that it would have commanded nearly

four" is reported to be paying fancy

In another column on this page ap-

pears a notable article on the salmon

industry, reprinted from the Chicago

Inter Ocean. Its facts are not new.

tice our salmon problem is receiving in

Eastern papers generally is a forcible

reminder of the blessing we incurred

ed as a substitute for the ancient and

dishonorable regime of "dog eat dog,"

when it was every salmon man's relig-

any fish. Hatcheries and rigid enforce-

the business. Occasionally a rumble of

the old hostilities is heard. Mr. Seufert,

against fishing on the bar, but this con-

quite as improbable and possibly as

anarchistic as the Christian desires of

the gillnetters to achieve the destruc-

tion of Mr. Seufert's own property and

livelihood by law. Hollister McGuire builded better than he knew in getting

the artificial propagation of salmon rec-

ognized and supported by the packers

themselves, for he promoted peace in

a previously warlike industry as well as

added to the country's wealth. His life

was lost in the labor of locating hatch-

eries, and his noblest monument will be

amity among the interests he so signally

It is both pleasing and disconcerting

to read that the Wisconsin Democrats

begin the campaign under the auspices

of a state convention at which the offi-

cial slate was broken in several places.

and one man who was assigned to with-

draw from the ticket defiantly persisted

in holding to the nomination. The

beauty of this arrangement is that all

good citizens can be called upon to

glory in and support a ticket which was

so manifestly the work of the dear peo-

ple themselves. If there was any slate

It was broken through the free play of

the Democratic doctrine of popular gov-

ernment. Every element of the party is

etc., etc. The awkward thing, of course,

mony and a united and triumphant De-

served in life and death.

again shrink.

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted 15c Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included 20c

POSTAGE RATES. United States, Canada and Mexico: 16 to 14-page paper. 34 to 28-page paper. Foreign rates double.

News or discussion intended for public in The Oregonian should be addressed invaria-bly "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian." Eastern Business Office, 42, 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, Pal-ses Hotel news stand; Goldsmith Bros., 236 Satter street; F. W. Pitts, 1008 Market street; J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Market street, near the Palace Hotel; Foster & Orear, Ferry news stand; Prank Scott, 80 Ellis street, and N. Whentley, Si3 Mission street. For sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner,

\$50 South Spring street, and Oliver & Haines 505 South Spring street. For sale in Kansas City, Mo., by Ricksecker For sale in Kansas City, Mo., by Ricksecke Cigar Co., Ninth and Walnut streets. For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co.

217 Dearborn street, and Charles MacDonald.

Farnam street; Megeath Stationery Co., 1908 Farnam street. For sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News Co., 17 West Second South street. For sale in Minneapolls by R. G. Hearsey & Co., 24 Third street South.

For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett Young news stand.
For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kendrick, 906-912 Seventeenth street; Louthan & Jackson Book & Stationery Co., Fifteenth and Lawrence streets; A. Series, Sixteenth and

TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair: elightly warm YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, SEPT. 6.

um temperature, 53; pre-

THE INSTINCT OF HOSPITALITY.

The spectacular presentment of goodfellowship, clad in purple and stepping gafly to the music of brass bands is an interesting eight. More than this, it is exhibarating, since it presents human nature in its most genial aspect. An occasion that calls out a large number of people arrayed in their best clothes and on their good behavior as participants, and a greater number similarly equipped as-spectators, is in a sense a great occasion. Pervading and ruling it are the neighborly instincts of cordiality and hospitality, too often subordinated in these strenuous, gainful days business cares and political strivings.

