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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten perature, 71; minimum temperature, 58; pre-cipitation, 0.04 inch.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1902

BREAKERS AHEAD

Aggressiveness and self-confidence are two important elements in the make-up of the successful public man. It is rare phenomenon when success is thrust upon the timid and unseeking. Yet there are other qualities that might e mentioned, such as caution and forbearance. A forceful man can gather up the reins of power and drive the attached vehicle roughshod over everybody and everything that stands in his way, and this can go on for some time; but political annals are full of warnings that outfits of this kind are apt to become unmanageable, and upon occasion have been known to come to grief around some sharp corner and spill the occupants in an unedifying heap against a telegraph pole.

Something of this sort seems to confront Governor La Foliette, of Wisconshi, whose recent spectacular drive with Senator Spooner at his chariot wheels has made the groundlings laugh and the judicious grieve. La Foliette is described as honest and faithful, but determined to the point of a fault. He is not content with dictating the policy of his party on state issues, but he insists upon being recognized as absolute and will brook no dissent in the slightest detail from those who agree with him in fundamentals. One of his predecessors, ex-Governor Hoard, has supported the reforms in taxation and in nominating machinery which La Foliette has championed, but believed that Senator Spooner should be indorsed for re-election upon his record at Washington without any conditions. He attempted to explain his attitude to the boss in the executive chamber, but he found that he stood hardly any better than the most obnoxious "stalwart" who had fought the Governor in everything. The evidence already accessible apparently justifies this description of La Follette's high-handed course by a well-informed Madison correspondent of the Milwaukee Jour-

The Governor not only brooks no individual action on the part of his lieutenants, but he puts the scourge to them for a breach of discipline with as much vigor and severity as ever he laid at to the back of a stalwart. He seems to have no fear of the consequences of this policy. He gives no quarter. His orders are to have and kill everything and everybody in the surn and kill everything and everybody in the path of his supremney and ambition.

Naturally, there is trouble brewing. And the disastrous result of such methods is already hinted at by shrewd ing Post, after premising that "no politician, however powerful he might become, has long retained power after he showed himself a tyrant who would allow no protest against anything that he might suggest," concludes that "La Follette seems now drunk with his success, and unless he shall soon come to his senses he will go the way that demagogues go." The Indianapolis Journal, also, warns La Follette that "such unreasoning tyranny" is likely to produce "rebuke of the impertinence of the La Follette faction and make certain the re-election of a Senator (Spooner) worthy of the state."

It is possible that in La Follette's experience Governor McBride, of Washington, may find food for reflection. On another page today appears a most interesting and impressive interview with the Governor, as to his beliefs and purposes. He is very confident, very determined. There is no place in all his itinerary where anything else can happen but McBride bearing everything before him. As he rode roughshod over Wilson at Spokhne, so he will ride roughshod over the railroads at the state convention and over Ankeny, Wil-Senatorial choice at the coming Legislature. Nobody imputes to either of these brilliant Western Governors anything but the best of motives, and the most unsullied courage. But a team can get up such a headway that going becomes precarious. A man can make more enemies in three strenuous months than he can mollify or outwit in as many years.

It is a reprehensible thing for the striking miners of Pennsylvania to take up arms to redress their wrongs. There is no way for society to meet such an exhibition but with stern looks of disapproval and sterner blows of physical force. The appeal of the union authorities, however, is for self-restraint on the part of the strikers, and it is sure of a more appreciative estimate from the public than it could have received a few years ago, and there is room for hope that it may have something of the desired effect upon the infuriated ranks at which it is directed. Order will be preserved and justice dealt out, but a land now occupied by tenant farmers in, to the effect that the happiness and share of public indignation will be ap- at prices fixed by the Land Commis- rational enjoyment of the women of

whose oppression of the poor, contemporaneous with accumulation of inordinate fortunes, has goaded these miserable underpaid wretches to fury. The harvest the operators will reap from these awful scenes will not be all of joy and praise. The country apprehends their rapacity as well as the rioters' frenzy.

ROOSEVELT AND THE BIG THREE. Nobody that we know of has asked Boss Platt to come out with blare and flare in pledge of New York's votes for Roosevelt at the convention of 1904. He performs this exploit upon his own initiative. The same is true of Hanna in Ohio and Quay in Pennsylvania. The joint labors of this picturesque triumvirate are not undertaken for the ountry's good or for Roosevelt's benefit, or from a general impulse of altruistic self-sacrifice. There is an object in it, and the object concerns themselves and the fortunes of the three litical machines of which they form the capable and unchallenged center.

