The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Ore as moond-class matter. REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Mail (postage prepaid, in Advance, with Sunday, per month..., Sunday excepted, per year..., with Sunday, per year..., with Sunday, per year..., per year..., y, per year..., y, per year..., weekly, yer year..., weekly, 3 months...

To City Subscribers—
Dally, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted 15c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays, included 20c POSTAGE RATES. United States, Canada and Mexico:

News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be address bly "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to adver-tions, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian." Eastern Business Office, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49
Tribune building, New York City; 510-11-12
Tribune building, Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith
Special Agency, Eastern representative.
For sale in San Francisco by L. E. Lee, Palace Hotel news stand; Goldsmith Bros., 236
Sutter street; F. W. Pitts, 1008 Market street;
J. K. Conner Co. 750 Market street;

J. E. Cooper Co., 740 Market street, near the Palace Hotel; Foster & Orear, Ferry news stand; Frank Scott, 80 Eilis street, and N.

Wheatley, 513 Mission street.
For sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner, 250 So. Spring street, and Oliver & Haines, 305 So. Opring street.
For sale in Sacramento by Sacramento News

Co., 429 K street, Sacramento, Cal. For sule in Valleje, Cal., by N. Watta, 406 Georgia street.

For sale to Chicago by the P. O. News Co. Dearborn street, and Charles MacDonald.

Nashington street. For cale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612 Farnam street; Mogenth Stationery Co., 1305

For sale in Self Lake by the Salt Lake News Co., IT W. Second South street. For sale in Minneapolis by R. G. Hearsey & Co., 24 Third street South. For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett Blouse news stand.

For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kendrick, 906-912 Seventeenth street; Louthan & Jackson Book & Stationery Co., 15th and awrence street; A. Berles, Sixteenth and Cur

TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair, with slowly ris-YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem ım temperature, 53; pre cinitation, none

PORTLAND, MONDAY, AUGUST 4.

WHERE AMBITION O'ERLEAPS IT-SECLET.

Over in the State of Washington there is in progress a fierce personal contest for election to the United States Senate to succeed George Turner, whose term expires next March. The field of aspirants, avowed and otherwise, is a large one and it includes pretty much every type of man excepting that of the trained, resourceful and qualified statesman. In the group there are lawyers, bankers, merchants, politicians, most of them excellent men and good citizens, men of good abilities, but not one man suited by acquirements and accomplishments and the experiences of his life to the special work of a Senator. In the whole list of candidates there is not a man who has taken from his busy professional or business life time for the wide reading or the general association with men, one of which or both are essential to the breadth of knowledge and the breadth of sympathy which belongs properly to Senatorial character. Election is sought, not upon any theory of ideal or even of reasonable individual

National service, but as a personal matter pure and simple, as a matter of interest or vanity. The curious fact about it is that numbers of level-headed men, men of successful experience in business, men who instinctively and habitually despise posing and quackery, should be willing and even eager to put themselves in a position for which they have no equipment and training, and in which they can never by any possibility play an effective or dignified part. It is curious and

fitness, not upon any theory of state or,

even amazing that a man who in his some branch of manufacture or in some special profession, should be willing to do with distinction and take up a work for which he has no preparation or

qualification and in which he must play

Take the case of Senator Poster, for example: It would not be easy to find a more effective or successful man in the Caribbean group seeking to exchange his own line of work, the work to which his mind and energies for half a lifetime have been given, than Mr. Foster. left for England in their possession be In his sphere he is a man of genuine distinction, commanding the respect of his associates and the public, of the There is a tremendous force in the world in general, and enjoying the advantages which attach to leadership and authority. In the Senate he is a mere lay figure. He has no acquaintance with the broad questions of the time and is past the age when culture of this kind is easily acquired or serviceably assimilated. He has no basis for independent judgment. Such opinions as he has respecting larger National affairs are got at second hand and held subject to revision. Nobody asks his view; nobody cares what it is. His voice is never heard in the Senate on large issues, for he has nothing to say, nor the ert to say it if he had. His position as a Senator, contrasted with his position in his own world of manufacture and commerce-and it is no small world-is trivial and pitiful. He pays an unreasonable price for the empty "honor" of being called "Senator"-far more than the bauble is worth. In any reasonable view his position before he was a Senator was much more dignified and honorable, more destrable in every way, than it has been these past three or four years since he abandoned the character of a man of affairs of the first

class. There could be no greater mistake than to suppose that there are honors in the United States Senate for the man who is not qualified as a Senator. Mere incumbency is nothing, or something erfully affected the imagination of the worse than nothing if one has not the gifts or the training which enable him to be a force in the business of legislation and government. There is no real respect either in the Senate or out of it, like to enjoy its advantages. They have Humboldt, who defines an earthquake for a Senator who has no qualification for the work of the Senate, who can do nothing to sustain or promote its traditions and purposes, who is a mere pawn in the game, whose sole importance lies in the fact that his name is on the vottog list. And the man of important place in private life makes a grievous mistake when he imagines that in stepping from leadership in his own sphere into a subordinate rank in the Senate he is making an ambitious advance.

