# The Oregonian.

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VESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem TODAY'S WEATHER-Pair; westerly winds

PORTLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1902.

### GENERAL WOOD'S INDISCRETION.

There seems to be no doubt that General Leonard Wood, while in charge of American interests at Havana, paid out of the Cuban treasury some thousands of dollars for the purpose of influencing sentiment in the United States favorably toward Cuban reciprocity. F. B. Thurber, well known as a professional lobbyist, has testified that he received money from this source in payment for services rendered, and General Wood practically admits the fact in his public statement that he is not ashamed of anything he has done.

Nobody will believe that General Wood has done an intentional wrong; and certainly nobody will suspect him of being the gainer by so much as a or any other operation in Cuba. Nevertheless, a wrong has been done, and General Wood is responsible for it; and it is not made right by the fact that he is not ashamed of it. General Wood has fallen into an error common to men of high moral purposes, of profound sympathies and of deficient experience in practical life; he has committed a blunder which, though it can hardly be said to reflect upon his personal integrity, must stamp him as a man lacking in discretion and in a delicate sense

On the whole, there need be no surprise over this incident, because it is precisely what might have been expected under the circumstances. General Wood is not a "practical man. He is purely a professional man-doubly so, indeed, since he is at once a doctor and a soldier-and wholly without experience in practical and responsible life. His selection for the Cuban Governorship was wholly a personal matter. It was due directly to the influence of Mr. Roosevelt with President McKinley, and it grew primarily out of his (Roosevelt's) personal friendship and appreciation of Wood's really fine character. On the whole, it was probably a a good course with the Cuban people, he has gained and retained their friendship for the United States; and if his policy has been one of great cost to the United States, we have not felt the burden. But from the start there has been too much "guff" about General very gentlemaniike and strictly modest vanities, have been too much in evi-His policies have somehow tended to exploit the man quite as much as his work, to the creation of a personal and paternal system in Cuba rather than toward the development of an independent and self-reliant spirit.

For these reasons, we repent, there need be no surprise over the Thurber disclosures. What has happened-or something like it-was what was bound to three months. In other words, it would happen under the confusion of ideas cer- require three months to get together a tain to develop in a mind like that of General Wood under the conditions in all other steamers were withdrawn which he has been placed. His lapse of from the field. The traffic for the judgment is precisely like that so com- steamers now engaged in the business monly witnessed when the business af- is secured by as able a set of hustlers fairs of a church or a school are put as can be commanded by Mr. Hill, into the hands of some well-meaning These men are so hot on the trail of clerical innocent with no experience of | business that a short time ago a halfbusiness and with no capacity to determine where his rights and duties as bound was intercepted at Port Townan individual leave off and where his send and brought back to Tacoma at an begin. Our local history is filled with take aboard a small consignment of instances illustrating this principle of incapacity and frailty. It is only a litlle while back that a group of the best | these men are unable to secure cargo men in this or any other country made | for steamers of 5000 to 8000 tons capadreadful business mess at University Park; and it was no great while before that painful incident that the professional body at Forest Grove paid up their arrearages of salary and generally fixed up the college grounds out of a solemnly intrusted endowment fundall, of course, in the sweetest spirit of

Where financial trusts are involved there is but one sound rule, and that is to employ men of business habit and of trained as well as sentimental integrity. Your nice man with no acquaintance with affairs, and without the capacity which comes only with training and experience to judge between his impulses and his responsibilities, will four vantages of trans-shipment to the two times out of five in perfect innocence do some wrong or foolish thing.

Fortunately, in the case of General Wood the indiscretion is a triffing matter. Nebody will be harmed by it. The only serious regret is that a man really worthy of respect and who has done I followere as well are unshing this bust. I law. The uniform price has this advan- or eight years at furthest.

a large public service eminently well must suffer the consequence due to in-

A PROPOUND LESSON. W. W. McFarland, writing in the Engineering Magazine, declares that Cervera's fleet would probably have escaped had it not been for the inefficiency of its engineers. They should have known how the American ships were equipped and what their capabilities were; and with such resources as they had they should have been able to turn the American weak points to advantage and make a far better flight than they did. If the men in the engineers' rooms of the two fleets had been exchanged-if Cervera's engineers had been in the American ships and if the American engineers had been in the Spanish ships, there is no question that the bulk of the fleet, if not all of it, would have gotten away. The last hope of the Spanish Nation was lost, and its whole naval force destroyed, because at a critical moment there was lacking the simple element of mechanical compe-

