The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, as escond-class matter.
AEVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Mail (postage prepaid, in Advance)
with Sunday, per month.
Sunday excepted, per year.
with Sunday, per year.

To City Subscribers-Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted 150 Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included 200 POSTAGE RATES.
United States, Canada and Mexico:
to 14-page paper.
to 28-page paper.
Furcign rates double.

News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invariably "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed. should be addressed simply "The Oregonian." Ensiern Business Office, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49 Tribune building, New York City; 540-11-12 Tribune building, Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith

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TODAY'S WEATHER - Fair; continued

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem erature, 90 deg ; minimum temperature, 69

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6.

JUSTIFICATION IS TO COME.

Labor union as defined by its advanced leaders offers to the country much for its good and nothing, if the practice may be made to fit the theory. for its harm. But the world of business has yet to be convinced of this fact, to be assured that the purpose and tendencies of unionism are not destructive but helpful. In the mind of the average man of business, labor union is associated with arbitrary demands, with an insolent interference with the details of business, with uncertainties, strikes and losses.

There are those-and they represent intelligence, numbers and great resources-whose chief concern for the future of the country is in connection with a presumed danger due to the assumed destructive tendency of labor operating in the mass under an absolute and arbitrary central authority. Their fear is that labor union will, by limiting the working efficiency of the individual laborer, destroy measurably the economic efficiency of the labor element as a whole; that it will break down the co-operative spirit between employer and employed, which is the basis of confidence; that it will, by reducing the general efficiency of labor, reduce the general welfare, that of the laborer as well as of other elements of society; that it will make capital shy in all enterprises cailing for the co-operation of labor: that it will repress special talent and so prevent the rise of those captains among men so essential to sustained social power and the world's progress; that it will tend to the formation of or of costs similar to thous which have burdened the countries of Continental Europe for ages. These views are widely and honestly enter tained, and they find a specious support in incidents of mistaken policy on the part of labor unions and in the indiscreet utterances of many unwise and

Intemperate labor leaders. The general fear here outlined draws much of its inspiration from England, where under guite another set of conditions, labor has lost much of its oldtime self-respect and dependability American observers report that the British workman, speaking broadly, hates his employer upon instinct and tradition; that his moral fiber has so deteriorated that his work is done mechanically and under compulsion; that all co-operative sentiment has been lost; that sullenness is a common if not the universal mood; and that under these conditions and largely as the result of them, British industry is losing head and falling in these later days to support England's leadership in the commercial world. It is commonly believed that the notable advantages recently gained by American manufacturers in competition with British rivals is due to the better spirit, superior cheerfulness, higher moral quality and generally greater efficiency of the American as compared with the British workingman; and very many, not mindful of all the facts, attribute the contrasting conditions to the effects of labor union upon the Briton.

Great harm to the cause of labor union is done oftentimes unconsciously by those who act as its spokesmen, no so much perhaps by the terms as by the tone with which they meet opinions and charges like those above quoted The labor leader is not always or often a skilled and self-controlled debater. and he is quite as likely to flare up and retort with angry vehemence as to maintain for his side the diplomatic advantages of good temper and civility. Three times out of five a committee representing a labor union will give the impression of insolence in a business conference when the real fact is that its overwrought self-assurance is the result of embarrassment rather than of arrogance. There is no human relationship in which arbitrariness or the appearance of it is effective or excusable; and least of all should it be permitted to color the dealings of those seeking rights denied and seeking also to commend an agency by which they may permanently be maintained. The "what-are-you-going-to-do-about-it" argument has but one force, that of a vulgar smartness; it never yet made a

friend and it never advanced a cause. We have gone into these matters in some detail with the purpose to exhibit the attitude of those who upon prejudice or instinct or through fear are enemies of labor union. That they fail wholly to comprehend the motives or the spirit of labor union in its higher forms-in the forms for which Mr. Gompers and leaders of his class standgoes without saying. This may to some extent be their fault, but it is also their misfortune. It is part of the business of labor union to find ways to reach through her policy of commercial and these questioners and doubters, to instruct and assure them, to so convince !

and convert them as to turn their fear and enmity into confidence and support. In the language of the street, it is up to labor union to justify itself before the conservative world of American ligent discussion, though there are plain One wild act on the part of a strike leader in an hour of public excitement will discredit all that may be accomplished in months of speaking and writing by an earnest, eloquent and moderate man like Mr. Gompera

Wherever labor union is able unfailingly to match purpose and theory with practice, it is a distinct aid to the emsucceeds uncertainty; under which time contracts may be made with assurance that there will be no disturbance through interrupted labor and no variation through change of the price of labor. It makes the price of labor the same to all competitors. It acts as the agent of labor in ways which while alding the workman, relieve the emit gives to labor under a mutually accepted set of rules a character comparable with the position of capital under the corporate device. There must of necessity be some loss under this arrangement, due to the elimination of personality, but this is not to be avoided. Capital, under modern conditions, has very largely cast off personality in its operations, and labor cannot afford to cling to a sentiment to which there is and can be no response. If capital is to be an impersonal force, so, too, must labor.