There is not one reason for the change her heart, from Vancouver to Seattle. On the other hand there are many reasons why the change ought not and will not be made. At Vancouver, the officers of government in the hands of the intelligent and responsible white minority. Our system is of another kind, and it might not work so well, though by the operating department is so trivial or it ain't very nice of him."—Chicago Pop-

who compose the general staff are near the largest market, in fact the only genthe greater part would have to be made | faces, at Portland, because there are no general stocks at Seattle and because prices of special stocks represented there are notoriously higher than at Portland, At Vancouver, the General commanding is at the center of information and of the transportation system, with every advantage to be had at Seattle-and more. His officers, too, are well housed in one of the historic and most beautiful posts of the country, in close proximity to the largest city in the department and . In every way to their comfort and satisfaction. It is fancied at Seattle that there is a great business advantage in having the department headquarters, and the whole agitation is founded upon this fact. The agitation, it appears, be gins and ends in Seattle.

TODAY'S RAILROAD CONFERENCE From any point of view the meeting today at Davenport between Messrs. Hill. Mellin and Mobler and the farmers of the Big Bend is an interesting event. That it will develop any new fact in respect to the general transportation situation is hardly to be expected, though it is possible that it will be made the occasion of a spectacular reduction of grain rates. A reduction has been half promised for a long time, and coming now it would do much to pull the fangs of the pending anti-railroad movement in Washington. Mr. Hill does not need anybody to give him this pointer. Managing the public so as to maintain relations of good humor and amity is among his strong points, and in emergencles he can usually be counted upon to do the diplomatic thing in a popularly effective way.

Without going into the question of the ost of transportation, which is made up of many factors and cannot always be determined with mathematical precision, even by experts with the fullest information before them, it may nevertheless be said with assurance that there is justice in the general demand of the interior producers for lower rates to the seaboard. The producers are justified in asking for freight rates based on the easiest and shortest transportation route, not on the most difficult one. Wheatgrowers east of the mountains are now required to pay transportation rates which yield a goodly profit by a difficult and unnatural route, over excessive mileage and on grades that are all but prohibitive. But for this fact no grain would be shipped from Puget Sound. Nobody would think of lifting freight a mile into the sky for the fun of it. Present rates are high enough to make that process profitable, and the interior producers continually go into their pockets to pay for it, and incldentally to build up the commerce of

Puget Sound The assertion of the wheatgrowers that they can get no better rates to Portland has much point to it, however. They ought to have better rates to Portland, rates that would not leave a margin of profit for competitors who are obliged to climb mountain chains to get to market. It is well enough to say that traffic will be hauled over the mountains whether there be profit in it or not, but there is no escape from the fact that the main aim of transportation agencies is profit, and if profit be acking, aggressiveness in diverting commerce from the course of least resistance will be robbed of its keenness and legitimate industry will be spared the necessity for supporting an enormous parasitic growth.

TRINIDAD SPEAKS OUT. The West Indian Island of Trinidad from which come asphalt, sugar and many other good things, wants to cut loose from the mother country and come own chosen sphere rides the top of the Into the United States, and a deputawave and gives the law to all about | tion of her citizens has just had the him as a leader in trade, in finance, in temerity to say so to the Colonial Office. And Trinidad is not alone in this notion among the fractions of British abdicate this large position, to quit the sovereignty which lie scattered about special thing he understands and can the Caribbean world. It is only a short while back that the little Island of St. Kitts made the same presentation to the Colonial Office; and a similar wish is a subordinate and inconsequential part. | manifest, though not yet asserted, in the attitude of Jamaica. In truth, something like a movement has started in the royal ensign for the Stars and Stripes, and since there is nothing much sides sentiment it would not be surprising if in time the change came to pass united and emphatic wish of a people; and in the case of the British West Indian Islands it is a force which gathers weight through the universal feeling in the mother country that the government is not dealing liberally or fustly with the islands and that it is not, without a reversal of her national policies, in a position to do so.

