasing intelligence; that the avoidance or adjustment of such conflicts must be the result of increased intelligence; that fools do not strike; it is only men who have intelligence enough to recognize their condition that make use of this last resort."

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Goldwin Smith has more than once referred to the fact that municipal socialism has moved rapidly in England ompared with its small progress in the United States. In the United States only a little more than one-half of the cities own the public water service. About one-eighth own electric lighting plants, limited in many places to the lighting of the streets and public buildings. Few places own their own gas works; only one city owns and operates a street rallway system, and not a single city owns its own telephone service. Now let us turn to Great Britain

where since 1875 the capital invested in municipal enterprises has increased from \$465,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000. There are now in Great Britain 931 municipalities owning water works, 99 owning the street railroads, 240 owning the gas Commissioner of Labor, contributes to works, and 181 supplying electricity. Half the gas-users in England use m nicipal gas. These figures, which are reported to our State Department by Consul James Boyle, at Liverpool, indicate that about all the municipalities in Great Britain own their own water works; that nearly all the importan cities own and operate gas works; that a very large number have public electric light plants; that a considerable number own and operate the street rail roads. Sheffield, a city of 281,000 inhab itants, is devoting the profits of its street railways to the construction of shops and business premises for rent Two second-class cities own Turkish baths, and Liverpool is about to erect the finest Turkish bath in Europe. This great city of over 685,000 people owns its water works, operates street-cars, sup plies the electric light and nower, has one of the largest and best public bath systems in the world, provides public laundries for the poor districts, fur nishes flowers and plants for the windows in the slums, sells sterilized milk for the children of the poor at cost price, owns a municipal organ and has a salaried organist to play it, gives municipal lectures, supports parks with concerts, sustains technical schools, etc.

Liverpool's greatest municipal under taking is that of providing dwellings for the very poor, the evicted tenants of demolished noisome buildings in the slums. The city obtained a large area under condemnation proceedings and demolished 8900 unsanitary buildings. the strike failed and the leaders were In some cases the city resells the land houses under certain restrictions; but in other cases the city itself builds blocks of dwellings, which are rented on public account at about cost. Some the leading shipyard of Medford, Mass., 2000 tenements have so far been built by the city on its own account. The largest of these public tenements have at that time. The strikers finally gave four rooms, and are rented at from up their contention. A notable strike \$1 25 to \$1 50 a-week. The three-room tenements are rented for \$1 to \$1 10 a facturing City of Lynn, Mass. The | week; two rooms, 60 to 80 cents, and one room 45 cents a week. Some of more than 1000 struck for an increase them are furnished with hot water as well as cold; gas is provided at a cost gie the strike failed. The same year of 2 cents for four or five hours' conresisted a threatened reduction of named, however, do not quite cover the wages. Since 1835 strikes have been cost. Since Liverpool obtained its fairly common, not seldom expensive street railway system, about five years and destructive, but there were no ago, it has greatly extended it and convery notable strikes until 1877, when the verted it from a horse-power line into an overhead trolley system. Under municipal ownership the hours of labor for conductors and drivers have been reduced from 1414 hours a day to 18 hours. The present pay is \$7 20 for a week of six days, while under private ownership the pay for a week of sever days was but \$6 80. The city's profits from the service are such that a general 2-cent fare for all distances is conshort distance on the city rallways have recently been reduced to 1 cent, and for 2 cents a distance of 21/2 miles can be

traveled. Consul Boyle reports further that British municipal activity includes public hotels, schools of art and colleges aside from technical schools, racefrom the nursery is a blot upon Ameri- tin Irons" strike on the Gould system | Bristol has municipalized its docks, and | the world.

those of Liverpool are managed as a public trust. Only in the matter of education has the principle of public ownership been less extended in Great Britain than in the United States. With this exception Great Britain leads us by a long distance in the advance of every line of municipal activity. Of course, all these things are not without a certain degree of opposition in Great Britain on the part of those who believe that this municipal socialism is proceeding too far, but it is not disputed that the best-governed towns and cities of Great Britain and those of the lowest taxes are the ones where this municipal socialism most prevails. Consul Boyle says that "municipal govern ment in Great Britain is honest, intelligent and energetic, and politics has little to do with the engagement or retention of civic employes."