All the bosses were red hot for Me-Kinley in 1898. That is, they wanted him less than they wanted anybody else on earth, but they made a virtue of the necessity in which they found themselves. At that time the embryonic statesman in sole charge of the McKinley movement, which he had laboriously built up from nothing by the most approved mining and maritime methods, Mr. Hanna now finds himself occupying one of the chief seats at the bossis natic board. He is a full-fledged statesman, in altitude of oratory, in profundity of original research in ecoomic problems and in the affections of all true and simple-minded patriots the peer of Platt and Quay, if not of Gorman himself, or even those dead and gone philosophers, Tilden and O. P. Mor-

The bosses, let us repeat, were red hot for McKinley in 1896, just as they are red hot for Roosevelt now. It is not a deeply buried secret that the interests which make life worth living to Hanna, Platt and Quay didn't want Roosevelt nominated at Philadelphia in 1900. The immense combinations of wealth were only consenting finally to Roosevelt's nomination as Vice-President because perhaps even more than the possibility of his accession to the Presidency they dreaded his continued occupancy of the Governorship of New York. They were persuaded that Mc-Kinley would live, and thus that neither in the White House nor in the Statehouse at Albany would there be a man to whom the laws against capitalistic and monopolistic abuses would seem things really deserving of serious attention. So they were for Roosevelt. Oh, yes, they were enthusiastic for him. And they are now

The reason for these ebullitions of Rooseveltian enthusiasm is that the eagacious triumvirate and their imitators n smaller states feel the need of some such impetus to their local enterprises as the popular confidence in President Roosevelt bids fair to supply. In need they go where succor may be found. The Presidential purpose toward Cuba was actively or passively nullified, when it might readily have been supported and fulfilled, and now the Republican "leaders," apprehending the groundswell of popular disapproval of them and approval of him, devise to utilize it. The wind is coming up early, they say, fresh and strong; let us get our windmills in trim and it will grind our grist, elect our Governors, and Treasurers and Legislatures, and altogether put us in circumstances.

The noise and glee exhibited by these

great thinkers and reformers in support of Roosevelt today need engender no opinion in the observant mind as to the course their delegations will take the National Convention of 1904. Make hay while the sun shines is understood in New York and Ohio as well as in the state whose political philosophy may be more directly traced to the thrifty counsels of "Poor Richard." They are for Roosevelt now, because they can find use for the aid that declaration stands to bring them. They will be for whoever and whatever tomorrow, or next day, or two years hence, shall present an auspicious front to their keen and reflective gaze. We shall see as time goes on what we shall see, not only how the bosses vote in July, 1904, but how their workers demean themselves at the November election of that year. Democratic Presidents have been elected by Republican bosses, and vice versa. Roosevelt is a good President, and deservedly popular with the people. But he is probably old enough to understand that politics is a mighty "oncertin" as well as interesting game. Every player around the board is reasonably certain to make the most of such cards as he holds. These are very good cards, Mr. Dealer, to judge by the backs. Sit up, gentlemen, and look sharp!

IRELAND'S PRESENT PROSPERITY. John D. Crimmins, an eminent Irish citizen of New York, a man who came to that city a poor boy and has risen to large wealth and high esteem among educated men of both the great political parties, bas recently returned from a visit to Ireland. This visit was made | nin should continue his exhibit along purposely that he might learn from his the whole line of saloonary pleasures. own observation and from the people's lips the condition of Ireland. He re- his way home with his week's pay until ports that he found contentment and it is all behind the bar; the business prosperity; that Ireland is working out man whose conviviality is letting him its own salvation and needs only better means of transit and modifications of the land act rapidly to accomplish it. ing on the downward road. There are Mr. Crimmins holds that Ireland today is not a distressful country; that the demeanor of the people of all classes. high and low, is marked at all public entertainments, races, horse shows, son and everybody else except his own fairs, by joy, contentment and ease of

manner. The beginning of this new order of things dates from the great land act of Gladstone of 1870, and the amendments which followed it. The social it is like others, presents the most derevolution inaugurated by this act will pressing sight that revelry creates not be completed until the compulsory purchase act, urged by T. W. Russell, 63,000 holdings have been sold to tenants, and sales are being made daily. Under this land act the Land Commission determines the value of the land grewsome relics of the night's "happiand fixes the terms of payment, fifteen or twenty-one years. The seller of the property receives his money at once, it being provided by the government. Tenant farmers, who feel that their rents are excessive, appeal to the Land Commission, who determine the amount of rental they shall pay. This Land emmission has in some cases reduced the landlord's income by one-half. The compulsory purchase act, now advocated by the Irish members of Parliament, compels the landlords to dispose of their

in Parliament, Ireland, without distinction of creed or section, is unantmous for this measure.