Self-control, reasonableness-these are the two great and high qualities needful to those who are to lead labor under the banner of labor union. All things eise are combined in these simple principles. Self-control will save many a critical day against a thousand hazards and turn fear and enmity into respect and friendship. Reasonableness persistently maintained will solve and dissipate all problems which overhang and cloud the horizon of labor union.

REFORM MACHINERY NOT AUTO-MATIC.

The recent resignation of Mayor from justice in Indiana, has inspired a good deal of unfavorable comment upon previously filled for three terms. He was known to be a thorough-going spollsman. Nevertheless, this man was system that was first put in practice by Minneapolis. The outcome of this elecvalue of the plan of nominating by cus and convention system. If popular nominations result in the choice of candidates like Ames, whose reputation was utterly rotten, what improvement do they offer over the old methods? The primary election methods cannot be fairly condemned by a single failure, which really proves nothing against the ciaims made in behalf of the new system. A single failure does not invalidate the claim that nomination by popular vote will more likely result in a better average of candidates than nomination by the engineers of the machine through caucus and delegate conven-

Of course, no law and no method, political duties by the intelligent, honest majority of citizens. No elective machinery is automatic for good results. The spirit of the people behind the system is more important than the system itself. No matter what may be the system, it is hiways the spirit and vigilance of the voters rather than the sys tem that wins victory for reform. The secret ballot was a most important reform, but the secret ballot did not prevent party bosses obtaining control of the machinery of caucus and convention. The natural demand is for supervision of the nominating machinery, for open enrollment and the open primary regulated by law and supervised by legally constituted officers. The reform in the method of nominating party candidates logically followed the establishment of a secret ballot, but new systems of political reform machinery are worthless for good unless the people behind them are in deadly earnest. There never was a system of improved rallway signals devised for the prevention of accidents that was absolutely automatic. The efficacy of the system finally rests upon some man who bears the responsibility and faithfully discharges it. It is so with improved political reform machinery; it is never automatic. If the opposition to Mayor Ames had done their duty, he never would have been nominated. /A bad man may be nominated under any improved system of political machinery, if the people support him or are indifferent

to his success. On the whole, therefore, there does not seem to be anything in the election of Mayor Ames that discredits the direct primary system. It may be abused or neglected, like any other well-contrived system of political machinery. If the people are corrupt or indifferent to the success of corruption, of course the primary election system will not save them from the consequences of their own folly and wickedness. The ship may be seaworthy and stanch, and yet be run on the rocks by ignorant navigators or scuttled by pirates

WILLIAM DECLINES TO DISARM. The refusal of the German Emperor to approve of the King of Italy's proposal for a contraction of European armaments is justified by the situation Italy is carrying a burden of military taxation in excess of her resources, and naturally desires disarmament, but the German Emperor knows that while the visibly crumbling. German authorities say that Germany is losing Austria and Italy as hard-and-fast allies. The present triple alliance will not actively outlast the life of the present Emperor of Austria. His successor is not German in his sympathies, and he has a Czech wife. The Czechs hate the Germans.for their harsh treatment of the Poles. Italy's sympathies are with France Austria is on excellent terms with Russia. Neither Austria nor Italy are in a position to help Germany in her present ambition to become a world power

colonial expansion.

triple alliance is really become nothing disastrous than it is is due to the simbut a rope of sand; that Austria and ple fact that men, when confronted by Italy are both unable and unwilling to grave responsibility, can usually be de back Germany's progressive policy in pended upon to rise to meet it consci the future; he knows that the safety business and capital. This may be and the growth of Germany are asdone to some extent by calm and intel- sured by her military supremacy. Her knowledge of their duties as only exarmy today on a peace footing exceeds limits to this form of argument. It is 600,000 men, and her armies on a war not so much by what men say as by footing amount to a grand total of what men do that they impress others. 5.788,000 men and of 250,000 officers. This leaves France far in the rear, and exceeds Russia's nominal total by 600,000. Germany alone is today more than a match for the combined forces of Russia and France. Germany cannot afford to disarm, so long as Russia and France are allies. The present isolation of Germany in Europe explains why Emperor William loses no opportunity ployer as well as to the employed. It of courting the friendship of both Engcreates a system by which steadiness land and the United States. The German Emperor knows that England alone could drive his navy off the seas; he knows that Germany could not stand as a world power against England and the United States.