> This movement was inevitable in long course of time, because the natural connection of the islands is with us. They produce what American territory does not and what American necessity calls for; they need things for which we seek a market. All the conditions for an extensive and mutually profitable commerce exist, but its natural development is hindered by the American tariff. This has been felt grieviously for many years throughout the islands, but it would no doubt have been suffered in us Porto Rico and which hold us in close touch with Cuba. Every incident in the American relationship with these islands has worked to their advantage. In two years Porto Rico has advanced from commercial prostration to an unexampled prosperity; and wherever the hand of the United States has been apparent in Cuban affairs, there too has other West Indian Islands and have stimulated their commercial ambition. They see what partnership with the United States means, and they would begun an agitation which is not likely to cease, and in the end-though it may take many years-the Stars and Stripes will float over the whole West Indian

We are not so sure that the change, desirable as it is in a commercial sense, is to be wished for in a political sense All of these islands are overwhelmingly black in the character of their popula- a large employer of women in its gention. The conditions of life are highly favorable there for the lazy and the idle. Food grows spontaneously and stenographers with men. The explanalittle is required in the way of clothes. tion is that modern railway manageof headquarters of the Department of the England governs the islands by ignor-Columbia, upon which Seattle has set ing the blacks and putting the business her heart, from Vancouver to Seattle, On of government in the hands of the intel- graph operator of today may be the

group.

time the islands come to us we may through our other island connections eral market in the department. Even if have developed a new and effective way headquarters were moved, purchases for of dealing with inferior and dependent

SETTLEMENT OF CLEARWATER WAR.

Harmonization of great railroad intersts is about to bring what competition failed to obtain in the matter of transportation for the Clearwater Valley. When the Northern Pacific went down the perilous Potlach Canyon and opened a line to Lewiston four years ago it penetrated territory that had been served exclusively by the O. R. & N. Co, by means of its line of steamers on Snake River. The O. R. & N. then started a retallatory movement, and several months were spent by both companies in some of the most impressive surveying ever done in the Northwest. The Northern Pacific sent engineers over the country in all directions, and also put construction crews in the field and actually built 75 miles of feeders in the Clearwater Valley. The O. R. & N. made a brave show of engaging its enemy at close quarters. It spread a net of projected lines over the Clearwater country. It built the Snake River cutoff, between Riparia and Wallula, and had graders at work for months on the line that it is now determined to build But at the close of the campaign, which attracted much attention in New York and London because of the possibilities of disaster through competitive complications that it contained, the Clearwater Valley was still without the transportation accommodations it desired, though it did have a railroad. A truce was patched up that has endured to this time and prevented ruinous warfare. Now by agreement the river road to the Clearwater is to be built.

The Northern Pacific is use jointly with the O. R. & N. the new track which the O. R. & N. will build between Lewiston and Riparia. There will also be common use of the O. R. & N. cut-off down the Snake River from Riparia to Wallula. Of course it is physically possible for the Northern Pacific to turn its trains at Wallula and drag them over the Cascade Range to tidewater, as it is now doing, but one need not be an expert in railroad affairs to see that that would be the height of unwisdom as a business pollcy, and all the conditions protest loudly against so unnatural a diversion of trafthe time the river road to Lewiston shall be ready for the operation of trains, arrangements will have been perfected for the joint use of the O. R. & N. track from Wallula to Portland, for the free movement of commerce at water grade between the rich Clearwater Basin and tidewater.

Harmony among the railroads gives us the river road to Lewiston, which could not be obtained under competitive conditions. Now will harmony reduce the rates that competition has thus far failed to get down to proper figures? If so, the popular hostility to railroad combination will melt and community of interests and mergers will be welcomed as the choicest industrial blessings of the time. The Clearwater war and its settlement may be made an impressive lesson in the development of railroad methode

The Scattle Post-Intelligencer bewails the fact that there was a slight decrease in American shipbuilding during the fiscal year ending June 30, as com-pared with the previous year. It can see no other remedy for this dreadful state of affairs except a subsidy bill, and points with pride to an alleged expansion of shipping on the Great willing enough to foreign competition." It would be interesting to have an explanation from the Seattle paper of the reason for so many lake steamers leaving the protected lakes and steaming out into the ocean with the fleets of the world as competitors. The Globe Navigation Company, of Seattle, brought out a fleet of these vessels, and one of them is loading in Portland today for a fereign port, and another is billed to follow her. Why will not the Globe Navigation Company listen to the Seattle paper and keep its steamers in the protected zone of the lake or coastwise trade where they have such a percentage in their favor? The producers of the Pacific Coast have made no clamorous demand that owners of lake-built craft withdraw them from prosperous and profitable routes and place them is competition with the British, French, German and Norwegian ships which are carrying out products to the markets of the world at a freight rate which at the present time is frequently below the actual cost of operation of the vessels. Neither are the owners of these vessels, which are forced to carry freight at ruinous rates, insisting on more ships. As a matter of fact, the world's supply of tonnage is ahead of the demand at present, and whenever business catches up with it shipbuilding