So prosperous is Ireland that Mr. Crimmins met a number of men formerly in his employ in New York who had returned to the land of their birth because of its prosperity and comfort. Under the acts of Parliament the Urban and Rural Council has brought about the demolition of the old-time hovels occupied by the Irish laborer and compelled the landlords to replace them with laborers' cottages built of stone with slate roofs. The national schools are excellent, and in all their public affairs it is plain that the Irish people today are able to take care of themselves and are in no sense a povertystricken people, and do not wish to be onsidered so. Mr. Crimmins says that the Irish people are entirely loyal to their King, and have no sympathy with the intemperate language and acts of certain Irish members of Parliament of the temper of Tim Healey and Redmond. The Irish Catholic clergy at the onvocation at Maynooth were unanious in their expression of deep sorrow for the illness of the King. While frome rule, such as is exercised

by the colonial governments, would be velcome to Ireland, no thought or desire for separation from England is thought of by sensible men. Under the land act today the landlord cannot deprive the tenant of the betterments he has made, and when the compulsory purchase act now pending becomes a law, Ireland will most emphatically belong to the Irlsh. When we remember that this revolutionary remedial legislation, granted by a British Parliament in abatement of its ancient injustice, is of a sort so radical that nothing identical with it was ever enacted by the United States, it does seem as if the Redmondites could afford to be less malignant. Our emancipated slaves have had to root, bog, or die; they needed industrial education and agricultural endowment, and we fed them on the husks of politics in shape of the suffrage, which increased their weakness because it incited their enemies to confiscate every black vote they could not for her ancient injustice that we have never felt.

CRONIN, OF DENVER, THE CHIVAL-ROUS.

And so the equality of the sexes has at last reached the United States Supreme Court on an Issue that will afford that august tribunal the opportunity of probing deep into at least one aspect of that perennial problem. comes up from Colorado, and derives its chief significance from the fact that under the constitution and laws of that state full citizenship, including suffrage, is conferred without regard to sex.

The complainant appellant, one Danlel Cronin, contends, in support of his desire to serve women in his saloon, that he has as much right to sell liquor to women as to men, and that they have as much right to drink as men. He argues that since women have been given the right of suffrage, they stand on the same footing in all respects with men, and hence "are entitled to the pursuit of happiness and the same rational enjoyment as their brothers." The District Court upheld this contention, but the finding was overruled by the State Supreme Court, and hence no course is left the conscientious Mr. Cronin and his liberty-loving attorneys but to appeal to the United States Supreme Court. This they have done, the case has been docketed, and in time the decision may be looked for.

We take it that in a case of this kind, however much the Supreme Court affects technicalities and the dry contenof the pleadings, it cannot be wholly impervious to the humanities of the case. It becomes a sacred duty, we deprivations to which Mr. Cronin adverts on behalf of his suffering patrons. The "happiness and rational enjoyment" which a saloon affords may not be apprehended by the Supreme Court at their real value. It is possible, indeed, that the Justices are out of touch with the institution, and will never understand what Mr. Cronin's patrons stand to lose if his case should fail.

The pleasure and profit of standing up at a bar for some four consecutive hours, exchanging coin of the realm for headaches, consuming thirst, empty pockets, ruined reputation and unavailing remorse should be set out before the Supreme Court with all the power at Mr. Cronin's command, Experience must have made him fully informed on this and other points. He can explain how it is that while a boozy bartender is of all things unbearable, a boozy customer is the ne plus ultra of the successful grogshop. He can explain how pleasant it is to be visited with the tears and imprecation of the drunkard's wife; how joy lights up the homes where his devotees repair when their prowess at the bar declines from physical or financial causes; how welme the patron is always made whose appetite outlasts his money.

As the especial custodian of "happl ness and rational enjoyment," Mr. Cro-There is the workingman, stopping on down the inclined plane to failure; the gay young son of proud parents startthe shadows on once happy homes and sequels innumerable in divorce courts and bloody tragedies and solemn scenes at murder trials, and wan faces in the poorhouse, and long lines of hopeless prisoners at the Penitentiary. He should not confine his moving pictures to the feverish gayety of the evening hours, but throw upon the screen the early morning hour, when his saloon, if When the sun is coming proudly up in all his majesty, when the morning becomes a law. Under the present act | breeze blows softly and refreshingly across the awakening earth, when birds are calling cheerily to their mates, then go into Mr. Cronin's place and see its ness," and smell its sickening odors and estimate the equivalent in misery represented by the fat parcel of money he will soon be carrying off to the bank

This is a world of "rational enjoyment" into which one would fain believe the women of Colorado have no desire to force their way. It is a department of masculine activity where the equality of the sexes, one would be glad to hope, might be magnanimously waived. If it is not against the rules of the court, an interpleader might be brought portioned to the owners and operators | sion. This act is favored by eighty-one | Colorado can be sufficiently ministered | bots or Archbishop Ireland.

out of eighty-six Irish representatives to by the bibular arrangements in full force and effect without extension to them of the rights and privileges so cogently prayed for in their behoof by Mr. Cronin. We submit to the Supreme Court that in the consuming desire of some women to be men there are a few objects of pursuit which may be fore gone without more than constructive damages.