The German Emperor long ago perceived that a close understanding with England and the United States is Germany's safest policy, and to this end ployer of the annoyances and hazards of he has been shaping his course. Under the old-time individual system, In short, the present circumstances, when Germany is without a real, active, efficient ally on the Continent, it is absurd to ask the Emperor to consent to reduced armament; he not only will keep the ranks of his spiendid armies full, but he will cultivate friendships with a view to reducing his present great naval inferiority to France and Russia.

> AN UNPARALLELED ACHIEVEMENT. The thrifty Boers are going about the work of restoring and restocking their wasted country with the same vigorous spirit in which they prosecuted the recent war. Their war leaders have turned promptly to the business of peace and apparently have no larger ambition than to re-establish the industrial prosperity of the country upon the general lines existing before the war. The Boers are a race of farmers, and they turn by instinct and preference to the soil rather than to the mines of their country, which, almost without exception, are operated under the direction and by the force of Outlander or Kaffir

labor. The fund conceded by England in the treaty of peace for the restoration of the country will soon be available, and to the end that it shall be employed to the Ames, of Minneapolis, who is a fugitive best advantage representative Boers are making studies of agricultural methods in the most progressive countries of the the primary election system, under world. Leading men are going in pairs which Ames was nominated. Ames is to England, France, the United States under indictment for offering a bribe, and elsewhere, commissioned to look Ames had a bad reputation before he carefully into conditions in these counwas nominated to the office he had tries with a view to selecting what is best; and before the fund to expended their reports will be compared and considered. The American committee is nominated under the primary election | composed of Generals Dewet and Delarey, who are soon to arrive, and it is announced that they will spend sevtion is now quoted to depreciate the eral months here, going to all parts of the country where the conditions bear popular vote instead of by the old cau- any resemblance to those in the Transvaal. This mission is one of the greatest importance, and it can scarcely fail to have a beneficial effect upon the industrial aims and practice of the Boer farmers. When once they are informed of the status of agriculture here, made acquainted with its methods, provided with its implements and stocked with its proved domestic breeds, they are not likely to go back to the primitive and obsolete practice under which their industry was handleapped prior to the war.

History does not afford a parallel instance of a people who, in losing all in however complete, will take the place and protracted conflict. At the beginof a constant and vigilant exercise of ming of their contentions with England disregarded race of European stock on the face of the earth. In the very nature of things, if they had been let alone the race would have been overwhelmed and absorbed in course of time. But the war which wasted their country, destroyed their homes, broke their political independence and nearly decimated their numbers, has given to the race a new and probably a permanent lease of life. It has emphasized their nationality and established them as a special people in the world's respect, secured for them under the strongest guarantees self-government with the perpetuation of conditions calculated to preserve their laws and language, with such provision in ready oney for the restoration of their homes and farms as will enable them to replace an antiquated and outworn system with one better suited to this age and to the progress of their country. No other country ever found itself pos sessed through defeat of such striking advantages. No other race ever so established its character and secured fixed and honorable status in the world through the process of losing its inde-

REPETITION HAMMERED ON THE

Mr. Robert H. Wilson, of Oswego, set forth an old proposition in vigorous language in a communication published Monday in which he demanded that politics be ignored in the selection of superintendents and other officers of the Penitentiary and Insane Asylum. It cannot be said that any new reasons in support of this idea were advanced by Mr. Wilson. The subject has, indeed, been gone over so often and so thor oughly that any argument that can be presented in its behalf is in the very nature of things but "repetition hammered on the ear." No one will or can take ssue with the plain statement that "the management of the Penitentlary and Insane Asylum should be entirely removed from politice, and their entire staffs, from top to bottom, be selected with a sole view to competency." The statement of a self-evident fact does not call for a demonstration, although one is occasionally put upon the boards in support of this one with dramatic power and telling effect. To place inexperienced persons-that is to say, persons who have not come up from and through the ranks of prison service-in triple alliance has a nominal life, it is the higher and more responsible positions in prison management, is dangerous. The desperate character of the men whom these officers are required to keep in subjection and confinement is sufficient to support this proposition. To place men who are untrained in the care or unskilled in the treatment of the insane in charge of these pitiably helpless creatures is inhuman. There is o chance for argument here. the superintendent and most if not all of the employes, who hold responsible positions in these institutions, are changed to meet political changes in the state administration every four years, and the haphanard work goes on.