tence. And this fatal deficiency was no accident; it was no mere unfortunate personal chance. On the other hand, it was and is a typical fact-a fact characteristic of the modern Spanish race. And it proceeds from the medieval cast and attitude of the Spanish mind and character. During the past two centuries, while the modern world has been giving its thought and energies to industrial progress and to the development of mechanical forces, Spain has stubbornly and stupidly held to her military tradition and to her reactionary and paralyzing superstitions. She has rejected innovation, resented the advances of progress, scorned the motives and the arts of modern industrial life. In opposition to the spirit of the age she has persisted in exalting the soldier and the churchman, and in despising the engineer and the mechanic. And, ambitious though she has been for milltary power, she has held in contempt the mechanical forces essential to military success under modern conditions. Aspiring to command of the seas, she has not acquired the skill to create warships of the modern type nor-as we have seen-to operate them effectively.

Spain has not been able to conceive this fact, namely, that the competitions of nations in this age and for the times immediately to come are in the fields of ndustry and commerce; that the battles of today and of the immediate future are to be fought out or wrought out in engineering offices and workshops. She cannot understand because she does not wish to understand that the effective strength of a people now lies more in its economical and working powers than in the fierce spirit which dominated the world three centuries ago. She is stricken with palsy and falling into decay because her consideration and respect are reserved for things outworn while vital things are abandoned to neglect and contempt.

As the world stands today, that nation is the strongest which holds in consideration the working forces of modern life and whose genius is best calculated for their encouragement and maintenance. Princes and single illegitimate penny through this lords and men-at-arms may make a brave show, but to the eye gifted to see things as they are, they are signs of weakness rather than of power. They may give a certain "dignity" a nation, but they do not contribute to its real force. They are the emblems of a greatness past, rather than the waste rather than augment the powers which they typify. Spain is too far gone to heed any warning; she is joined to her idols; her career must march to its destined end of collapse and disaster. But there is in history a profound lesson which ought not to be lost on the more vital nations

## TRANS-PACIFIC TRAFFIC.

The volume of traffic now being handled by steamers in the trans-Pacific trade seems to warrant the generally accepted belief of practical transportation men that Mr. Hill's mammoth new freighters will be obliged to run for a few years in ballast trim. One of the "Marus" operated in connection with the Great Northern Railroad recently sailed from Seattle for the Orient with less than 500 tons of freight aboard. A Northern Pacific liner from Tacoma good choice. Wood has certainly held satied about the same time with but 959 tons of cargo. The Portland & Asiatic liner Indravelli, which sails to morrow, goes out with about 2000 tons aboard, although she has a capacity of 8000 tons, and the other steamers mentioned are 6000-ton carriers. The inward cargo of the Indravelli consisted Wood. His personality including his of over 6000 tons, or about three-fourths of her capacity, and that cargo had the distinction of being the largest inward cargo ever brought to a North Pacific

Each of the mamomth freighters which Mr. Hill expects to have in the trans-Pacific trade next year has a capacity for more freight in a single trip than has been carried by all of the liners running out of Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver in the past cargo for one ship, if all other lines and loaded Northern Pacific liner outward limitations as an agent and trust-holder expense of several hundred dollars to flour on which the rail rate from Portland to Tacoma had been absorbed. If city, it will be interesting to note their progress in filling vessels of more than 30,000 tons' capacity.

> The size of the Hill steamers will also prove a handicap. They can go to Seattle and Tacoma, and under favorable circumstances to San Francisco, and in the Orient there are three or four ports at which they can enter, and scores of large ports where a big volume of busi ness generates from which their size will bar them. The smaller ports will not pay tribute to the two or three big ports where these steamers can run, and there will always be plenty of vessels of a handy commercial size to handle this business direct, without the disador three big ports. Mr. Hill in his speeches has frequently alluded to the enormous possibilities for development in the Oriental flour trade and yet the Portland millers, who were the ploneers in that field, and their

ness to the limit. They have the plants and the raw material for doubling and trebling their annual output, if there

were a market for the flour Rates have been cut at times with a view to increasing the business, but have had no effect whatever in that direction. The Orient will absorb a certain amount of flour, cotton, lumber, etc., and when the limit of demand is reached will cease buying, and it will become as difficult to provide two 20,000ton steamers with freight as it now is to fill up ten 6000-ton carriers. Mr. Hill's career is not marked by the mistakes he has made, but there is a string of active transportation men all the way from the Pacific to the Atlantic now experiencing difficulty in filling 6000-ton steamers, who will watch with interest the process of accumulating 30,000-ton cargoes with a sufficient degree of fre quency and regularity to enable a convenient sailing schedule to be maintained.