> The bears in the Chicago oats market, who were forced to "play the baby act" price and appealing to the courts for protection, will receive but small symoats and every other farm product; have garbled figures and intensified the bearishness of weather and crop reports, solely with a view to depressing The Liverpool market follows the Chicago market, and accordingly Pacific Coast farmers have suffered with the farmers of the Middle West through the manipulations of this unscrupulous clique. The shorts sold oats which they did not possess, and then sought to hammer the market down to a figure where they could buy them at the price which they had made. Now they demand the protection of a marginal price. It is a matter of regret that the manipulators of the corner were not permitted to keep them squirming until the last gong sounded on settling day. With the squeiching of a few of the Chicago Board of Trade's chronic bears, grain prices would have some show under the old law of supply and demand,

Canada is gratified to observe that its export trade has nearly doubled in nine years: in 1893 it amounted to \$102 --000,000, and in 1902 to \$196,000,000. It is especially flattering to Canada to observe that its manufactured exports much more than doubled in the nine years. Of the total increase of \$94,000,-000, \$29,000,000 is in the product of the mines. The ratio of increase is nearly seven-fold; in no other branch of exports has the ratio been nearly so great. The increase in the exports from the control. England has had a conscience fisheries is \$6,000,000; this item did not double; the forests furnished an increase of \$6,000,000, which is less than 25 per cent; animal products increased \$28,000,000; this is not very far short of doubling; agricultural products increased \$15,000,000 or about two-thirds; Manufactured exports were \$7,693,957 in 1893 and \$18,462,970 in 1902. This increase in manufactured exports is the more otable because the population of the Dominion has not increased rapidly; the results in the last census were much below what it was hoped and expected that they would show.

The modern typewriting machine and the investment that it represents in capital and labor illustrate fairly the stride that the inventive genius of man has taken in a decade and the commercial growth and convenience that have attended it. According to a census bulletin recently issued, there are forty-seven establishments for the manufacture of these machines in the United States, representing an investment of \$8,400,431. The value of the output is reckoned at \$6,932,029, produced at an outlay of \$489,468 for salaries of officers, clerks, etc., and \$2,403,-604 for wages. The materials used, freight and fuel, represent an outlay of \$1,402,170; rent, taxes, etc., \$714,821. This showing presents industrial enterprise as a wheel within a wheel, each part of which contributes to the strength, profit and purpose of the whole.

The term "midshipman," as designating the young man in training at the Naval Academy, was substituted some twenty years ago for that of "naval cadet." The substitute has from the should say, to consider at some detail first been relatively meaningless. That and with sympathetic attitude the is to say, it has never stood in the pride and affection of the American people for exactly what the old came stood. This fact has at length been officially recognized, and by a provision of the new naval appropriation act the old form has been restored. Every reader of sea romance as well as every lover of the Navy, of John Paul Jones Commodore Perry and Admiral Farragut, will welcome the return of the good, old title, with its suggestion of latent valor and study of naval tactics.

Although the dispatches apparently seek to equalize the odlum of the New York riot between the Jews and their assailants, it is hard to extenuate the anti-Semitic wrath that cannot restrain itself in the presence of a funeral procession. Then, it appears, the devoted followers of an eminently useful and consecrated man might be suffered to bury their dead in peace. American life has nothing more humiliating than these outbreaks of ignorant and ungovernable race hatred against a peaceable and retiring people. Scenes like that of Wednesday in our greatest and most pretentious metropolis should be borne in mind when we prate of our superior civilization and enlightenment

The status of the dairying interest of Oregon is encouraging. An increase in the creamery output of 25 per cent. as reported by Mr. Bailey, Food and Dairy Commissioner, certainly represents a substantial growth, and speaks well, not only for Oregon as a dalry state, but for the enterprise of its farmers and for the intelligent investment of capital.

The Pope's Gifts. Indianapolis News.