Far removed from the methods by which hospitality was shown in times past is the tender of this rite in this city today to the strangers within its gates, but we are glad to believe that the feeling that prompts its expression is the same, shorn not one whit of its heartiness. The rural host who in a former generation met his guests-à wagon full of neighbors from several miles distant at the gate, bade them alight, busied himself with helping to unhitch the team and led the way to the stable, where stall and oats were free, while his good wife met the visitore at the door with cordial welcome, having bidden them "make themselves at home," and hurried off to the kitchen on hospitable thoughts intent, forms a memory picture that hangs upon many a mud wall. But it certainly need not be recalled with regret, while men and women under fraternal bonds reach an appointed place by train and steamer literally by thousands, are met at the gates by reception committees and brass bands, and escorted to places provided for their accommodation and entertain-

ment. The spirit of hospitality was diffused in the humble home of the pioneer in making room at the family table for unexpected guests; in dividing the family bedding and improvising the shakedown for the children that the "company" might have the best; in the widened circle about the Winter's fireside to give the visitors room. There was self-denial in this hospitality, and in extending it not a little additional labor was involved, but it was truly said that was "no trouble," since true hospitality is based upon the fact that nothing is troublesome that is done willingly. It is the essence of such hospitallty as this that has percolated through the years and is dispensed fullflavored to guests that, under specific names denoting fraternal religious or educational associations, find their way to a common point for mutual encouragement and enjoyment.

Citizens of Portland who have me their thousands of visitors during the present week on the broad basis of hospitality and good cheer have enjoyed the occasion not less than have the visitors whom they have been glad to greet. There is nothing especially creditable in this, as it represents the spontaneity of inherited hospitality. It vould have been distinctly discreditable, however, to have withheld this cordial greeting, as it would have indicated a decline in the spirit of hospitality that neither the individual nor the community can suffer without serious and even pitiful deterioration. True hospitality does not have to seek its opportunity. It has only to arise to meet it; and this it never falls to do

The Salem Journal, referring again to the contest last Spring in the Repub-Hean party of Oregon, says:

Everybody knows that the Portland frowd, who were for anything to beat Senator Simon and his friends, deliberately picked on Furnish because he had money to put into the fight to carry the primaries in Portland.

This is just what everybody doesn't know. It is just what nobody knows Because it isn't true. Mr. Furnish supplied not one dollar for the primaries in Portland. Not one dollar was used by the victorious side in those primares. There was no money-not a dimefrom any quarter. The primaries were carried simply on an appeal to the people, mainly through The Oregonian, "The Portland crowd" did not "pick on Furnish" till long after the primaries. In the primaries there was no thought of him. When the state convention met there was long deliberation among "the Portland crowd" over the question whether Furnish should have the support of the county delegation, or not. reasons heretofore stated by The Oregonian, is was decided, finally, to give him the support of the delegationugh it was not unanimous, and the unit rule was not enforced. But it is useless to thresh this old straw over and over. It contributes, however, greatly to the spread of political immorality drawal from the Union of New England when public journals persist in the assertion-though utterly unfounded-that and the establishment of a Northern

political bodies composed of the best men in the state are controlled by corruption, or, plainly, by use of money. Such charges, false as in this case, may be curely taken as a mirror of the minds that make them.

LIGHT BREAKING AT YAQUINA. Among all the thrones, crowns, medals and prizes that encumber while they ornament and make gay the local atmosphere, some reward of merit should be conferred upon the Toledo man, B. F. Jones by name, who stood for an interview in yesterday's issue of The Oregonian. Mr. Jones has lived in Lincoln County for over thirty years, and he brings the news from the traditionally ambitious, clamorous and plaintive Yaquina Bay region that it has about abandoned the search for prosperity through the channels of Government ald, transcontinental railroads, etc., in favor of an effort to build up productive industry.

A more promising outlook could not be wished for any new country, and it is earnestly to be hoped that Mr. Jones knows what he is talking about. "We have been trying," he says, "to boom and to sell land and town lots at fancy prices on the probability of a railroad or a deep channel at the entrance to Yaquina Bay. We have kept that up for a great many years, but it made us slow progress. In the meantime we neglected some of the opportunities for development, which will later result in the building up of a commerce at Yaquina Bay." But all this is to be changed. Even the historical demand of the Bay for a deep harbor is apparently recognized as a case of the cart before the horse. If they will only provide the business, they think the harbor will come fast enough. As Mr. Jones puts it, the reason the Bay has not had more commerce is not due to lack of depth of water, for there is twenty-two feet of water, which is only four feet less than on the Columbia. The difficulty has been that there was nothing to ship from Yaquina Bay. He feels confident that as soon as there is a commercial demand for a deeper channel at Yaquina, the Government will provide the money that will be needed for that purpose.