### STRONG WITH THE PEOPLE.

The Republicans of Oregon, of South Dakota, of Kansas, have already passed resolutions in convention emphatically indorsing the Administration of President Roosevelt. The resolutions of Kansas are expressed in language enthusiastically favorable to the renomination of Roosevelt, and the South Dakota convention heartly approved his utterances at Arlington on Decoration day Chauncey Depew, a leading representative of the railroad corporations, predicts with confidence that Mr. Roosevelt will be nominated to succeed himself in 1904. Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota, says that "in Minnesota there is but one sentiment, and that is for Roosevelt in 1904," and predicts that he "will be unanimously nominated by his party and triumphantly elected." An Idaho correspondent who believes that President that he is sure to be nominated despite the hostility of "the merger and trusts" writes The Oregonian that he "is told that public opinion does not have the 'pull' with the party managers that the trusts do," and asks The Oregonian for its opinion on the sub-

The Oregonian believes that party managers are always powerless against public opinion when public opinion chooses to assert itself. In times of political apathy and indifference party managers have their way, but party managers have always been powerless to prevent the nomination of a resolute forceful man who had an aroused pub lic opinion behind him. In 1824 Andrew Jackson obtained a plurality when all the party managers were against him, when his name was received with ridicule on its first mention in connection with the Presidency. Nevertheless Jackson obtained a plurality of 50,000 votes; he carried the country in 1828; he was re-elected by the force of public opinion in 1832; he refused to run for a third term in 1836, but was able to dictate the nomination of Van Buren as his successor. Jackson owed nothing to "party managers" for his election or his re-election; he was forced upon the party managers by an aroused public opinion. During Jackson's administration he constantly defied the so-called party managers, and turned them down so promptly that more than one of them

joined the ranks of the opposition, Aroused public opinion made Harrison President in 1840; he owed nothing to party managerst Public opinion forced General Taylor upon the party managers in 1848, just as public opinion forced the nomination of Grant upon the party managers in 1868 in spite of the fact that a very large number of the leading Republican managers at the East were anxious to nominate Chase. Public opinion renominated Lincoln in 1864, despite the open or covert opposiion of Chase, Wade, Sumner, Greeley, Henry Winter Davis, Thad Stevens and many others. Public opinion forced the secession of Greeley. These were times when public opinion cared to assert itself. Public opinion may be said to have nominated McKinley in 1896, for the party managers in the great states of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts were partisens of Mr. Reed. The party managers did not want Roosevelt nominated for Governor of New York, but aroused public opinion forced "Boss" Platt to choose between Roosevelt or defeat. The Western public opinion, not the party managers, made Roosevelt Vice-President, and Western public opinion will force the

party managers to renominate him. President Roosevelt's great strength is like the strength of Jackson; it is his personality, of which the Springfield Republican, a vigorous enemy of his Philippine policy, says that it "makes him the strongest political 'accidency that has occupied the White House. John Tyler was a man of ability and force; his prompt defiance of Henry Clay's attempt to whip him into line proved that, but John Tyler stood for appeal to popular sympathies; Millard Fillmore was a man of ability, a man of very handsome presence, a man of dignity, but in popular sympathies was as cold as a frog. Andrew Johnson was hated by the party he repudiated, and despised by the Southern Democracy as a renegade. Arthur was a man of ability, of attractive manners and amiable temper, but he was too honorable to use his great office to procure his nomination, and so he lost it. But Roosevelt is a man whose hands are He sometimes lacks personal tact and political discretion, and his manner not seldom is abrupt rather than urbane, but the people care no more about these infirmities of speech, temper and manner than they did about those of Jackson. General Jackson said "By the Eternal," and Roosevelt says "By Godfrey." The Western States are for the President's renomination, not because of his petty peculiarities, but in spite of them. They believe Roosevelt is at bottom a brave, honest man, of quick sense of popular justice; they do not care anything about his peculiarities of speech or manner when they remember his Arlington speech. Public opinion will take care of Roosevelt in spite of the open or covert hostility of the party managers.