Some supposed constitutional authority as raised the question as to whether Judge Taft and his associates may accept the presents given him by the pope. There is no constitutional prohibition that bears in any way on this case. The Constitution provides that "no title on nobility shall be granted by the Unite States," and that "no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title kind whatever from any king, or foreign state." The Pope is not orince or foreign state. a king or prince, and the papacy is not a foreign state within the meaning of our Constitution. The pope himself does not pretend to be a de facto king or prince, or at least he does not pretend that he is recognized as such. If he were a ruler in the commonly accepted meaning of the term, he would have no occasion to insist on the restoration of his temporal power. We have never recognized the pope in any official way. He is unrepresented at Washington, and we send no diplomatic agents to the Vatican. It is true that he is a prince of the church, but we recognize no church as having any tempora authority or political existence. The question is not one of what rights the cope thinks he ought to have, but of those which he actually enjoys. As far as our Constitution is concerned, Judge Taft no more offends against it in accepting a present from the pope than he would in accepting a present from Cardinal Gib-

THE DECLINE OF ANONYMITY.

San Francisco Bulletin, Punch has astonished England by printing in its index the names of contributors Edinburgh Review is now the sole remaining publication of literary standing which used to be the fashion. Most people will confers that they like

magazines. When an essay or a story by taking advantage of the marginal pleases or offends or in any way interests; one it is natural to inquire the name of crime and passion that Homer inspired the author, and it is a disappointment to with such pathos and naturalness, and pathy from the grain producers of the look in vain for his signature. Human which Shakespeare so illuminated with ountry. For many years this band of nature reliabes a flavor of personality in the plastic touch of his genius. May Yohe sure-thing gamblers and welchers have its literary dishes, and the name of the hammered down prices of wheat, corn, suther is to his article what sait and butter are to corn on the cob. There are some who will declare this curiosity about authors vulgar, but they are mere pro tenders to a culture which they have not, If it is not vulgar to seek information about the authors of the "Had" and of 'Hamlet,' why is it vulgar to seek infornation about the author of a noteworthy caper in a current periodical? erary esthete would disdain to take interest in the fact that Shakespeare had a mole on his umbilic, but many deem it vulgar not to be indifferent to personal vulgar not to be indifferent to personal her away from richer and more noted and lutimate disclosures concerning the rivals for her favors. But consider the

But while readers are unquestionably humble family, who first attracted attended by seeing the author's name tion by her beauty; having had none of at the head or foot of his article, it is a the advantages of an education which give question whether or not the magazine, the public and the authors profit by the cation of the names.

before the public on the same footing, and gives the new and unknown man an baseing muster on the credit of its au-bor's reputation. It draws attention, also, to the magazine rather than to the entributors, and gives the magazine a personality and an authority quite distinct in recognizing and rewarding g from that of its staff. On the other side merit. She found that the more n of the balance is the fact that anonymity, than he will with unsigned matter.

er. When a man does good work it is only fair that he should get credit for it, and it is not a hardship on obscure writers that they grow chill in the shadow of great names. Merit will force its way out of the shadow in time for good work and sually obtains recognition. Readers prefer to see articles signed, and the signed work is generally of better quality than the anonymous. Years ago the American magazines gave up the policy of printing insigned matter, and the English periodicals, one by one, have followed this lead, in this country the newspapers, too, have seen drifting away from the utter anonymity of old-time journalism, and are printing signatures with all work of more than ordinary merit and with much that is of less than ordinary merit.

Anarchy and Gunboats.

New York Mall and Express, Anarchy in Hayti, anarchy in Colombia, marchy in Venezuela, revolutions in full sloom in Honduras and Nicaragua, and always in the promising bud in San Domingo, Costa Rica, Salvador and Guatemala, together with the dubious state of things in Cuba, make plenty of mid-Summer employment for our Navy in Carib-bean waters. The little gunboat Machias. for instance, after affording succor and rotection to the volcano-stricken peoplf Martinique, quickly resumed her water ver the volcanic political passions which are in a continual state of eruption at the fever-laden port that sullies the name of Colon; and now she has been sent nost. haste to Cape Haytien, to prevent, if pos-sible, a revolutionary bombardment of that importana port. This, o fourse, leaves Colon unguarded, and no one can tell what sudden demonstration of isthmian disorder will develop there.

To a reporter of the Mail and Express recently Major George M. Barbour, one of our sanitary officers just from Cuba, gave a peculiarly cheerless account of the prospects he had left behind him there. No penses, smuggling, treasury raiding, popuiar discontent und official faction are likely to breed early disturba What are we going to do when it comes? Where shall we find ships enough to watch American interests in the Cuban ports and also supervise the anarchy of all the rest of the West Indian and Central and South American republics?

Grave questions are bound to confront

us within the next two years in that quarter. We cannot, meantime, recruit our Navy with new ships or new men too rapidly.

Spooner and La Follette. Baltimore Herald, Rep.