We recommend this sterling gospel of self-help to the people of Portland and all Oregon. Energy enough has been employed in battling the Government and the railroads and the rich men to have added half a million to the population of the state and vastly increased both its wealth and its productiveness. We especially commend the logical character of this recipe for community progress to the people of Astoria, Power enough has gone to waste turning windmills of "common point," anti-Portland and anti-O. R. & N., censuring everybody for not making a great city at Astoria, to have doubled the population and wealth of Clatsop county. The people to build up a city are the people of the city. The way to get harbors is to make trade. The way to make trade is to work up something to sell. All the railroads in the world and fifty feet on the bar will be powerless to help a place that can't offer anything for export but growls. Yaquina Bay has been a notable offender in this respect. If it will follow the trail blazed out by Representative Jones, it will soon cease to have cause of complaint.

ANTECEDENTS OF NEW ENGLAND ANTIS.

After all that has happened, it is a trifle disappointing to be again assured by the "New England Anti-Imperialist is one of the puzzles of relic-hunters to is that thus has been swept away an League" that that body refuses to die guess at the age of stone relics they almost equal if not superior arrangeor even to pass into innocuous desuetude. Its members are, it appears, still on the warpath. The activity of the society however, is to be largely re-Mricted to Massachusetts, whence nearly all its more recent ebullitions have that they originally came here afoot proceeded. This is not strange, or even from Europe or Asia when Behring Sea unprecedented, for Massachusetts was and the North Atlantic were dry land, reputation has been put to the blush by conspicuous in the War of 1812-14 for the unpatriotic attitude of her most eminent and influential citizens. This fact | the New World in 1492 had descended, | ing. We shall undertake to say that is generally known, but the detailed history of the conduct of the anti-war faction of New England in 1812-14 is not familiar to the ordinary reading public, and has been freshly told by Professor Gordy in his "History of Political Parties in the United States," which has just been published.

Nobody can read this history without feeling that Jefferson was not far wrong when he said that if the War of 1812 had lasted a year longer it would have upset the Federal Government. Nothing but the peace signed at Ghent saved it from its foes in New England. Governor Strong, of Massachusetts, was a British champion who could discover nothing in the attitude of Great Britain to justify the Federalists in urging a vigorous prosecution of the war. The New England Federalists refused - to subscribe to the Government war loans, while at the same time they were buying bills of the British Government and shipping specie to Canada, and in the Autumn of 1814 they refused to pay Federal taxes or permit the New England militia to be commanded by Federal officers. On the 10th of October, 1814, the Boston Sentinel, the leading Federal paper of Massachusetts, declared the Union was practically dissolved, and that the people of New attended by twelve delegates apportioned by the Massachusetts Legislafrom Rhode Island. There were also ten delegates appointed by local conventions in New Hampshire, and one dele-gate from Vermont. The programme of these extreme Federalists was to compel the Government to permit the states to carry on the war as individual states, in order to bring about either the overthrow of Madison's Administration or a dissolution of the Union. This in the opinion of the people of New England, "deliberate, dengerous and palpable infractions of the Constitution," the states were "to interpose their authority" for the purpose of nullifying the actions of the General Government.

Hartford convention declared that in higher prices. Spot tonnage at Portcase laws passed by Congress should be, land was held firm at 27s 6d, with lower This was precisely the position which | ingly be worth 3 cents per bushel more had been taken by Kentucky in 1798, in San Francisco than in Portland. But and was afterwards taken by Calhoun in South Carolina in 1839. This Hartford convention complained that the New England States had to provide for their own defense, and at the same time pay taxes to the General Government. when the truth was that the General Government had refused to bear the expenses of the state militia only because their State Executives refused to put them under the control of the Federal Administration. The Hartford conven tion undoubtedly favored the withand such states as sympathized with it. chased at 61 cents, it is highly probable | ingtos.