entlously and set themselves with dill-

gence to the task of acquiring such perience brings. Even at the best, however, four years, the usual limit of a term of such service, are not long enough to acquire the skill and discernment of an allenist or the experience and judgment of a criminologist. But, as said in the beginning, these

things combine to present an old story, without even new language for its setting. A chapter can be added-is added-now and then, but without giving strength or variety to the presentment. It is to the credit of enlightened human nature that, while it meets failure in this effort, it does not acknowledge defeat, but comes up vigorously to the attack as often as events give excuse for its renewal. Opposed to it is a system of political rewards that is so deeply intrenched in partisan politics as to be practically invincible.

The most discouraging subject for reform is he who acknowledges his error, accepts criticism upon his pernicious course or habit as just, even perhaps adding self-censure thereto, yet who persists in the line of conduct that has called out remonstrance. Viewed from this standpoint, the fact that politicians themselves confess judgment upon every count of the indictment upon which they are arraigned, that of "working" the Penitentiary and Insane Asylum in the interest of politics, discourages the hope of reform in this practice. Still, we are told by Mr. Wilson that "some of the older states have already made a move in this direction, and others are preparing to do so." This is in a limited sense encouraging, though it may be well to remember that reforms of this kind move slowly, and there is no prospect that this one will reach this state in the near future, since it is more than probable that ull matters of this kind are "fixed" for the next four years.

Trades-unionism has not made faster progress than have the devices for shielding employing capital from dictation of employes. Both have developed greatly and both show the effects of civilization. The problem of higher organization is one that holds for the wage-earners much more than merely the power to force justice from the close fist of capital. Its solution requires higher intelligence in ordering the relations of wage-earners with wage-earners, and it extends to every contact of laboring men with the industrial and social world. They need this higher organization for their own good, outside of the consideration that it gives force to their demands for fair wages and conditions. The quality of organization that will win an economic battle will demand better standards of living; and these will redeem the earth for both labor and capital.

The Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics, in its recent report on the prices and the cost of living, compares the retail prices for 1902 with eimilar returns collected in 1872, 1881 and 1897. The gost of food has increased since 1897 by 11.16 per cent, and since 1872 it has decreased by 19.97 per cent. Rent has increased since 1897 by 52.43 per cent. Not only will the dollar of today purchase more of the necessities and luxuries of life than in 1872, but the average man is getting more dollars for a given time of labor. Nevertheless, the gain in real wages obtained by the wage-earner has been attended by a still greater advance in the standard of living, so that the hazard of war, gained so much as the average family is saving less tohas the Boer race in this late terrible day than thirty years ago. This may be partly due to the abolition of child labor. A much larger percentage of the the Boers were the most obscure and families showed a deficiency of income in 1902 than in 1875

An unbroken line of electric roads now connects Boston and New York by way of Springfield, paralleling the steam lines all the way. The distance is about 240 miles. A long-distance trolley line is now being formed out of existing local roads, and will connect Toledo and Cincinnati, a distance of 204 miles. The organizers of this enterprise will run a fast through service of sleeping, parlor and buffet cars, and also a freight service. In New England the steam roads are seeking to come into possession or control of all parallel trolley lines, expecting in this way to crush the threatened competition of the electric roads, and to extend the steam monopoly so as to include all lines of rail transportation. This scheme, if successful, would destroy the trolley lines as low-priced carriers.

It is a serious thing for a policeman to shoot an unruly boy who refuses to stop when ordered to do so; it is also a serious thing to allow an unruly boy, the leader of an obstreperous gang of mischief-makers, to go unwhipt of justice. Since in the case of the lad Charles Boggess the wound happened to be a superficial one, letting blood enough to frighten but not severe enough to cripple him, the man behind the gun may well be leniently dealt with-the more so in that the incident has "broken up the gang." A lad disposed to malicious mischief cannot learn too early that penalty follows transgression. It is fortunate for all concerned if the lesson does not entail serious consequences.

Nevertheless, be it remembered that any rate on grain from the Columbia River to tidewater which enables it to se hauled over the longer route and the mountain grades to Puget Sound is an excessive and unreasonable rate. The demand of the farmers should be fixed upon a rate based upon the shortest haul over the easiest grades.