In order to settle a contest for the purchase of a certain tract of 2240 acres of state land, the State Land Board has advertised the tract for sale to the highest bidder. According to law the achool land is sold at the uniform price of \$1 25 per acre, regardless of the actual value. In the present instance the land is said to be worth \$5 to \$6 per acre. There has long been a need of some more business-like method of disposing of state lands, and it may be that this first sale to the highest bidder may suggest to the Legislature improvements that might be made in the

tage, that it places the land within the reach of all upon exactly the same terms, and the land is purchased as rapidly as the development of the country advances its value to the legal price At the same time, thousands of acres have been sold at much less than actual value, and in some cases, in years gone by, it has seemed that certain classes of persons have had an advantage in making purchases. The law should not permit any person to secure possession of the plat of a new survey and gain an advantage by filing his application for purchase at the same time he files the survey. This is rank favoritism. The law should provide a reasonable time after the filing of a survey plat, within which all intending purchasers may file their applications, and then if there be more than one applicant, the sale should be made to the highest bidder. The constitution and the statutes give the State Land Board almost absolute control of sales of school land, and it would seem that this evil should have been remedled long ago, The State Land Board has pursued a wise course in this instance, and it is to be hoped that the experiment will prove advantageous.

How long will the peace that was patched up in China last year endure? Evidences multiply that that overripe agglomeration of families, tribes and clans into a nominal empire has no inherent stability, and that it is a question of only a little time when the government will fall or burst in fragments But for the jealousles of the nations China would have been righteously dismembered last year. Its autonomy was for the time preserved by pressure from without not by strength within. There was room to doubt the wisdom of the course then pursued by the great powers, but expediency governed, as usual public opinion is so strongly with the and it now holds that effete monarchy across the path of progress in the Orient. China will break up. It is not strong enough to stand reconstruction It is too extensively honeycombed with disloyalty and cupidity, and it is permeated with that ineradicable reverence for the wooden traditions of the race that makes reform impossible. It may be long before the outside pressure that keeps China together will be removed, But China is sure to be a scene of troubles until it shall lose identity even as a fictitious empire and fall under the domination of powers able to govern it. Every fresh outbreak brings that day

President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway and the Northern Securities Company, expresses regret that the State of Washington should have gone out of its way to attack his great ratiroad "merger." He is even resentful and intimates in unmistakable terms that the Great Northern would have done much for that state by extending lines and opening new territory but for its movement in opposition to his pet Whatever the relations of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern may be in Minnesota, President Hill is very positive in the opinion that they are not competing lines in Washington. And the pernicious activity of the state officials to protect the interests of the people of Washington Mr. Hill proposes to punish by keeping the Great Northern lines mere unproductive stems in that state. Is it possible that a great railroad manager who would organize vast combinations in the interest of the dear people could be so petulant and revengeful as Mr. Hill's recent interviews reveal him? Can it be possible that he is, after all, actuated by a destre for individual gain, as most other

human creatures are? The coronation chair, soon to be used lapse of sixty-five years, is a huge, clumsy, wooden structure, plain to possecond nomination of Grant, despite the litivo ugliness supported at the four corners by the British lion, couchant. Underneath the seat is fitted the coronation stone, famous in history, brought from Scone, near Perth, by Edward the First, who believed that it had originally came from Luz, and served as Jacob's pillow when he beheld his wonderful vision. Of course, the modern mind treats this as tradition merely, but as tradition is to be honored throughout the coronation festivities of Edward VII, this stone will retain its sacred place and part thereon, though it is now generally believed to be nothing more wonderful than a piece of the red sandstone which abounds in the vicinity of Scone. The "Stone of Destiny," as it is called, presents only another example of the ruthless habit which science has of subjecting fancies to the test of cold material laws, to

> If the Portland strikers, both em ployes and employers, will not take stops to harmonize their differences, why not let the public name a committee to examine into the merits of the confroversy-say Judge Williams, Hon. H. W. Corbett and George M. Ortonand let its report and recommendation be published for its moral-effect upon the contestants. This would have, of course, no legal force, but it would guide public sentiment, and that will eventually bring the parties to terms. It is worth a great deal to the public to know where the right and wrong of this controversy lle.

their pitiful undoing.

The assertion has been made by many persons that the recent contest for the Governorship was the closest ever witnessed in Oregon. This is an error. Mr. Chamberlain has about 250 plurality. In 1878 Thayer was elected over Beekman by a plurality of 69. The vote for Thayer was 16,201; for Beekman, 16.132. In 1866 the contest between Woods and Kelly was nearly as close as the recent one between Chamberlain and Furnish. The vote for Woods was 10,283; for Kelly, 9956. Plurality for Woods, 327.