Confederacy. This was the voice of the respectable classes of New England at that much had any sales been reported a time when Great Britain refused peace except on dishonorable and degrading terms. The life of the Nation France, their white wheats having a was in danger, and yet the statesmen of New England were so utterly unpatriotic that they exhorted their section, that, in case the Government violated tuse a little by paying 67% to 68% cents the Constitution in its effort to defend for wheat, but their judgment has since the Nation, they should arise in their been vindicated by the course of the sovereignty and defeat its action. It is market, for yesterday California caran interesting fact that the Tories of goes for prompt chipment were quoted New England in 1776 represented the at 29s 6d, while Walla Walla were best-educated, most intelligent class of | quoted at 28s 3d in the regular market the population, both as to personal char- quotations, or 3% cents per bushel lower acter and property. It is true that the Tories of New England in 1812-14 in- the difference except a scant half-cent, cluded a large majority of the most infelligent and influential citizens, and-it is true that the Anti-Imperialist party prices in California in order to cinch of Massachusetts is today conspicuous for being largely composed of men of fill, the remainder of the difference can superior education, culture and personal easily be accounted for.

There is nothing remarkable in this fact, for men of scholastic attainments and superior culture have a natural tendency to become hypercritical, to lose the spirit of sound political policy in their narrow insistence on the letter. Massachusetts has bred many such men, and they have always falled of public usefulness in important times. Webster was so broad a man that even in San Francisco. When similar condiin 1812-14 he never became an extreme Federalist, and all his days he showed quick capacity to stand by the Nation. But Webster's breadth was not freshly illustrated by Sumner and men of his hypercritical school of statesmen. The father of the anti-imperialist school of Massachusetts political doctrinaires was Sumner, an idealist and a man of narrow, hypercritical temper. Senator Hoar, when he talks today about the Chinese exclusion policy or the Philippine War, speaks in the accents of Sumner. He is an idealist of the Sumner school, with a better command of his temper than Sumner ever had, and with a better mastery of the legal profession than Sumner had obtained. But the political philosophy of Senator Hoar and all the other anti-imperialiste harks back to that political idealist of hypercritical temper, Charles Sumner.

ANCIENT MAN IN AMERICA. An interesting story was that given in yesterday's paper of the discovery of stone implements under the roots of an aged cedar tree near the mouth of the Columbia River. These relics of prehistoric man will have great scientific value, though of a contributory rather than original significance. Human relics are not infrequent in Pieistocene formations, as those immediately preceding the supposed advent of man are termed, but the time at which man may have appeared in North America is put somewhere in the neighborhood of 150,000 years ago. Certainly this latitude was inhabited toward the close of the glacial epoch, as evidences remaining in Minnesota, New Jersey, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana and elsewhere

It is of important significance upon the geographical aspect of this Columbia River discovery that the celebrated Calaveras skull of California is one of the bits of testimony that have induced some paleontologists to date man's entrance here at much earlier than 150,000 years ago. It does not greatly signify, therefore, whether Mr. Nielson's cedar is 500 or 1000 years old. Equally suconclusive are the implements themselves, just such things were in use in recognized, no bosses for Democrats, North America within recent times. It find. An arrowhead or stone knife may ment under which the beauty of har-

be a century or many centuries old. As to the inhabitants of those early mocracy could be dwelt upon. These times, little is likely to be proved of things are funny enough 1500 miles contrary to the general theory away. not later than 5000 to 6000 years ago, the Presidential accident, and moves in and that from them all the peoples of the direction of a municipal housecleanunder widely differing conditions of de- whatever good reputation she has hithvelopment, with the sole exception of erto rejoiced in has been due to lack the Esquimaux, who are a modern of general information upon her many branch of the ancient Cave Men of Europe

If Mr. Neilson can find a skull under his cedar like European or Asiatic skulls and unlike those of the Red race of North America, he will hear from Professor Wortman at Yale in short order.