will again increase. The earthquake shocks in Southern California excite unusual attention be cause the world, since the Mount Peles eruption, is on the lookout for phemena of this kind. As a matter of fact, the Santa Barbara incident is not worse than what has again and again been experienced along the California coast south from a point about 100 miles south from San Francisco, where quakes slience but for events which have given are frequent and severe. Scientific men have an elaborate explanation of it. holding in a general way that it is purely local and that nothing disastrous in a general way or very serious in any way is likely to happen. Certain it is that though these shocks have been felt frequently and in many localities in the South Coast mountain country, they have never done much damage up to been an advance along material as well | this time, and that they have never at as moral lines. These facts have pow- any one time spread over any very extended area. Scientific knowledge does not make much progress respecting earthquakes, in spite of the fact that they have been very diligently studied. Nobody has ever got much further than as a wavelike motion of the earth's crust, being "one of the ways in which the reaction of the earth against its exterior makes itself manifest." This still holds good in default of something bet. Michigan and Minnesota, in refusing to

It is announced that the Baltimore & Ohio Raliroad, hitherto of recent years eral offices, will after a date not far ahead replace its women clerks and ment is the outgrowth of a system of promotion. The stenographer or tele-

obscure that it may not lead to the desk of the president. This merit system is the fruit of strenuous competition in the transportation business. The important managerial positions demand men who know the railway business from the dispatcher's office to the traffic departclerks or stenographers in the operating department interferes with this system of promotion. As woman is unfitted by nature for the higher managerial positions that require the handling of men and the operation of trains, she is not in the line of railway promotion. It is frequently reveals marked aptitude for adjusting the complex traffic problems of men, and the road, through a system of promotion, soon avails itself of his exceptional capacity in this line.

The people of Everett, Wash., testify to their own good character and to their respect for the citizenship of the future when they refuse to see a dramatic representation of outlaw Tracy's career since his latest escape from a penitentlary. The less such characters as he and Merrill are paraded before the public in tolerable guise-or in any guisethe better it will be for public morality. They are absolutely destitute of admirable human attributes. There was a measure of fitness in the manner of Merrill's quitting life. It is to be regretted that Tracy has not met a similar fate, but it cannot be doubted that he will die by violence. Let it be so, and let the veil be drawn over the whole dread mess. It is nothing that should be clung to as a pleasing or even instructive memory. In every sense the parading of such characters on the stage is pernicious. Its every tendency is toward demoralization. No decent community will tolerate the shocking spectacle, and no decent house of amusement will permit its presentation. Community morals are not so cheap and trivial that they are to be jeopardized for maudlin curiosity.

At last Queen Maria Christina of Spain has found time to make a visit to the home of her childhood. It is a tedious task to bring up a King and start him out with a crown on his head, equipped for business. The mother of Alphonso devoted herself to this task with great fidelity, both to the kingdom and to her son. If, as reported, the already booked for him, it will not be the fault of his mother's training, but of a bad case of moral blood-poisoning inherited (to go no farther back into his disceputable ancestry) from his dissolute grandmother, Isabella II, and his father, who died in his early manhood, a victim to his excesses. Queen Christina is not the only worthy woman who has wrought diligently for years in the endeavor to make "a slik purse out of a sow's ear" and had only her trouble for her pains.

There is talk in New York of Governor Odell to succeed Chauncey Depew in the Senate when the latter's term shall expire. It is a court secret that Depew has been a fallure as a Senator. From the first he has neglected the duties of the post, and he ceased long ago to be counted upon for anything involving work. He attends no committee meetings, or attends them so rarely as to be wholly out of touch and sympathy with the work, and declines absolutely the department grind which all Senators have more or less to do. Brilliant speaker as he is, he makes no speeches which call for laborious preparation, though sentation, and favorite as the suave Chauncey is, it is believed that his Senatorial days are numbered.

If the plan announced by Mr. Ben Cable, of the Democratic Congressional committee, are carried out, the coming Congressional campaign will be even more wearlly negative in character than usual. He would, he declares, make the tariff, the Philippine question and the trusts the leading issues, conducting the campaign "along the lines followed by the Democrats in Congress." This sounds easy enough, but there will be practical difficulty in finding anything the Democrate "did in Congress" in respect of these measures besides carp and snari and protest. No Democrat in either branch of Congress has brought forward a definite policy in relation to the tariff, the Philippines or the trusts, so the outlook under Mr. Cable's suggestion is not brilliant for a spirited campaign from the Democratic side.

The plainest fact in the political situation in the State-of Washington is that ex-Senator Wilson is trying to bind Seattle and Spokane into a close political alliance, with himself as the central figure in the deal. This is shrewd politics, and for this reason, as well as for the fact that it is calculated to perpetuate the political career of Mr. Wilson, it ought to fall. The election of this utterly sordid politician to another term in the Senate would be a shame and discredit to the state beyond words, It could only come about by a triumph of the very worst arts of cheap politics, but in these arts it must be remembered lie the whole of Mr. Wilson's efficiency.

The convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, that will be held in Chicago this week, will, it country. Interest in the work of the convention will not, except in the narrowest sectarian and ecclesiastical sense, be confined to those of the Catholic faith. The great forces of intelligence beyond this line will look on curiously or anxiously, for indications that thought advances and the world moves.

This is a good year for a Republican text-book. It is to be observed, however, that the one just issued does not have space for mention of Cuban reciprocity or of tariff reform. If the states continue the record so well begun by renominate for Congress men who preferred to serve the trusts rather than do fustice to Cuba, we may expect to see the next Republican text-book point with pride to the party's treatment of little Cuba.

The Small Brother.

"I heard him call you 'Duckie," anounced the small brother.
"Well, what of it?" demanded his gister, defiantly.

And God is alone with him

OUR WAY WITH JAPAN.

Chicago Inter Ocean. "Without the firing of a shot or shedding of a drop of blood," writes Mr. Bryan in his Commoner, "Japan was rescued from her isolation and helped on ment. The employment of women as the road to liberty. No nation presumed to teach the Japanese self-government. No nation assumed to control them under the specious plea of benefiting them. Which is the better way, the one pursued with Japan or the one now being pursued in the Philippines?"

The United States led the way in ope in such a position that a young man ing Japan to Western civilization. Mr. Bryan evidently supposes that the United States went to Japan with a bouquet in of a road or for handling large bodies one hand and the Beatitudes in the other. That Mr. Bryan should so suppose typically illustrates the kind of student Mr. Bryan is.

The fact is that Commodore Matthew C. Perry obtained our first treaty with Japan at the cannon's mouth. It is true that he actually used no force, but he showed that he was prepared to use it, and he convinced the Japanese officials that peace and commerce with the United States were more desirable than any attempt to keep up walls which Perry was ready to batter down. Nor did our use of force to open the Japanese shell end with Perry's demonstration. Before the Japanese made up their minds to treat us in a civilized manner shots were fired and both Japanese and American blood was shed.

The Japanese soon repented of their agreements with the United States and arious European powers, attempted to annul them, and declared their ports closed. They went further-ill treated Americans and fired upon an American vessel passing through the Strait of Shimonoseki. upon the United States sloop-of-war Wyo-ming, then in Japanese waters, was dispatched to the scene. The Wyoming engaged and silenced the Japanese batteries, sank two Japanese armed vessels of European build, and forced her way through the strait. This was on July 16, was one of the most gallant feats of arms in the history of the American Navy. Four Americans were killed and seven were wounded.

The troubles continued, but in the subsequent applications of force to Japan the United States took little actual part, owing to its preoccupations at home. But an attack on the American steamer Monltor, which had put into a Japanese port in distress, brought on another battle at Shimonoseki, which finally convinced Japan of the futility of resisting Western ideas. The attack on the Monitor caused the Foreign Ministers to Japan to demand an immediate ratification of some new

treaties negotiated at Paris.

This was refused, and on September 5, 6 and 7, 1864, a squadron of British, French fic. It is entirely safe to say that by young King is a scapegrace, with the and Dutch vessels again attacked the Shither time the river road to Lewiston promise of a short and dissolute life monoseki fort fications and destroyed them. No United States war vessel was engaged, but, to show that his country thoroughly approved of the proceedings, the United States Minister chartered the merchant steamer Ta-klang, that a ship bearing the American flag might be present during the operations. Thus the res cue of Japan from her isolation was begun by the United States with a demonstration in force, and ended with a delivery of on balls in which the United States participated. That was our way with

> There is probably not now living a single intelligent Japanese who would deny that this was a good and necessary way, and benefited his country. The fact is that in dealing with barbarous or semicivilized peoples civilization finds persua-sion effective only when backed by force. sions, attorneys and economic students may discover influences underlying finan-cial operations which escape classifica-We used that method with Japan, and our method in the Philippines is exactly same, and seeks the same results.

THE INEVITABLE IN CUBA.