It may be reassuring to know that we have a shipbuilding plant that can beat the world and turn out battle-ships while you wait, without the ald or consent of any other plant on earth, but we may also rest assured that this new shipbuilding combine is in the business for the profit it will yield.

The gain to the Boers of South Africa by their defeat will be as great in proportion to the issues at stake as was the gain to the people of our Confederate States through their subjugation.

Construction of canal and locks a the dalles of the Columbia will begin soon, never to stop till completed. It ought to be put through in six years.

## THE ABANDONED HUSBAND.

Brooklyn Eagle. Brooklyn Eagle.

The run for the country begins early this year—a pleasant token both of the prosperity that allows people to have long vacations and of the revival-of the country love that promises so much for the health and content of the people. Preparations for the reception of the city multitude are ample. On the mountains, by the sea, in the forest, at the lakes, are hotels and camps, aggregations of boarding-houses and every other manner of thing devised for the shelter and enter. of thing deviced for the shelter and entertainment of people who fly from the heats and illnesses of the city. The departure is a source of amusement to the comic papers, which opine that, while the wives and daughters of the community are spending the earnings of paterfamilias in town, paterfamilias nevertheless scrapes up enough from some source to entertain soubrettes on roof gardens and to otherwise comport himself in a man-ner in which there is much to astolish nd nothing to admire.
This, of course, is humbug. Paterfamil-

to go to; the theaters are closed, the car running to the beaches are so like cattle cars that he cannot risk his dignity in them; his fellows are not to be found at his club, if he has one; the streets are hot, the churches are shut up on Sunday, there is nothing worth while in the shops and so he vegetates from day to day, and sleeps, if heat and mosquitoes and street noises will let him, from night to night. Is it not, then, a little strange, that, while the hotel men and other philanthropists have done so much to make the country pleasant for the wife and daughter, every one seems to have entered in a conspiracy to make life hardly worth living for the head of the family in town? Even in the restaurants they put the rchestras into the celiar not to dig and in the few entertainments given or coof gardens and other places of difficult access, the shows are the veriest drivelthings that no reasoning person can en dure. Beaches are very well, when one can reach them, but when one reaches them to find a more clamorous throng than he left in the streets, he is sorry that he came. The need of a city in Sum mer is a big hall, cooled by ice, and not by advertisement, in which one may hear good music, not figs and coon songs, and if so moved may sip cooling liquids and smoke. Brooklyn ought to have the like of that,

### BAILROADS AND TRUSTS.

E. H. Harriman in an interview The legislation of the future must be pro-railroad instead of anti-railroad, and it must develop confidences between the public and the transportation companies. Give the railroads the oppor tunity to develop their resources, to show what they can do, and legislation is always a remedy which can be re-sorted to. I believe in combinations of lines, whereby the products can be transported on the lines that can do most economically. In other words, you can transport over comparatively straight and level roads, as against crooked and mountainous roads, you can do it cheaper. There must be som way given to compensate those high grade lines. . . I believe commission grade lines. . . . I believe commissions are things of the past. I do not think transportation companies should le to submit to dictation or control bodies who do not know anything about transportation. I think now is the for all of us to speak out what we think Meet the thing face to face. Bodies formed for the purpose of controlling transportation should have in them rep-resentatives of the companies whose cacutatives of the companies whose

James J. Hill in a Chicago address The only serious objection to so-calle trusts has been the method of creating them-not for the purpose of manufacturing any public commodity in the first place, but for the purpose of selling sheaves of printed securities which rep-resent nothing more than good-will and prospective profits to the promoters. If it is the desire of the general Government, through Congress, to prevent the growth of such corporations, it has always reemed to me that a simple remedy was within reach. . . . They (the mpanies) should satisfy a commission that their capital stock was actually paid up in cash or in property, at a fair valuation, just as the capital of the Na-tional bank is certified to be paid up. With that simple law, the temptation to make companies for the purpose of selling prospective profits would be at

## Germanising Prussian Poland.

Chicago Record-Herald. The bill for the Germanization of Prus sian-Poland, which has passed its seconreading in the lower house of the Prus sian Diet, carries an appropriation of 250, 000,000 marks (\$62,500,000). This mone will be placed at the disposal of the land purchase and settlement commission for West Prussia and Posen, and will be variously employed.