There is still another test; if Mr. Hill s dead in earnest there will be no lobby at Olympia this coming Winter. But really, if this institution should be abolished, what would become of most of the leading citizens of Washington?

Money distributed among the farmers of Washington in the form of reduced grain rates is much more wisely and decently spent than money paid over to the sharks of the Olympia lobby.

Governor McBride's avowed purpose, after all, has been to get the railroads out of politics, and perhaps he will be just as well pleased with one method of accomplishing this as another.

It is all very nice for Cullom and the rest of them to shout for tariff reform in dog days, but how will they vote next Winter?

In the opinion of the farmers of the Palouse region, President Mohier is one The German Emperor knows that the | That the system is not more distinctly | of the most elequent men alive.

CERTAINTY AND THE LAW.

San Francisco Bulletin. Ten thousand years hence, when man-kind shall have passed the stage of barparism in which it is at present and shall have begun to approach true civiliza-tion, readers of history will smile at the crude ideas of law and justice which pre-vall in the present century. We fancy, now, that we are fairly well advanced, and that reason guides most of our actions, but in many things we are childishly foolieh and paradoxical.

Consider, for example, the way litigation

is conducted in the courts of Europe and the United States. Suppose that a rall-way train has run over and injured a man, and that he has brought an action for damages against the company. The defendant will demur to the complaint on the ground that it does not state a cause of action, and counsel on both sides will prepare lengthy arguments. If the demurrer has any merit at all both parties will have shoals of precedents in support of their respective sides, for an industrious lawyer can find authorities to support almost any contention, however nonsensical, he may please to make. Courts have been deciding cases for centuries, and all these cases are quotable as authorities. If some judicial ignoramus makes an reasonable decision in Texas or North Dakota his decision has more or less weight in California, and will be quoted impressively by the lawyer who finds it apt,

The perplexity and contrariety of au-horities on most law points really puts the Judge back on his own reason, for the authorities nullify one another. Now the Judge's reason is merely his opinion, and his opinion depends on many conditions on his quality of intellect, on his age, on his personal experiences, on his education, on his prejudices, on the condition of his stomach and on the amount of sleep had during the night before he forms his opinion. Therefore the court's ruling on the point of law raised in the case is at bottom dependent on chance. There is an appeal to a higher court, but the decision above is quite as clearly a matter of speculation as the decision below. In the estate of Fair, for Instance, the Supreme Court of California reversed its own judgment in a case which involved immense interests, which had been ex-haustively argued by counsel, and to which the Justices had given months of thought and research before rendering the first judgment on appeal. On both decisions the seven Justices stood four against three, and it is not unusual for the Supreme Court to be divided and to reverse itself. Is it not clear, then, that there is no more certainty in litigation than there is in dicing?

Chance enters quite as deeply into trials of questions of fact as it does into questions of pure law. Nothing is more uncertain than the verdict of a jury. Frequently, when the same damage case is tried twice, one jury will award the plain-tiff \$10,000 and another jury on a retrial will award him only \$1000. In a will case one jury will sustain a will that another jury will break. In short, the result of a trial on issue of fact is determined chiefly by the drawing of jurors' names from the box-exactly se the result of a lottery is determined. The skill of counsel rather Increases than decreases the part played by chance in litigation, for it can help defendants to escape a just liability or plaintiffs to recover an unjust verdict. If the outcome of litigation in this day, with all our lawyers and our law libra ries, is as unforseeable and as dependent on chance as is the turn of the card in faro or the turn of the wheel in rouge et noir, what is the use of keeping up an expensive and cumbrous system of judi-cature? Why not adopt the cadi system of the Arabs and give a judge absolute and final power in the exercise of his common sense? Why not go back to the trial by battle, in which our forefathers settled disputes by physical force? Why not revive the trial by fire, through which our plous but shrewd ancestors, by re-quiring defendants to walk through flames, passed all litigation directly up to heaven and gave the delty an opportunity to perform a miracle in order to save the cent from wrong? There are manifest and manifold objections to these systems of determining causes, but they are as likely to produce justice as is our own system and they have the special merit, not possessed by our system, of being speedy, inexpensive and conclusive.

Roosevelt's Soft Side.

The strenuosity of President Roosevelt, and his liking for rough sports, hard living, his brusqueness of manner, etc., have led many to suppose that there is no soft side to his nature. But one of his traits, conspicuously different from the character with which he is commonly credited, was displayed a few afternoons

In company with Secretary Root, he had been enjoying a horseback ride to Chevy Chase. On their return, easing up from the vigorous gait of the outing, they were jogging along Sixteenth street near the Henderson castle, when a series plaintive cries attracted the President's attention. "What is it?" asked Secretary Root.