A sign that some exceptional inspiration of wisdom exists among Wisconsin Republicans which will direct retention of Senator Spooner as one of the state's representatives in the upper house of the National Government, despite the fact that he is not in touch with the majority of his party on state questions, would be very welcome. But this sign has not ap-peared. In the meanwhile the personality and characteristics of the alert and popular young Governor of Wisconsin are tracting much attention. Large destinles are mapped out for the Badger State statesman, who has risen to prominence by a display of aggressiveness and pugnacity in entering the lists against shrewd and veteran leaders. How much of this is due to the evanescent ardor that accompanies a surprising auccess cannot be estimated now. There is doubtless much to admire in La Follette, but he will have to do great things in order to measure up to advance notices.

Extravagance About Mr. Mackay.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. There is wild exaggeration in such talk as the following concerning the late John W. Mackay: "He made a great deal of oney, and no man ever earned it with ore constant and zealous toil. What this land and this nation's system of men-making gave to John W. Mackay is held to store for any man today who will be what he was, labor as he labored and do what he did—earn what he deserved and deserve what he carned." Mr. Mackay was a dis-coverer rather than an earner. He searched for wealth and found it. Others have searched and not found it. No man could possibly have earned all that he pos-sessed. There is not wealth enough in the world to reward all as he was rewarded.

The American Bill of Fare.

Cleveland Leader. When it is considered what a change would be made in the food supplies of the American people if they were deprived, for all practical purposes, of peaches, wa-termelons, muskmelons, blueberries, huckeberries, cranberries, maple sugar, maple syrup, pineapples, green corn and most of the oranges, it is easy to understand that if we eat too much meat, as a nation, it is a mistake which cannot be explained by any lack of other food, in excellent variety and fine quality. The truth is that the American bill of fare, both animal and vegetable, is of rare abundance. The United States is a country of good eat-

Child Labor in Southern Mills.

Atlanta Constitution factory legislation against child labor can much longer be excluded from the South-ern mills problem. Any fair scheme for adjusting this question originating with the mill men will be met more than half way and favorably by the people and their legislators. But a stubborn and irrational resistance to any reform of the prevailing abuses of child and female labor will lead to legislation that may be drastic and go beyond the lines of necessity and equity. 10,000 lire to the Red Cross Society,

THE STRONG-YOHE SCANDAL.

Minneapolls Tribune, Why was it that the wires were kept hot for several days last week with the after the titles of their articles. The Strong-Yohe scandal? Why is it that so much space has been given by the press for nearly a year past to the disreputable to cling to that strict rule of anonymity antics of this couple? For the same reason, we presume, that the public flock in vast numbers to see plays of the "Camille o know who writes the articles in the type, and to buy books that are full of coloring, albeit this coloring is a little ably X. It is the old human drama of did not become valuable "copy" newspaper gensationalist until she had achieved a certain evil notoriety by numerous escapades, by marriage with a scion of English nobility and subs divorce; and lastly by her notorious assoclation with this fellow Strong.

Is she the one most greatly to blame Any one reading the current comments would think so. Strong is represented as a nost of weak character, led astray by her wiles, intoxicated by her beauty, his head turned by his triumph in taking woman's origin and training. A girl of an stability of character and develop higher moral nature; through her fame as an actress first brought into associa Uniform anonymity places every article tion with people of outward polish, but

Before she came in contact with unopportunity equal to that of the oldest scripulous men who made her at once and most renowned. It requires men with their idol-of clay-and their victim, her great names to submit every article on light and leading had not been such as to its merits, and prevents poor work from give her high ideals. She had some talent well as beauty; she was naturally shrewd. She saw that the nublic was fickle jade, with an insatiable appetite for sensation and small steadiness of purpo she became the larger the box-office reby subduing the sense of personal respon-sibility, is likely to produce a poorer qual-became careless of reputation and indifthe of work. When a man must sign his writing he will take more pains with it woman is the product of certain merbid woman is the product of certain merbid social conditions which proved stronger social conditions which proved stronger On the whole, however, the argument in than the resistance of sterling character favor of signed articles seems the strong-

The man Strong, on the other hand, is the son of a good family; a man who en-joyed good educational and social advan-tages in youth; whose path in life was smoothed by an industrious and successful sire; who could and should have made himself respected and influential in community. The reflecting person who notes how he has wasted his life and flung away his advantages will accord him little sympathy, but will rather reserve his sympathy for the woman whose lot un kindly fate cast amid untoward roundings and whose worst qualities were stimulated to activity by a false public sentiment.

A Pension Contrast.