Minneapolis Tribune. We shall have no peace with Cuba until it is a part of the American Nation, under republican government on the American plan, and with absolute free trade in all products with all parts of this country. This assurance in every mind country. This assurance in every mind sive levy of blackmail upon the carnings gives a temporary and transitional nature of a corporation diminishes its capacity to all proposals, negotiations, discussions for rendering service to the public and Lakes, where it is "protected from all fun-making sallies when the galleries foreign competition." It would be interesting to have an explanation from not satisfied with this sort of repretries as if Cuba were a foreign nation body of the bar is interested also in precan have any real meaning of perma- venting the degradation of its reputation nence. That is one reason why Cuban reciprocity did not get more consideration. Everything that has been done standing in this sort of theft. Young since General Wood left Cuba, and every-thing that is proposed in relation to ed against the temptation of believing thing that is proposed in relation to ed against the temptation of be Cuba under the republic, really seems to that large pecuniary rewards come most of the American people theatrical, out dishonor to men who take if not hypocritical. They are willing to of the timidity or necessities of play the game for a few years, since their political advisers think it needful; but up a part of it. Men who are engage really you cannot expect them to put in this practice in this city include son much zest or enthusiasm into it.

Occasionally somebody in one country or the other grows tired of the humbug and blurts out the truth: like the boy in the story who spoiled a miracle by refus-ing to see what all the rest of the congregation had been hypnotized into think-ing they saw. The resolution and speech of Senator Elkins were an outbreak of this kind. Another has come in Cuba itself, where the Sugar Planters' Association has been reorganized as an annexation propaganda. The property and bus-iness classes in Cuba have desired annexation to the United States ever since they lost the protection of Spain; but they have been kept quiet by promises of commercial union. Now that these hopes have been disappointed, they are going to make a vigorous effort for annexation.

The natural impression prevails in Cuba that annexation is eagerly desired in the United States, and that reciprocity was United States, and that reciprocity was refused in order to force the Cubans to ask for it. We know perfectly well in this country that this is not true. Annexation is not desired; but it is inevitable, and American public opinion will accept it when it comes naturally. But the mistaken impression in Cuba will encourage the annexation movement, and eripple and discourage the Palma Govin resisting it. This, in connecstuation, is likely to make the next year a critical period for the Cuban Republic.

Popular disorders may be prevented by tion with the serious fiscal and ecothe fear that these would bring American intervention; but there may be a general paralysis of government and society from failure of revenue and administra-tive weakness, which would put a strong weapon into the hands of the annexationis said, be the most representative ists. The development of all these per-gathering of Catholics ever held in this plexities during the Summer is likely to public library. make the passage of reciprocity legisla-tion easier next Winter; unless the people of both countries should make up minds to take the annexation plunge and have it over.

Out of the Night That Covers Me.

William Ernest Henley. Out of the night that covers me. Black as the pit from pole to pole. thank whatever gods may be For my unconquerable soul.

In the fell clutch of circumstance I have not winced nor cried alond Under the bindgeonings of chance My head is bloody, but unbowed.

Beyond this place of wrath and tears Looms but the horror of the shade, And yet the menace of the years Finds and shall find me unafraid. It matters not how strait the gate

How charged with punishments the scrol am the master of my fate, I am the captain of my soul.

The Mountaineer.

George William Russell ("A. E.") Oh, at the engle's height To lie I' the awest of the sun, While vell after vell takes flight, and God and the world are one.

Oh, the night on the steep!
All that his eyes saw dim
Grows light in the dusky deep,

BLACKMAILING OF CORPORATIONS

affect securities unfavorably in the pub-

lic mind. A group of unscrupulous attor

neys have profited by the knowledge that the promoters of these enterprises would

pay something for freedom from anno

ance. They have accordingly demande money as the price of withdrawing the

for this money in goods or services, they

men that they would force men to give

up their property, because if they re-

fused they had the power to do them in

to political blackmall through the intro duction of what are technically called

"strike" measures in legislative bodies,

and have learned to appraise them at

their true value. It is only recently, how

ever, that the trade of judicial blackmaj

The evil is a difficult one to deal with

by law, because any restrictions upon the rights of shareholders to secure injunc-

tions or to take other steps to protect

their rights might deprive them of pro-tection by the courts, to which they are legitimately entitled. It is much to be desired, however, that the courts should undertake to distinguish between the

voluntary action of shareholders and ac-

paid for in money or privileges in order to levy blackmail upon a corporation. Solicitation of practice of this sort by

attorneys falls clearly within the com

mon law of champerty, for which pen alties are provided by the statutes of the

State of New York and of all other states

where the common law is the basis of the civil and criminal code. The difficulty in

enforcing these statutes is probably found in exact knowledge of the facts on the part of the courts, but the time

has apparently come when some examina-tion should be made to ascertain them

and the courts should not give too warm

a reception to legal steps taken by one or two isolated shareholders or their rep-

resentatives in face of the apparent con tentment of the overwhelming majority

It is obvious that to the individual with

case and having it fairly heard; but the

courts should distinguish between such cases and those of obvious blackmail and

champerty, which they could afford to

trivial or plainly made in bad faith. The method of the French law, of throwing

the costs of such cases upon the com-

plaining party, would probably not be without a restraining and wholesome ef-

The cases of blackmail which have at-

tracted attention in this city have been so

obvious that only with difficulty has a stockholder been found in several cases

to act as a stoolpigeon in the conspiracy.