These facts related by Consul Boyle

are most interesting and instructive, and yet it is exceedingly doubtful whether municipal ownership, developed to the extent it is in Great Britain, would show equally admirable results in the important cities of the United States. It is true that the giving over of valuable streets and public privileges to private corporations for private profit has been a fruitful cause of jobbery, dishonesty and demoralization in the government of American cities, but municipal ownership of its gas plant by Philadelphia showed equally deplorable results. The people obtained wretched gas, the municipal government used the city gas plant as an asylum, refectory and hospital for aged decayed or needy political parasites. The grand jury's recent report concerning the government of St. Louis for the past fifteen years is not calculated to prompt an experiment in the extension of municipal ownership in that city or Chicago or New York. 'The trouble is that the municipal governments elected in our great cities could not be trusted to administer municipal ownership. The Tammany government, that always corruptly sold the public franchises to private corporations would be sure to rob them if permitted to operate them for the municipality. British suffrage is so restricted that the elements of danger so vital here are held down to the minimum,

The protest of George W. Willison, of Salem, published yesterday, against permitting excursionists and other curlcelty-seekers to "go through the state insane asylum" is just and timely. Why, indeed, should these unfortunates be made to stand on parade while the thoughtless, the unsympathetic and the morbidly curious pass them in unfeeling if not contemptuous review? Clearly, this is an outrage to which patients in the asylum should not be subjected. Common humanity cries out against it, and it is hardly deemed possible that its earnest voice will not be heard and its plea sanctioned by those in authority at what is called, and truly should be the "asylum" for the insane

The fraternization of the Boers with the British soldiers recalls the scenes after the surrender at Appomattox, when Union and Confederate soldiers treated each other like old comrades. Some of the Confederate and Union Generals had been old comrades in the regular Army. Generals Heth, Pickett and Wilcox had been warm friends before the war of Major-General John Glbben, of the Union Army, and their meeting was warm and hearty on both Pickett asked General Gibbon what Lincoln would do with them. Before Gibbon could answer, General Heth said, with a laugh: "I know what I'd do if I were Lincoln; I'd hang you."

There is a deal of practical common se in the position taken by the synod of the Reformed Church of America that students, while being educated for the ministry at the expense of the board, should not marry. Broadly speaking, no student while pursuing his studies in an institution, whether at his own expense or the expense of the state or of a society, should marry. The reasons, for this are so obvious that it is needless to enumerate them beyond the mere statement that any mafter which divides and distracts the attention of the student is a detriment to his progress and should be eschewed, or its consideration postponed.

In a recent article in a technical journal, written by a physician, "the hairpin as a surgical instrument" was treated seriously. The writer named fifteen different ways in which it may be used in an emergency, to relieve pain or save life. For example, it might be used as a dramage tube, as a probe, to compress a blood vessel, close a wound, etc. One James Howell, almost four centuries ago wrote: woman can draw more than a hundred pair of oxen." Recalling this saving in connection with hairpin surgery, the Youth's Companion suggests that perhaps "some of the virtue of the hair goes into the pin."

Two members of the Austrian Reichs. rath exchanged insults and soundly boxed each other's ears during a debate in that body a few days- ago. Worse would have befallen if the friends of the belligerents had not dragged them apart. Thus does the example set by United States Senators extend across the waters and into the very heart of Europe! Fie McLaurin! Tillman for shame! See how these old boys in the Austrian Parliament have become contaminated by your free-and-easy methods of presenting argument or settling

a dispute! Portland wants quick connection with the surrounding country, in all directions. Why not let into the city the proposed electric road to and from Washington County? The use of certain streets is required. No road can be of advantage to the city unless it can get into the city. Portland, we take It, is not a finished town. Are there not other things that may well enough be

done here yet? Kilauea, Hawaii's volcano, not to be outdone by volcanoes in other sections of the Western world, is casting forth "redounding smoke and ruddy flame," not to mention ashes, gas and sulphurous fumes. An outbreak is generally predicted, and, strange to say, people are preparing to go thither to witness it, instead of remaining at a safe distance, duly thankful.

The Boers, in the main, are behaving admirably. Not only have they proven themselves formen worthy of the Briton's steel, but they are lining up as colonists worthy of the generous concourses, public musical entertainments, sideration of a great nation and as a lectures, milk supplies, crematoria, etc. people that challenge the admiration of

TAFT AT THE VATICAN.