The sum of \$7,500,000 will be devoted to

promoting the settlement of small Ger-man proprietors in the provinces, where, through government assistance, they may acquire properties on advantageous terms. The remaining \$25,000,000 will be used to buy estates, some of which will simply be held as part of the public domain, while others will be immediately developed as forest land.

From the American point of view this solicy seems to be vitiated by an extraordinary stretch of governmental authority, but it is not new. An appropriation for buying out Polish proprietors was made as far back as 1886, and nearly \$50,-600,000 had been thus employed before the consideration of the present bill. But so far the scheme has been attended with very poor success. Some of the German settlers have become "Polonized," others, finding the environment unpleasant, have sold out to Poles at a loss. The balance of change in the proprietorships since the policy was adopted actually favors the Poles by 76,000 acres, and, although sales are to be prevented under the present bill by the retention of government control through a system of leases, it is remembered that the Polish influence is increasing in every way, and the Polish scare increases accordingly.

In a speech delivered January 13 last Count von Bulow sald that the Pelish question was the most important one before the nation, and pledged the gov-ernment to provide further means, if necessary, to "improve the condition of the German peasantry, promote industry and establish garrisons' in the Polish provinces. There is a movement to form German co-operative clubs among them, and a sensational agitation against the Poles, called "Hukatist," from an ar-rangement of the initial letters of the names of its originators, has been go on for some time. But the Poles respond with organizations and an agitation of their own, and the probabilities are that they will be stimulated to renewed ef-forts by the increasing energy of the

Yet They Have Cut Their Own Throats.

Lincoln County Leader. The vote on Congressmen, which expresses the sentiments of the voters on National issues, shows a Republican majority in Oregon of over 15,000. This isn't and for a state which contains severa alleged great Republican would-be leadenough to cut their own throats. It is really surprising that the party is able to break even with the load it is com-

### VITAL POINT IN TARIFF EVILS.

Chicago Tribune. Congressman Hopkins says "a great many complaints have been made because iron and steel products have been sold abroad cheaper than in this country. He explains that "sales at cost are made because of the surplus of these goods," and asks, "Is it not better to sell these goods in foreign markets at a lower price and furnish employment to more American laborers than to give up the market and reduce the force in our factories." It must be admitted that the manufact-It must be admitted that the manufacturers of free trade and of protection countries often sell their goods abroad for less than they ask for the goods at home. Frequently there is no other way in which they can establish themselves in foreign markets. Goods are made most cheaply when the factory is run at its full capacity. If the total product is in excess of the home demand the manufacturer can sell his surplus abroad manufacturer can sell his surplus abroad at lower prices than at home-as low as the bare cost of production, yet make money on his total output. The American manufacturer who mar-kets his surpluses after this fashion beneias is living in a house in which half the rooms are closed, and all are damp and dusty and musty. He has no ice, he sits domestic labor and does not wrong domestic consumer-unless he com-

on chairs covered with overalls that look like ghosts when he enters after dark, nobody visits him, and he visits few, the slience of his flome depresses him, and he would go sbroad, but there is no place pels that consumer to pay an exorbitant price in order that the manufacturer may sell his surplus at a low rate. This is an aspect of the case which Congressman Hopkins oversooks. A little over a year ago, before the extreme do-mestic demand for steel checked the exportation of that metal. American man portation of that metal. American manuturers were selling steel billets in England at \$16.50 a ton. The lowest English price was \$17 a ton. The Pittsburg price to consumers was \$25 a ton. The latter price would not have been so high if there had not been a duty on steel. But for the duty the American steel manufacturers would not have acked more facturers would not have asked more at home than the English manufactures would have been able to lay steel down

here—\$17 plus the freight charges. It was asserted at the time that the American steel manufacturers were not losing money on the steel they gold in England for \$16 50 a ton. If so, they were making decidedly too much money on the steel they sold at home for \$25 a ton. The excess served to pay dividends on the large Capitalization of the United States Steel corporation. The corporation could have asked less at home and yet have made a fair profit on its actual capital. Nor would it have been obliged to reduce its output at the expense of American labor.