This fact of itself-that the overwheiming majority of shareholders have been in

a man to a keener knowledge of the ac-

tion by the ordinary investor, but upon any practical question of the value of his

property the owner of it is not to pro-

The public is interested as well as the

should not be encouraged. Every succes-

of the timidity or necessities of the own

who are seeking a certain public and so-cial position, and who would not fail to feel the personal humiliation of expui-

will render a valuable service to the

Cheering Him Up.

Patience-He says he feels down in the

Patrice-Tell him to cease chewing his

PERSONAL NOTES.

Prince and Princess of Wales will leave for their Indian tour towards the end of this year.

Westminster City Council a common seal, con

gift is in commemoration of his year of office

United States Marshal Crum, of Topeka

Kan., who died recently, was one of the pio-neers of Kansas. He had been active in the

politics of the state for many years. His am

ment by narrow margins, and he died a few months after finally reaching the goal.

town of Penbody, Mass., by the will of Mrs. Charles B. Hayden. The testator's shifts property, with the exception of \$1000, is given to

aged men, to be known as the Charles B. Hay-den Home. The will provides that, if the town will not accept the bequest, the money shall

The Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, who is giving

up his post as Governor of Western Australia

to become Lieutenant-Governor of the Trans-vani, is the fourth son of the second Barou Wenlock, and brother of the present poer. He

was formerly a Captain in the Tenth Hussars,

and has already seen service in Africa, since he was secretary to Earl Grey, the Adminis-

trator of Matabeleland and Mashonaland, 1

1800, and afterwards became Deputy Adminis

trains. Before that he was private secretary to the Duke of Westminster. He married a daughter of Sir Edward Cunard, Bart.

George Carroll Curtis, a Boston scientist who has just returned after extended observa-

tions in the volcanic regions of the West Ir

dies, visited Venice some years ago, and is well acquainted with the geologic formation and history of that region. He suggests that

buildings rest may have caused the recent fall of the campanile. He says: "The City of Venice is built in a great lagoon, and what

sand bars. These are scaked with water ar high tide, and laid bare at low tide. When uncovered, they dry, and the eand shifts like

that in any sand bar. The shifting of the to-

land there is for the erection of buildings

the shifting of the sands upon which Ver

A bequest of almost \$36,000 is made

oftion for a long time was to be United Sta

Marshal for Kansas. Twice he mis

the town for the establishment of a

as first Mayor of the newly-constituted city.

sisting of the city arms, crest and motto.

According to present arrangements, the

The Duke of Norfolk has presented to the

sion from the legal fraternity.

cause of public morality.

advantage

in protecting his rights,

with the same contempt

they dismiss other complaints

a legitimate cause of action the cou-must always be open for presenting

dismiss

stimulated from without and often

has attained considerable importance.

jury. The public has become accus

have taken the position of the highway

CRECK.

Without rendering any equivalen

New York Journal of Commerce. Tracy: Thou art gone, but not for-The resolute stand of the United States Steel Corporation against the attempt to gotten. levy blackmail upon them through legal prosecutions may tend to call a halt in The heaven-born ratio of 16 to 1 seems to have mortal parentage. this sort of operation. It is no secret in Wall Street circles that considerable sum have been extorted from the organizers of Bryan cries for harmony, but never hinks of discord in his own music, recent combinations in order to avoid trumped-up litigation which tended to delay the execution of large plans and t

Morgan has bought a house in London, out where's the talk about a house

NOTE AND COMMENT.

ful vacation, and it doesn't make him tired one bit. The Elks will have a baby day at their

President Roosevelt is entoving a rest-

Carnival, but they do not mean thereby to encourage the baby act. This is Monday morning, but by the

end of the week you'll feel again like spending another Sunday at the beach. If Democracy is without a man and without an issue, either times have

changed or Lincoln, Neb., is off the map. Hobson is going to get married. If there are any girls left in the country who haven't kissed him, they'll have to hurry.

General Jacob Smith refuses to talk. His subjugation of Samar entitles him to honor, but how about subjugation of himself?

Bryan's only ambition is to continue to be a private citizen. We trust his failure heretofore to achieve his ambition will not keep on.

People who are impatient about the fair site should curb themselves. The Lewis and Clark board has favored only two of the proposed sites thus far.

The Carnival Queen contest makes all of us other girls wonder how we should look as Queen, although we don't desire to be Queen-no, not at all,

Of course we should have taken no interest in the championship prizefight, but for the "fake," All good citizens must examine whatever appears to be a

A California woman wants \$50.000 for breach of promise. If it was worth all that money to steer clear of her, the man must have known what he was about.