Chicago Inter Ocean. The text of the instructions to Gov ernor Taft regarding the friar lands in the Philippines shows the care with which public documents are prepared in the War Department. The manner of publication is an illustration of the perfect working of the system for safeguarding public in

terests. No mission of an American official ever caused more d'acussion than Governor Taft's visit to the Vaticap. It was known that he was to confer with the Vatican authorities on the disposition of the friar lands, and it was intimated that any definite instructions might bring the Administration into conflict with Congress, It was contended also that in sending Governor Taft to confer with the pope the United States Government was countenancing a movement to establish diplomatic relations with the Vatican

The publication of the instructions at that time would have removed all doubts on both points. But Secretary Root said only that Governor Taft's mission was not diplomatic; that he went to Rome on a business matter, and that his instruction precluded any encroachment on the pre-rogative of Congress. But as soon as the instructions had been presented to the Vatican officials they were sent to the Senate and were published.

The instructions were prepared on May 9, while the Philippine bill was under discussion in the Senate, and, therefore, in the absence of specific authority from Congress, are made tentative in character and are limited to fundamental proposi-

The Catholic church in the Philippines is to give up state functions, the princi-ple of complete separation of church and state is to be in no way modified or made the subject of discussion, the titles of the friars to certain lands are to be extinafter fair compensation and in accord with a principle looking to owner ship of the lands by the people. The Rom-an Catholic church is asked to continue its religious and educational work in the Philippines through other agents than the friars, who have made themselves obnoxious to the Catholic Fillulnes.

It is specifically stated that Governor Taft's mission is not in any sense or degree diplomatic in its nature, but "le purea business matter of negotiation for the purchase of property from the owners thereof, and the settlement of lands in such manner as to contribute to the best interests of the people of the islands."

There is absolutely no flaw in the instructions, even from the viewpoint of the most sensitive Congressman or the most

captious churchman. They constitute an admirable public document drawn to meet a case without precedent in our history, covering negotiations of the greatest deli-cacy and importance, in accordance with recognized principles of traditional

HIS ASSUMPTIONS EXAMINED. Mr. Geer's "Claim," and His Flattering View of His "Prospects." Forest Grove Times.

Geer, in an interview published last Saturday, said: As to the Senatorship, I will only say that the flatteringly large vote given me by the people will give me the office without que people will give me the office without question, unless the Legislature sees proper to ignore the popular will. Which is not at all likely.

A Presidential Elector would have the same right to ignore the popular vote as would a member of the Legislature under those cirnstances. This vote should settle the Se

The Times does not believe the Gov. ernor puts the right interpretation on the vote given him, and he will find it so before the next Senator is chosen. In the first place, he was not properly the nominee of the Republican party. The convention that selected the state ticket made no choice for United States Senator. Gov ernor Geer's name was never placed on the Republican ticket. It was placed on the official ballot by petition with the designation "Republican," but Simon and Fulton and Corbett and a dozen other gentlemen whose names have been men-tioned for United States Senator could equally as well have had their names placed there also as "Republicans" if their friends had deemed it wise to circulate petitions for that purpose. t require a large number of signatures to such a petition, neither does it require that the petitioner be of the same party as the man whose name heads the paper, or that the petitioner vote for him at

In the second place, in this case there was no liberty of choice in the party. There were two names on the official bal-lot, one marked "Republican," the other "Democrat," and the voter was directed to "vote for one." Republican voters rould naturally vote for a Republican and so a large number of them put a cross in front of Geer's name, but a good many also declined to vote on that having an opportunity to make choice in

In the third place, the vote is not mandatory, and the Legislature is not bou either by law or unwritten custom to obey it. For instance, the Representatives of both Multnoman and Washington Counties are understood to be unfavorable to Geer. He was largely an issue in the conventions in which they were nominated and they were selected by the party op-posed to him. Therefore, if they repreented the local sentiment of the party that selected them, they would have to oppose him in the Legislature. This was largely the case in other counties also.

Again in the Petition Business Gervals Star.

Brother Geer is again in the petition business. Now he desires to call an extra session of the State Legislature to place his successor on a flat salary, as dictated by Hofer, of the Salem Journal. This is possibly the passing squeal of a dis-gruntled, left-over office-seeker and partywrecker, Next!