It is not the mere selling abroad at a lower price than at home that Americans complain of. It is the coincident ex-action of an excessive price at home through the operations of a trust forti-fied by tariff duties which have become ned by tariff duties which have become too high. The demand for tariff revis-ion, which is more general than Con-gressman Hopkins apprehends, grows out of the unjust difference in the price scales of some American manufacturers -an unjust difference which could not exist if duties, like the steel duties, for instance, were scaled down,

Chicago Record-Herald. Observing travelers who see somethi else besides the tall buildings when in Chi-cago or New York have noted the fact many times that the feet of the Chicago girl are smaller than the feet of the New York girl. They have also been impresse with the shapeliness of the Western girl as compared with her sister in the East. The Chicago girl has particularly impressed him as more nearly approach the ideals of feminine pulchritude in the lines and curves of her figure,

What has long been a matter of general belief, based upon casual observation, is now confirmed by evidence that cannot be challenged. The Chicago girl not only has smaller feet than the New York girl, but she is a more shapely creature, judged by the universally accepted standards of feminine beauty. This fact is verified by the figures in a 20 years' record kept by Madame Barclay, wardrobe woman Daly's Theater, New York.

It is true that "figures" sometimes lie-specially when made up for chorus parts out not the kind of figures preserved by Madame Barclay. These figures in record book represent the measurements of Chicago girls and New York girls, members of the chorus in various con covering a period of 20 years. up these measurements, Madame Bar-clay's record presents the following sta-

41/2 Clast IB last

No figures of speech could more cloquently portray the superior comeliness of the Chicago girl's figure than these. When the wardrobe measures for "fleshlings" and other stage accessories there is no appeal from her tape line. Its judgment on the symmetry of the human form is final.

### Precedents for Chamberlain's Election.

Hoston Transcript. In treating of "What Oregon Says. the Globe remarks that "for the pe years until now no Democrat has been popular enough to gain . . . ar tion in a Republican state." The editor should buy a political handbook. In 1898 the Republican State of Minne-zota chose a Democratic Governor by over 20,000 majority, when all the other Republicans on the ticket were chosen by large majorities; and in 1900 the Republican State of Washington chose a Democratic Governor when all the other Republicans on the ticket were chosen by large majorities.

### Smallest Colt Ever Born. St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

J. B. Merrill, of Hindsboro, nine miles east of Arcola, Ill., a the owner of a colt said to be the smallest ever born. It is now two weeks old, but is not as large a shepherd dog. It is only 23 inches tall, and weighs just 30 pounds.

Notwithstanding its diminutive size, it is healthy and fully developed, and is as lively as any coit of the same age. The little fellow is proving a great curiosity.

## The Soldier's Dream.

Thomas Campbell.
Our bugles sang truce, for the night-cloud had And the sentinel stars set their watch in the And thousands had sunk on the ground over

The weary to sleep, and the wounded to die. When repealing that night on my pallet of straw By the welf-scaring fagot that guarded the

At the dead of the night a sweet vision I saw; And thrice ere the morning I dreamt it wgain Methought from the battle-field's dreadful ar-Far, far, I had roam'd on a desolate track; 'Twas Autumn, and sunshine aress on the

To the home of my fathers, that welcomed me back. I new to the pleasant fields traversed so

In life's morning march, when my bosom was young; heard my own mountain goats bleating aloft, And knew the sweet strain that the cornrespers sunit.

From my home and my weeping friends never to part; My little ones kies'd me a thousand times c'er, And my wife sobb'd aloud in he'r fullness of

Stay-etay with unl-restl-thou art weary and worn!"-And fain was their war-broken soldier to

And the voice in my dreaming ear melted

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

At last reports the convicts were a lap and a half ahead.

It was considerate of the outlaws to give the detectives another chance at

them. Of course the convicts stopped long enough at Sellwood to play a couple of

hands of golf. This weather is discouraging to Sunday school picnics, but the fuel men seem to bear up under it fairly well.

Mark Twain is now making a farewell appearance, but he has been a humorist too long to make anyone believe it.

Kansas is going to have another big rop this year, and the Republican maority will be proportionately large.

There is no hurry about annexing Cuba, Wait until she gets a little more expensive experience with independence.

Lord Kitchener has been given \$250,000, so he will be able to attend the coronation in the full glory of a Panama hat.

Mr. Harriman is momentarily expecting a wire from Tracy and Merrill for a special train to take them out of the country, If we could only get Mount Hood to

follow the example of Pelee, the longstanding problem of illuminating the mountain would be selved.

As there is nothing so rare as a day in June, it might be well to suggest to the weather man that some of them ought to be warmed over before they are served.

It may be remarked in pasing that & 41-90 rifle of the vintage of 1873 is not just the weapon with which to fight desperate men armed with 20-36's that shoot mushroom bullets.