Pitsburg Dispatch. The lates trush for pensions furnishes a striking comparison. The demand for Spain, and the comparison is between five volunteer regiments and the same number of regular regiments. From the fact that the five volunteer regiments did not have a single man killed or wounded it is concluded that they did not partici-pate in any serious engagement. At all events, their record is no killed or would ed; pension claims, 297. The five regular regiments had 564 men killed and wounded; pension claims filed, 760. These figures illustrate the industry of the professiona claim agent and the activity of the "pull." The volunteer is accessible to the agents, and his Congressman is ame to applications. The regular private has Consequently the paradox is presented of nearly four times as many claims from the regiments which did not

do the fighting as from those that did. Bad Juries.

juries nowadays. Besides our own nota-ble gamblers' jury there was a jury at Minneapolis that let a man off because it knew it would make his wife happy and now the grand jury at Evansville has been rebuked by the court for violation of its oath in refusing to indic gamblers.

Are Novels Worth Reading?

Chicago Record-Herald. The great question for the reader with regard to most fiction is not whether it is immoral, but whether it is worth while a terrible, if not a profitless, time-

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT. General John C. Black, of Illinois, who was President Cleveland's Pension Commissioner luring his first term, is a candidate for Com-

mander-in-Chief of the Grand Army. Senor Sagasta, Prime Minister of Spain, was originally a society reporter on a Madrid name He is now nearly 80 years old, his face scarred by as many wrinkles as was Von Molike's dur-ing the latter's closing years. He lives very quietly in a flat, and, like his great political

rival, the late Senor Canovas, is renowned for

his sterling integrity. Professor Edward S. Holden, United State Military Academy, 70, has accepted the ap-pointment of librarian of the United States Military Academy at West Point. The library now contains about 45,000 volumes. Congress now contains about 5,000 volumes. Congress has provided a much increased appropriation— \$11,500—for the present fiscal year, and its col-lections are likely to grow rapidly. The inte-rior of the large library building has lately been remodeled at a cost of \$85,000.

M. Santos-Dumont has been accused of effem-macy because of a bracelet on his left wrist macy because of a pracess on his left wrist which he invariably wears. But it is his "rabbit's foot," and to it he attributes much of his immunity from serial accidents. In form it is a gold chain wound three times round the wrist and terminating in a medallion of the yirgin. M. Santos-Dumont received it from the fo royal house of Brazil, the pr

made by the daughter of Dom Pedro Princess Charles of Denmark has many charming accomplishments; she is a good linguist and can speak and write Russian—that nost difficult of languages. She is also a clevbookhinder and photographer; can sew well and is a good spinner, often spending hours at her spinning-wheel, and she plays a really excellent game of chess. Outdoor amusements affort her endless enjoyment, and she is a fine horsewoman, a keen cyclist and a first-rate croquet

player.

John Burns, the labor member of Parliamen who advises that no more concessions he made to American "invaders," has sat for Battersea since 1892, and is one of the most picturesque public characters in England. Mr. Burns was formerly a stationary engineer and a leader among his feilow-workmen. For many years he has been the spirit of the labor party in England, has assisted in the spread of trades-unionism. He favors municipal ownership of city railway lines.

British public opinion is strongly in favor of keeping Lord Kitchener at home instead of sending him to India. Hir Lordship does not sending him to India. His Lordship does not stand so well with the aristocracy, to many members of which he has given offense by re-fusal to meet their wishes. For instance, there is one great nobleman who desired that his favorite son be sent home from South Africa. So he telegraphed to Kitchener: "Please send my son home at once; urgent family affairs." Kitchener replied: "Your son cannot return at all: urgent military affairs." all; urgent military affairs."

The King of Italy was unpopular at the time of his coming to the throne because of the stories of his extreme economy, but has lately shown that, though he is circumspect in his expenditure, he is liberal and benevolent. He gives largely to charity, both organized and gives largely to charity, both organized and individual, and in his social life seems ready to make any outlay that is necessitated by his position. Among his recent benefactions was a gift of 100,000 lire to the town of Palermo, to be distributed among the poor and three charitable institutions. Of this num 50,000 lire to the town heapital, 10,000 lire to the marine hospital, and 10,000 lire to the marine hospital, and 10,000 lire to the marine hospital. But the form the contains the boiled and 61-10,000 lire to the marine hospital. And the poor has the contains the boiled and 61-10,000 lire to the Red Cross Society.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

We won the ball game yesterday. Accidents will happen.

The Panama hat joke is becoming as battered and worn as most of the hats.

Never fear, we shall have a fair site as on as the Nicaragua Canal is finished. The initial of Mr. Tank, who is making

Now that gas is so cheap, the Populist orator will have to retire still further to

prohibition speeches in Ohio, is prob-

Tennis is really a more entertaining diversion than the tabloid version of it

self as the only really manifest destiny of

known as ping pong. Mr. Bryan still appears to regard him-

the Democratic party. Curlous that the President continues to inger at Oyster Bay, now that the open

season for mergers is on.