"Kittens, I think," replied the Presi-dent, turning his horse around. "And they seem to be in distress."

Then the Chief Magistrate began an investigation and discovered that the melancholy chorus issued from the open catch-basin of a sewer. The President beckoned to two urchins

who, from an awed distance, were ad-miringly watching the performance. "Will one of you boys crawl into the opening while the other holds his legs?" President Roosevelt asked.

Sport like that with the greatest personage in the United States as umpire could come reasonably only once in a lifetime, and the boys fairly tumbled to the opportunity, "That's the stuff!" exclaimed the Presi-

ent. "Now, what do you find there?" "Cats in a bag," shrilled the boy with his head in the sewer. The other boy sturdily clung to his companion's legs. The kittens, unaware that their plight had stirred the sympathies of the head of the Nation, and that their deliverance was at hand, walled as if a new calamity were about to strike, "Drag them out," came the command.

In a moment the President of the United States, the Secretary of War and two excited youngsters stood around the rescued litter. Three forlors kittens struggled feebly. Then the wrath of the leader who had slaughtered wild game and shot down armed men in battle blazed forth into epithets upon the wretch who had flung the kittens to die in slow agony.

The commetion brought out a wonder-

ing butter from a neighboring residence.
"Will you care for these kittens?"
naked the President; "give them milk
and a place to live?"
Had the man been asked to accept a Cabinet portfolio he could not have re-sponded with more eagerness. The President thanked him, told the

astonished little urchins they were little men and, joining Secretary Root, moved on to the White House. "Gently to the Erring."

Los Angeles Herald. A bewildered-looking gentleman was standing on the corner of Second and

"Where is Broadway?" he asked of a "Just one block away," said the cop-per, pointing toward the west and turnto his duties.

Half an hour later he turned toward the place where the inquirer had been, and there he stood, still gazing helpless-ly toward the coveted thoroughfare. At first the policeman was inclined to be impatient. Then a great light dawned upon him. He approached the stranger and said:

"Who are you?"
"I am a deputy Sheriff from Seattle, he replied, with tears in his eyes, The policeman apologized profusely and took the poor man by the arm, never releasing his hold until the strangen was safe on Broadway.

BRYANISM'S IMMORTALITY.

Minneapolis Tribune The speech of William J. Bryan in Bos ton is a plain declaration of the ideas to which he owes his personal following, made on a conspicuous platform. It will not do to treat these ideas as those o Mr. Bryan alone. They are enthusiast cally indorsed by a large number of vot-ers, in the East as well as in the West. There is a Bryan Democracy in New England as menacing to party union as any in Illinois or Minnesota. It is as fatally opposed to what is still called the Cleveland Democracy as that in Wisconsin or Nebraska. The speech of Mr. Bryan is a definite advertisement, not only of the views of this branch of the party, but of their large following in

This speech should be read beside the late interview of Mr. Vilas, for the best understanding of the aims and principles of the two Democratic parties. These are as fatally opposite as any two purtles that ever contended for mastery in this country. The Cleveland Democ racy is practically Republican on every question except that of the tariff. I is willing even to waive the expansion issue as an accomplished fact. It deals with the trust issue only as an outgrowth of what it considers the vicious principle of protection. The other Demo-cratic party has a broader foundation. It opposes everything Republican on principle, whether it be sound financial legislation, encouragement of domestic prosperity, the natural expansion of a vital people or the resistless extension of a commerce based on superior producing

Mr. Bryan puts the whole spirit of this opposition in his speech, when he denounces as aristocratic the ideas, principles and methods common to the Re-publicans and the Cleveland Democracy. That which he condemns is the laws and principles of finance and trade, govern-ment and society, worked out by human experience and the common property of men of education of whatever political faith. What he seeks is to rally the prejudice of the hour against eternal principles; to array human capacity and principles; to array human capacity and unthrift that have failed against human industry and prudence that have succeeded; to arouse the poor against the rich; to inflame the proletariat to assaults upon property, and involve business and government, industry and society in a common anarchy by denying to human differences of capacity the common fruitage of difference of human condition. There is no denying that this is genuine democracy in the immortal sense demagogues of all times. It is as old as the Athenian republic, and it will last as long as the Democratic experiment lasts on earth. It is a mighty wholesome thing, too, and the soundest government we have rests upon compromise between it and the opposite extreme. This compromise has been followed by all American government of either party. The Democracy represented by Bryan has made a noise in campaigns but it never carried an election and won the fruit of its victory. Even Bryan could not do this. Were he made President, he, too, like Jefferson and Jackson, would come restraint of the laws of accumu lated human experience.