On one of his later birthday anniversaries Senator Hoar wrote to William M. Evarts and congratulated him on his length of years. In his reply the aged lawyer said it brought to mind an old lady in New England who had occasion to write to a friend about some matter of trifling importance, and when she had reached the end of the thirteenth page awakened to the fact that she had been rather diffuse, and added: "Please excuse my longevity."

At a recent session of the German Reichstag an absent-minded member, Herr Wichmann, created no little amusement. He was calling the roll, and upon reaching his own name he paused for a response. Naturally none came, Then called the name more loudly, waited a few seconds and roared it out at the top of his voice. The laughter of his colleagues finally aroused him to a sense of the ludicrousness of his act, and he joined in the general hilarity.

"Larry" Delmour, the Tammany politician, was standing in front of the Courthouse with a number of other Tammany Hall politicians, discussing the recent sensational resignation of Leader Lewis Nixon.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Maurica B. Blumenthal happened along and stopped to greet Mr. Delmour. "That was a terrible volcano over there

the other day, wasn't it, Maury?" asked Delmour of Blumenthal. "What volcano do you mean," retorted

Blumenthal, "the West Indian or the Tammany Indian?"

## The Hissing of Carmack.

Rochester Democrat and Caronicle. A refreshing feature of recent American history was the hissing of Carmack in the Senate last Saturday.

No American in public life served the contempt of his fellow-citizens more richly than this man Carmack. His recent course in the Senate has utterly disgraced himself, his state and the hon-orable body which is so unfortunate as to include him in its membership. He has been distinguished for malice and unscrup-ulousness among the most malignant and unscrupulous of the Army baiters. has thrown aside all semblance of fairness and decency and reason. His charges against the Army and the Administra-tion have been so vile, so reckless and so unfounded that they could not possibly have been made by a man of character and honor. His speeches in support of them have been sheer Billingsgate, the nseless vituperation of a drunken fishwife. The man seems to have been haircrazed by his malice. He has won for himself the hatred and loathing of every decent man in the Nation: His own party colleagues have been forced publicly to disclaim him and his utterances. When he interrupted Senator Spooner last Satorday with a pettifogger's sneer at monor and veracity of men for whom he isn't worthy to serve as a doprmat, he lied knowingly and willfully. No wonder pub-lic indignation against him broke out into hissing. The hissing was greatly to the credit of the hissers and of the Ameri-

And the dignity of the Senate took no hurt. The presence of Carmack and Tillman and one or two other such rufflans dignity enough to be worth bothering about. If the Senate can stand Carmack about. If the Senate can stand Carmack it can stand having Carmack hissed from the Senate gallery. Indeed the Senate would have dignified itself in the eyes of the people if it had joined in the hissing.

### He Will Not Sulk. Astoria Herald,

Governor Geer is very solicitous about he future administration of Governor 'hamberlain and has written the new Governor a congratulatory letter upon his election. One thing is certain—in the event Chamberlain does not secure the Democratic nomination four years hence it's dollars to doughnuts that he won't stab the successful nominee in the back or sulk off in the corner like a whipped

## PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

'Oh, he e de guy Morgan us mop up de floor wid competitors."-Judge.

The Man Entering the Store-"Have you typewriter-ribbons T' The Fresh Girl Be se Counter-'Is she blonde or brunette Yonkers Statesman.

A Paradise,-Weary Waggles-I see by dia newspaper dat nobuddy kin git a job down in Kentucky." Tired Timothy—"Less go ter Kentucky."-Ohio State Journal.

Willie-Pa, what's a linear foot?" Pa-'Why-er-a linear foot? Oh! it's one that's hereditary. Didn't you ever hear tell of a linear descendant?"-Philadelphia Record.

Professor Morandmore-The books of the Chaldeans were written on bricks. Sporter (in a still, small voice). They must have made

hard reading .- Harvard Lampson. Just So.—Belle—She doesn't seem disappointed that the engagement is broken. She says there are just as good fish in the sea. May— But they don't always bits.-Brooklyn Life. Inducements Held Out.-Harriet-What shall Then pledged we the wine-cup, and fondly I I say in the advertisement for a cook? Harry-Well, say that we'll take her with us to Summer resort she may prefer.—Detroit Free

Good Resolutions-Visitor-Young man, I hope that when you are free you will turn over a new leaf. Convict-Sure I will. The lawyer I hire the next time will be a better Chicago Daily News.

The Gambling Fever.-"Gambler? Well, rather! Why, he's so crazy over games of chance that he patronizes a restaurant where they print the bill of fare in French, and he doesn't know a word of the language."-Chi-