Well, Hardly! Gervais Star. Would Geer have called an extra session of the State Legislature to put state officials on a flat salary had he been the successful nominee and choice of the electors? Well, hardly!

The Family Laramie.

William Henry Drummond, in the Century.

Heah' look at ba-bee on de leetle blue chair?

W'at you t'ink he's tryin' to do?

Wit' pole on de han' lak de lumberman,

A-shovin' along canoe.

Dere's purty strong current behin' de stove

W'ere it's passin' de chimiey stone;

But he'll come roun' yet if he don't upset,

So long he was left alone.

Dut 's way ev'ry bby on de house begin No sooner he's twelve mont' ole. He'll play cance up an' down de Boo An' paddle an' push de pole. Den haul de log all about de place Till dey 're fillin' up mos' de room An' say it's all right, for de storm las' night Was carry away de boom!

Mebbe you see heem, de young loon bird, Wit half of de shell hangin on.
Tak bees firse slide to de waterside,
An' off on de lake he's gone!
Out of de cradle de're goin sam' way On reever an' lake an' sea; For born to de trade, dat's how de're made. De familee Laramie!

An' de reever she's lyin' so handy dere On de foot of de hill below, Dancin' along an' singin' de song As away to de sea she go. No wonder I can never lak her song, For soon it is comin' w'en Dey'il lissen de call, lettle Pierre an' Paul, An' w'ere will de modern be den

She'll sit by de abore w'en de evening 's com An' spik to reever, too: "O reever, you know how dey love you so Since ever dey're seein' you.

For sake of dat love, bring de lectle boy hor
Once more to de moder's knee."

An' back dey'll come safe to me.

ISSUE WAS SHARPLY DROWN.

Boston Transcript, Returns from Oregon indicate that the Democrats have elected their candidate for Governor and that the Republicans have taken everything else in sight, choosing both Congressmen and securing control of the Legislature which will elect a United States Senator to succeed Senator Simon The returns received favor the belief tha the pluralities for the Republican candidates for Congress will equal or exceed those given two years ago, when Mr. Tongue had over 3000 and Mr. Moody more than 2000. Mr. George E. Chamberlain, the Democratic Governor-elect, appears to enloy a popularity in Oregon similar to that the late Governor Russell had in Massachusetts, and he has been assisted by the confusion in the Republican state been unpopular. This fact is reflected by several strong Republican counties rolling up their old-time piuralities for every Republican candidate by the head of the

The Oregon election has the significance attaching to a first gun, so far as the Congressional contest is concerned, and the onen is favorable to the Republicans. The issue was zharpiy drawn on imperialam, the Republicans pleading that the President's hands be upl held. The Orego Congressmen-elect are Republicans elect ed by overwhelming majorities. As the Governor of Oregon will have nothing to do with Federal affairs, while the two Congressmen will, the Oregon election may be deemed an indorsement of the Administration, despite Mr. Chamberlain's success. He will be surrounded by Republican state officers and confronted by a Republican Legislature.

OTHER COMMENT ON THE ELECTION The Issue Will Be National,

Denver Times. Although the result of the Gubernstorial dection in Oregon is still in doubt, the more important question to be determined by the vote of last Monday is settled. The Republicans have elected the two Congresomen and have an overwhelming maority in each branch of the Legislature insuring the election of a Republican United States Senator.

The country is deeply interested in this election because it is the first fight in the battle for control of the next Congress. The fact that the Republicans have elected the first members of the F.fty-eighth Congress to be chosen may be accepted as indicative of the final result.

The issue in the Oregon election was squarely drawn on the National question of the Administration's attitude in the Philippines. The Democratic platform demanded independence for the Filipinos, and the Democratic speakers and press were outspoken in their criticism of the United States Army and the Government's conduct of the war. The Republicans ingorsed the Administration's policy in deal ing with the insurgents and its for the future government of the islands This game issue will probably be raised in every Congressional campaign in the intry this Summer. The Democrats have assumed that the people do dorse the Republican policy and have claimed that the electors will repudlate it at their first opportunity. Democratic prediction has falled of ful-

fillment in Oregon, where the issue was squarely fought, as it is likely to fail else-