Trinidad wishes to be admitted to the United States, but can't. Cuba can, but won't. But perhaps if Cuba couldn't it would, and if Trinidad could it wouldn't.

General Bragg wrote to his wife privately what he thought about the Cubans and now is in trouble. Next time he will be more guarded in all the expressions he expects to reach the public.

favor of the plans proposed-should ap-parently afford a partial hint to the London automobilists complain bitterly courts of the real situation. Sharehold-ers are pretty apt to know their rights and to protect them. Nothing stimulates because they cannot run 80 miles an hour in that city. As long as they are able and willing to pay for the people they tual condition of an enterprise than to kill, why should the a partner in it. Government commissiriet their speed? kill, why should the antiquated law re-

If this country of Lewis and Clark were not so large it might not have so many sites for a fair. If it were not so small it might not have so few. What's ceed with a sound instinct and to take the matter with the country? Is it too the initiative, without outside suggestion, large or too small?

It was "all right" before we know the shareholders of a particular corporation milk and meat were impure. Many of us that a practice which is immoral in itself even waxed fat. What a pity we discovered the truth! The truth is even worse than the milk and meat, for, while

> Although General Smith killed and burned in Samar, he pacified the island, and we should not forget this. If we had had more such officers in the Philippines the war would have ended long ago, and fewer American soldiers would have lost their lives.

If we had as many live citizens as citizens who would be up-to-date, perhaps a few of the needs of Portland would be nearer realization. It often turns out ers of property to bully them into giving that the man who talks blevest about up a part of it. Men who are engaged what ought to be done does littlest. The only reason why actions don't speak louder than words in many cases is that some good citizens don't do anything that will talk. Instead, they grieve over tion of the Steel Corporation serves to clear the air in this matter, and to pillory Portland's slowness, its conservatism, its those who are seeking to become rich by the methods of the highwayman, it mossbackism, etc. Life is just what we make it, and so is Portland; but these persons are not among those men who have made Portland. This city was made by courage, devotion and public spirit. All these are here yet.

It looks as if Mrs. Waggoner might get that reward for chancing to find the body apology for a mustache, then.-Yonkers of Outlaw Merrill. But why? Does she deserve it? She was not in the chase after the bandit; she was not even in search of his body when she came upon it. She was only hunting for blackberries. Neither the purpose nor the intent of the reward would be served by giving her the money. The State of Oregon didn't want the body; it wanted the bandit. To be sure, the state wanted Merrill, dead or alive, but the reward was intended to be an incentive to have him put out of the way and thereby to insure the public safety. Mrs. Waggoner was not bent on insuring the public safely; she was bent on providing her larder with a blackberry pie. If the reward is for hunting for blackberries, then pay Mrs. Waggoner. If the reward is for hunting for the bandit, then pay the men who jeopardized their lives in the quest. If the reward goes to Mrs. Waggoner, what does it profit a man to hazard himself when the fruits go to a person who hazards nothing?

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

One of the worst things that can be said about woman is that she is almost as unreasonable as a man .- Baltimore News. It seems to be in the nature of things that should be hewers of wood and some

some should be dewers of wood and should be drawers of dividends.—Puck. Freddle-What did mamma spank you for ust now? Reginald-She spanked me for nothin'. Did you think I pay her for doin' that?-Chicago Daily News.

"What can I do for my little boy," asked namma, "so that he won't want to eat be-ween meals?" "Have the meals ficker tomamma, "so that he won't want to eat be tween meals?" "Have the meals ficker to gether," replied the young hopeful.—Tit-Bits. At Newport.-She-You must not kiss me until we are formally engaged. He-Do you mean to say that you always insist upon that rule? She-I've always tried to.-Judge. Wise Forethought.—"How'd your meion crop rome out?" "Made the rallroad rich!" "Fretty ard on you, wasn't it?" "No; I took stock in he road before I shipped my meions."-Atlanta

After the Prizefight .- "Is there anything in the paper, dear?" asked Mrs. Hellefield. "Yes, love," replied Mr. Hellefield, "Scraps of news and news of scraps."-Pittsburg Chronicle-Tel-

caused changes in the lower part. It would not be at all strange if this shifting process had attacked the land under the campanile egraph. and displaced some of the piles. A slight dis-The Kind They Used .- Mrs. McCall-Those and displaced some of the pies. A slight dis-placement of the foundation would cause the structure to crack. In my opinion a gradual lowering of the whole country would not over-throw any building. Everything would be lowneighbors of yours are quite lively. I never met any people who indulged so much in repartee. Mrs. Malaprop-You don't say? Why, I borrowed some from them the other day, and it tasted to me like Oelong."-Philadelphia ered imperceptibly and equally, and there would be no jar to overthrow a building."

Press.