Minister Wu was too smart to remain in Washington. The same remark seems also to apply to Mr. Tracy.

Seventy-five earthquakes have shocked California. They have to run in herds to get a hearing in that state.

It begins to look as if the King would have to paper the house in order to get any audience at all at the coronation. Mr. Kan acquits the sheep which vis-

ited him Wednesday of the charge of iconoclasm. He says there were no gods in his shop. The Kalser thinks that Morgan doesn't understand the theory of commerce. Be

that as it may, he is pretty well up on the practice of it. The Sultan of Turkey is giving away the ruins of his dominions. That means

that there will be mighty little left for the residuary legatee, An astrologer predicts more accidents to our warships. If this is to come to

pass, the navy of some other Nation must be billed for annihilation. The Government bought the Rosecrans for \$140,000, and sold her for \$50,000. It might pay the Government to purchase

a little financial advice from J. P. Mor-A St. Louis man has been fined for swearing into a telephone. If this case is to be made a precedent, the courts will soon he in receipt of an income almost

The late Dr. Talmage once called on his lawyer and found two of his parishloners there on legal business of a private nature. "Ah, doctor!" called the lawyer, in greeting, "Good morning! Here are two of your flock. May I ask without impertinence if you regard them as black sheep or white?" "I don't know as yet," pensions comes from the recent war with replied Talmage, dryly, "whether they're black or white, but I'm very certain that if they remain here long they'll be

equal to that of Andrew Carnegie,

Senator Platt, of New York, gives this advice to a young man just entering politics: "Never give any one the right to say that you have broken your word to him. Be careful about making a promise, but when you have once passed your word, stick to it, though it may be to your own detriment." Mr. Platt has had intimate social and political acquaintance with every President elected by his party, from Lincoln to Roosevelt, and has been the undisputed Republican leader in New York State for 18 years.

The ruin spread in Andrew Kan's store by a flock of sheep has reminded an old Indianapolis News.

There seems to be an epidemic of bad citizen of a greater catastrophe, which nappened on the Jefferson-street ferry, 14 years ago. The actor in that event wild bull. He made a rush for the ferry, as if with the intention of buttleg it off the earth. The outer shell of the boat was so fragile that it broke in, and the bull found himself in the boller-room, No amount of rage or effort employed either by himself or the crew could extricate him. To make a complex problem simple he had to be killed in his tracks and then removed in hunks.

When Mr. Shaw became Secretary of the Treasury there was a minor employe of the department named Mike, whose duties were so multifarious and complicated that he had come to be regarded as indispensable. About once in two nontha Mike went on a spree and was discharged, but was always taken back when things in his particular sphere went wrong. Mr. Shaw learned of this and asked the delinquent's imediate superior; What would you do if Mike were dead?" "Oh, I suppose we would have to straighten out things ourselves." "Well, so far as this department is concerned, Mike is dead. So begin to straighten,"

Oregon is a big country but some people are stingy enough to wish to keep it all to themselves. The committee which is soliciting an advertising fund for the Harriman Immigration Bureau found a specimen of that breed of humanity the other day.

"Don't want any more people here," he snapped.

"But your business will grow larger." "No, it won't. I'm in the lumber busiess. They will use up all the timber, Why should people expect me to find homes for them? I found my own home," "Is that so? Didn't Lewis and Clark ind it for you?"

All of which goes to show that there are all kinds of people in the world and that some of us are either supremely selfish or think a whole lot of our own

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Quite Likely.—Little Willie-Pa, who was it hat said "Dead men tell no tales?" Pa-some automobile flend, protably.—Chicago Daily His Status.-Gladys-Is he so absolutely fits

pant and worthless? Ethel- is he? Why, every girl he meets feels sure also discovers noble qualifies in him that only need development by a true woman.—Puck. "Do you know the amount of money that is spent for rum each year?" asked the Prohibi-tionist. "No," registed the man addressed, "a m not interested in the price which staggers hu-

manity."-Yonkers Statesman. Pienty of Names. She was idling at the soda fountain. "How many different kinds of drinks do you serve here" she asked. "Ob, 10 or 15,"

replied the clerk, "but we have 50 or 00 differ ent names for them."-Chicago Tribune. Startling Incompetence, - First Burglar -Here's a bank cashler bin stealin' fer 20 an' only taken ten t'oumand dollars. Second Burglar-Hully gee! Such a incompetent man ez dat must er got his job t'roo "inflocence."-

Judge. Handicapped.-"Here's a dime," said Mrs Goodart, 'now don't get drunk with it." 'No. foar, ma'am. I'm a perfect stranger in dis town." "And may not a stranger get drunk?"

Baltimore Berald,