Will Be Followed in November,

Springfield (III.) Journal. The Republican triumph was decisive and significant. Large majorities were returned for the two Republican candidates for Congress, and all of the other Republican candidates for state offices were elected by good majorities. In the next Legislature, which will elect a United States Senator, the Republicans will have to members and the Democrats but 30. giving the Republicans twice as big a m fority on foint ballot as they had in the

preceding Legislature.
This is a striking victory, and gives satindication of the drift of popular senti-ment regarding the issues that will be before the American neonle in the Congress sional elections this year. In the campaign in Oregon the Republicans stood squarely for National expansion and demanded the retention of the Philippines. The Democrats opposed expansion, and the result is seen in the triumphant election of Republican Congressmen and in the big majority in the Legislature, which elect a Senator. The voters of Oregon have indorsed strongly the attitude of the Republican party and the course of the Republican Administration, as the people of the Nation will do in November.

A Lesson for Democrats. Minneapolls Tribune

out of imperialism, and clumsily turned it into an attack upon the honor and con duct of the American Army. brought a spontaneous reaction of public opinion against them, of which the Re-publicans will take advantage in the campaign, though they lacked the quick sense to do it while the debate was going on. The speeches of Democratic speakers against the Army are to be circulated in the campaign, though there seems to be no particular need of it. This is a case there the people have taken the initiative in resenting attack upon the Army, and Republicans will get the benefit of it in the elections. The Oregon election is significant in this respect. The Republicans made the campaign on National issue to cover up their factional fight. The cople elected a Democratic Governor to buke faction, but elected the whole Re publican delegation to Congress by 10,090 majority.

Democrats Losing Hope. St. Louis Globe-Democrat,

Democratic prophets are not quite s exuberant over the outlook in the Con-gressional canvass as they were before the election in Oregon a week ago increased majority which the two lican candidates for Congress got in th election in that state shows that the vember are extremely favorable. The is sues which will be up in the canvas throughout the country were at the front in the campaign for Congress in Oregon, and there the Republicans guide a gain over even the high total of 1900. All the indications point to a big triumph for the Republicans in this year's voting. The emocratic leaders are beginning to concede defeat for their side already.

What Lodge Thought. Boston Herald.

It may be true, as Senator Lodge takes occasion to observe, that his Philippine speech swept Oregon. The announcem would have been somewhat more interest-ing if somebody else fad promulgated the information. It frequently happens that statesmen are more or less prejudiced in favor of their own statesmanship.

Why Customs Dutles Are "Odlous." Indianapolis Journal.

Mr. William E. Curtis, of the Chicago Record-Herald, writes that there is trouble with passing goods through the Custom-House at New York if those who do so are honost, rie says that one of the women who visited Secretary Shaw with complaints awore to \$172 worth of goods, when an examination dutlabie showed that she had \$1800 worth, and another, who made outh to \$320 worth, was found to have goods to the value of \$2800. odlousness of the law is found in the pay duties.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

These days in June do not seem to be so

The posee is still Merrilly Tracing the convicts. Police!

Those convicts must have a taint of

Soer blood in their veins, The sleuths who know exactly how to catch the outlaws continue to remain at

It is the plain duty of Game Warden Quimby to arrest Merrill and Tracy for violating the game law.

Through some oversight the Governor has not yet ordered out the regimental band for the benefit of Mr. Tracy and Mr. Merrill.

A debate at the High School has deelded that the negroes should not be disfranchised. Go back and get your bailots, bruddern,

The Atlanta Constitution thinks a great Democratic victory has been won on Oregon. The Constitution ought to follow the flag out here and take a look at the

One of the posse that was chasing Tracy and Merrill yesterday toward New Era plunged the rowels in his steed and trolled forth the following carol, which sounds like something we have seen be-

fore somewhere: On the road to New Eray, Where the lop-cared bloodbounds bay, And the hunted, bounded convicts Make the great, big get-away.

Representative Warnock, of Ohio, who was Judge of the Court of Special Pleas in his district for 10 years, was once trying a case in which a woman was on the stand as a witness, "How old are you?" asked the attorney who was questioning her. The woman hesitated, "Don't hesiture" suggested the lawyer "The longer you hesitate the older you will be."