THE EVILS OF RACE PREJUDICE

Chicago Tribune, Mr. James A. Le Roy, who spent two years in the Philippines as private secretary to Commissioner Worcester, calls attention in an article in the Atlantic on "Race Prejudice in the Philippines," to one of the obstacles to the creation of a cordial understanding between Americans and Filipinos. It is that the Americans have carried to the Philippines "a petty race prejudice, the offspring of past pro-vincialism and the inheritance of slavery." The color line which is drawn in this country is drawn by some Americans in the Philippines. The Malay is not a negro. He is as distinct from the African as he is from the European. There are Americans who are not aware of the dis-Filipinos and Africans. The men or women of no race enjoy

being looked down upon. Unfortunately, there are Americans who think they are immeasurably above any Filipino and are tactless enough to let it be seen. They equality between themselves and Filipinos, although Filipinos differ as much among themselves as Americans do. Some Filipinos are well educated and well mannered. Indeed, as a rule, the Filipinos have a natural courtesy of manner which is not always found among Americans, The evil which Mr. Le Roy points is one which it is hard to cure. It is extremely difficult for men who belong to a race which is or thinks itself a "superior race" to get along without friction with men of an assumed inferior race—espe-cially an Assatic race. The consciousness of superiority is ant to betray itself and to provoke resentment. Comparatively few men can at all times rise superior to their real or fancied racial superiority and make the men of the backward races whom they are sent to govern feel that

they are looked on with respect, not dis-If the majority of Americans in the Philippines-members of the civil service, Army officers and business men-can live among Filipinos without being contemptuous or condescending, the success of the great experiment which the United States is trying in the islands will be assured. It will not be difficult to govern the Philip-pines if the Americans who go there will act on the theory that the statement in the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal" means that all men, no matter how backward may be the race to which they belong, are en-titled to be treated with common courtesy and ordinary consideration.

Lesile's Weekly

One among several important lessons to be derived from the awful story of con-feesed crime related by Jane Toppan, the Boston woman, is the need of exercising great care in the selection of nurses for sick, feeble and helpless people. By the very conditions and circumstances under which their service is rendered, such persons can do an infinite amount of mischlet and positive injury with the slightest possible chance of detection. In the case of infants, imbecile people and persons reduced to general helplessness by disease, maltreatment of the worst sort may be secretly practiced with little or no danger of exposure and no retaliation from the victims. Injuries occurring to such unfortunates, when discovered, can easily be causes.

Bad Postage Stamp Books.

Brooklyn Engle.

The Postoffice Department is having considerable trouble with its postage stamp books owing to the use of a poor quality of paraffin paper to which the stamps adhere. Numerous complaints have been re-ceived at the department of stamps that have been ruined in the effort to separate them from the paraffin sheets. The de-partment has decided to redeem from the public all such defective books at their full value, and in the meantime a better quality of parafiln paper will be used.

Robert Burns Of a' the airts the wind can blaw
I dearly like the West,
For there the boante lassic lives,
The lassic I lo'e best;
There wild woods grow, and rivers row,
And mony a hill between; But day and night my fancy's flight Is ever wi' my Jean.

I see her in the dewy flowers, I see her aweet and fair; I hear her in the tunefu' birds, I hear her charm the air: There's not a bonnie flower that springs By fountains, shaw or green,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Cuba is to borrow \$25,000,000. This is the first step toward anaexation.

Although this is hot weather to pay taxes, it does not stay off the day of

delinquency. A \$40 fine was imposed upon a Jap the other day for vagrancy. Was it because he was a Jap?

Higher taxes for billbeards. That's ight; let's make the billbeards luxuries, and then we may appreciate them.

It looks as if the Democrats would not have to go outside the party for a permanent issue. Bryan is still in it.

If Cudibee and Tracy really have been so hard after each other, we'd like to know which of the two has cold feet.

They are having pent-up, troublesome times in France. Will they have to return to the Dreyfus scandal after all? "Sullivan" is the commonest name in

Boston. And the mortification of it all is that its pedigree doesn't run back to 1620. The Crown Prince of Stam is much impressed with the magnitude of this

country. He got his impression from

his father's dear friend, Mr. John Barrett. The drunkard who failed to kill either his wife or himself was sorry he was alive. Now he will have occasion to be

People are cautioned against building cities on the northwest corner of Martinique Island. All of us who intended to emigrate to the island are grateful for the advice.