Immigration in the month of May at New York has broken all previous records, the arrivals numbering over \$5,500 This compares with a former high record of 73,000, which was established in the same month of 1800, when that number of immigrants landed at Ellis Island, Then, however, they came largely from Ireland and northern Europe; now 70 per cent of them come from Italy, Austria, Hungary and Russia. It is stated by one of the immigration commissioners that at least 53 per cent of those now coming are undesirable, because having no trade or regular vocation

Dr. Tempest Anderson, the expert photographer, of York, England, who has called for St. Vincent, is the possessor of a large series of prints of volcanic features obtained during travels in various parts of the world. In September, 1898, he made a stay of a week on the slopes of Vesuvius, taking photographs of the volcano at the period when it was in eruption. Again, in the Summer of 1960, he was exploring with a party of geologists along the Colorado Canyon of the United States, studying the little known volcanic formations of that remarkable district. . He is a member of many scientific societies, and is a Justice of the Peace for the City of York.

The form of service authorized for usa in Anglican churches on coronation day and the Sunday following has not met with universal appreciation. Exception has been taken to the omission of the clause in the oath which declares the King's intention "to preserve unto the bishops and clergy of England and to the is action to Republicans everywhere. It is especially gratifying because it was won on National issues, and affords an appertain to them. The omission is probappertain to them. The omission is probably due to the desire to make the servnumber of Noncomformists who adopt liturgical services. It has also been pointed out that the words explaining the symbolic meaning of the orb, the ring and the two sceptres should have been included in the service. Some of the clergy have declared their intention to omit the abbreviated oath, and others have sought permission from their diocesans to use it in full. The Primate will, it is understood, authorize an alternative form for use in his diocese, and several bishops have intimated their intention to do the same in their respective dioceses.

A Professional Charity Worker. Philadelphia Record.

that of a charity worker," remarked a prominent clubwoman yesterday. "You needn't laugh. There really is such a profession, and it is new, and if I were a young woman I would enter into training for it. There is not much competition as yet, and the opportunities for studying charity work are limited, but still it is now possible. New York has established a training school for charity workers, and it is meeting with success. The women who enter are put into active service at visiting under proper leadership, and then there are courses of lectures upon the different phases of the subject. It is quite worth entering from a financial stand-point also. Philadelphia is proverbially conservative, and yet we pay the young woman at the head of our organizing charities the salary of \$600, and she cart greatly supplement it by lecturing and fiterary work upon the subject of her profession. Other cities do better than this, and the time is not far distant when all charitable work will be conducted in a methodical manner by an expert who will be well paid for her services

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Don't worry about crossing a bridge until ne to it-not even if it's the Brookly bridge.-Puck. "He has had an interesting career, hasn't

"Well, rather. He has been through two fortunes, three wives and a sanitarium. Tempus Fugit -"I don't like the man."

"Why not" "I hadn't been talking to him five minutes before he said I was an idiot." "Why the delay?"—Judge. Anything for a Cure-Mrs. Nexdore-I've been thinking of trying to have my daughter's voice cultivated. Would you? Mrs. Pepprey-By all mans, if you have tried every other remedy.—Philadeiphia Press.

Questions and Answers Once More —A duity paper states that William Robb has been sen-tenced at Chasgow to 60 days for stealing bag-pipes. Why did William Robb? Because it was his nature to bag pipes.-Punch.

Another Crime.—Struckeyle (showing his art colection)—Ain't that buil-fight picture a beaut? I paid an artist \$200 to paint that for me, to order. Cutting-Well! Well! It is surerising what some men will do for en't it?-Puck.
Politely Put.-Biggs-Is Windig a man whose

word one can depend upon? Digg-Weil, I wouldn't care to say anything against him, but in the language of the poet it might be safe to remark that to him "truth is stranger than fiction."—Chicago Dafly News. Einge-I'm going to bring my wife round to call on you tonight. Winterby-That's right; but do me a favor, old man. Don't let her

wear her new seniskin cloak. I don't want my wife to see it just now. Bingo (grimly) that's what we are coming for.—Tit-Bits For Outside Consumption, Constituent—What's the use of those long debates of yours

The colousness of the law is found in the fact that it prevents well-to-do people bringing goods into the quantry upon them? Eminent Statesman.—Well, of course, which people who remain at home must we can't tell about that until after the Fall elections,-Chicago Tribun