Why, of course, the reward will be paid for the capture of Tracy. But if anybody thinks he will get the reward without working for it, he is mistaken, like Mrs. Waggener.

Yes, indeed, we all pay too high railroad freight charges. But if we all speak at once we are not likely to get what we want, even though we go to railroad prosidents about it.

Democracy is in grent, want of campaign money; yes, indeed. Lack of issues makes money all the more necessary. When a party has neither a man nor an issue nor money, things look dubious; indeed they do.

Perhaps Tracy is touring the State of Washington to show his contempt of Sheriffs, for we understand there is a Sheriff in each county. Perhaps if somebody else than a Sheriff would go after Tracy the result would be different. It's not what you think of yourself, but what the community thinks of you

that makes life worth living. If you are a selfish man, remember you are a member of a community, and the Lewis and Clark Fair is an enterprise of the community. Mr. Hanna received a cane as a present from his street railway employes. No,

indeed, we don't blame Mr. Hanna for rejoicing over a present from workingmen. In fact we don't know of any person who should be more gratified than Mr. Hanna by such a gift, The King of Italy proposes reduction

of armaments. The Czar proposes sub-jugation of trusts by international agreement. After all, the only king over there with horse sense is J. P. tinction and hold in common contempt Morgan, and he looks better in court knickerbockers than any of them. Kruger fled from his country. Botha

fought and surrendered. The one declared the Lord would drive out the British: the other tried himself to drive out the British. Now Botha advises his people to make the best of British rule. Is it difficult to choose the greater man?

As a result of the conferences between the farmers and the railroad presidents we see the other side of the page of ethics. Railroads may have a grievance against farmers when cultivators of the soil are not progressive and up to date. This is something novel, surely, It teaches us not to be so intent upon the shortcomings of others as to be blind to our own.

Elk meat was the chief food of Lewis and Clark in this country 97 years ago. Between December 1, 1995, and March 20, 1806, the explorers killed 131 elk and 20 deer, according to Patrick Gass, a Sergeant of the company. The Lewis and Clark journal says:

Every day, parties, as large as we could spare them from our other occupations, were sent out to hunt, and we were thus enabled to command some days' provision in advance. It constated chiefly of deer and elk, the first is very lean and the flesh is by no means as good. as that of the elk, which is indeed our cl

Is the Order of Elks well named? As is known, the order took its name from that animal of America. But that animal is not the real elk. The genuine elk, alces machils, is a European animal and much resembles our moose, The American elk is a true cervus, a relative of the red deer or stig, bart and hind of Europe. Hence, if "elk" is applicable to any American animal 16 is properly applicable to the moose, instead of what we call the elk. The European elk and the American moose have broad, flat, low antiers and are in many other ways differentiated from the European stag or American "elk."

However, the European name had become fixed to the present so-called elk, even before the time of Lewis and Clark, and, of course, it is now fixed that way

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

A Home Remedy.-'Do you think coal oil is good for mosquitos?' "I think a hard slap is hetter."-Cleveland Plain Dealer. Then the Struggle Began.-Wood-Extremet meet. Tucker-They do. Tonight I ate some angel cake and deviled ham.-Puck.

Customer-Have you anything that is good for failing hair? Facetious Clerk-How would a waste-basket do?-Chicago Daily News. A Summer Engagement, -- "Was their engagement a happy one?" "Oh, yes, very! They both married somebody else." -- Philadelphia

Bulletin. "Oh, Lord," he said, as he knelt at his bed-side one evening, "make me a good little boy. I asked you the other day to do it, and you distn't."—Chicago Tribune.

She-Do you think we can get along without that cook, dear? He-Sure. Why, if the worst comes, you can do the cooking and I can get my mesh at a restaurant.-Life.

Days of Chivalry Gone.—Wife (drearlif)—Ah, me! The days of chivalry are past. Husband— What's the matter new? "Sir Walter Raietgh laid his cloak on the ground for Queen Elmabeth to walk over, but you get mad simply because poor, dear mother sat down on your hat."—New York Weekly.

A Mental Strain,-"These teachers," growls

A Mental Strain.— These teachers, "growing the first man," have no mercy on the young minds intrusted to their care." "What have they done now?" asks the second man, "Why, my boy came home yesterday in a stale of collapse because his teacher insists upon his telling her bow many times the Philippine War was ended in 1921. "Rall/mara American,"