PRIMER CLASS IN GRAIN TRADE. A grain brokerage firm at Walla Walla, in a circular issued under date of September 1, has, among other

things, the following: There is one thing those who have grain to sell do not exactly understand, and we think it is up to the exporters or The Oregonian to ex-plain, why is it that cash or spot wheat in San Francisco is quoted at 115 per cental, or 68 cents a bushel, and club and bluestem at Portland and on the Sound are quoted at 61 and 63 cents, respectively? The difference is too much. Wheat for December delivery at San Francisco cal action at Olympia. Meanwhile the is seiling at 113 per cental, or higher than it is

at Chicago The author of the circular errs when he says it is "up to The Oregonian to explain," etc. This paper has explained this matter so often that practically all of the farmers of the Northwest know that it is impossible for any such difference as is mentioned to exist when England must arise in their might and freights and grades are the same at the project themselves. On December 14, two ports, San Francisco and Portland. 1814, a New England convention met The Walla Walla broker, however, by at Hartford, Conn. This convention was his ignorance discloses the fact that he is a new arrival, slightly unfamiliar with the business, and for his benefit as ture, seven from Connecticut and four | well as for others equally ignorant, a few facts regarding wheat prices are presented.

On August 30, the last business day prior to the publication of the circular, No. 1 shipping wheat in San Francisco was quoted at 112% to 113% per cental, or 67% to 68% cents per bushel. The quotations on Walla Walla wheat at Portland on that date were 61 cents. with nothing obtainable except at offers refused. Spot tonnage in San to get recognition, which Congress has Francisco was weak at 23 shillings, the last fixture, the French ship Socoa, being made at that figure, and 22s 6d the and Rocky Mountain Northwest can do best rate obtainable since. Everything is to testify its appreciation of those else being equal, wheat would accord other conditions are not equal, for on the date mentioned Walla Walla cargoes for prompt shipment were quoted the phenomenal energy of Theodore at 28 shillings, while California cargoes Roosevelt has its limitations. Having in same position were quoted at 29 shillings per quarter, a difference of 3 cents per bushel in favor of the Call- ceeded by a political campaign, winding formis wheat. This, added to the 3 up with an accident from which he nat cents' differential on freights, makes a rowly escaped with his life, and which total of 6 cents per bushel. Deducting naturally gave him a great shock, he this from the highest quotation in San | might with great propriety and certain-Francisco on the date mentioned, and it | ly without offense to the people of the would seem that wheat in Portland on South remain quietly at his home on that date should have been worth 621/4 | Sagamore Hill until the demands of cents per bushel. As none could be pur- public business again call him to Wash-

California buyers have for a long time In the last number of the Outlook been figuring on a good demand from-"The Real Cause of the Miners' Strike," which is the most clear and intelligit good reputation there, while Walla Walla is not in correspondingly good favor. They perhaps discounted the fuald, as follows: There are three fields of operation in

than California. This explains all of after the close of the Civil War the and as a combine known as the "big railroads entering these regions became coal land owners and mining companies. At that time and before the miners were native Americans. Englishmen, Weish-men, Germans and Irishmep. The good wages were attractive to all these, and they prospered. But when the railroads a few small buyers who have ships to Shipowners and Liverpool buyers came in as direct competitors with the independent operators they introduced Slavs from Austria-Hungary and Southhave it in their power to make a difference of 7 cents per bushel between western Russia. They came-without wives California and Walla Walla wheat, but or families. They were brought in in debt to the railroad mining companies, there is nothing in local conditions which cas remedy this seeming distheir labor having been contracted for crimination. Less than a year ago abroad. The Slavs were satisfied to live in the meanest manner as regards lodgfreights in San Francisco were higher than they were in Portland, and at that ing, clothing and food. These entered into competition with English-speaking miners who had wives and families, whose wages had been already reduced time wheat in Portland sold higher than tions return, the present differential will

the coalmining companies has been substitute the Slavs, who have no dom English-speaking miners. though in the main correct, but the noa little house of three or four rooms, for when artificial propagation was acceptself in his way on \$10 a month. Conseion to prevent his neighbor from getting ment of ample closed seasons are doing selves in the Wyoming region, a beautifor example, fulminated the other day In their struggle against the cheap labor imported by the railroad companies to aid them in forcing the independent templates a plan which is doubtless

> class; but in recent years they discovered that, in order to be effective, it was necessary to associate the Slavs with themselves and make a stand together for a minimum wage for all miners that would enable the English-speaking miners, practically Americans, to live decent-ly. The Slavs, whose manner of life en-abled them to be satisfied with lower wages, were not brought into the union easily, but they were, after much labor, persuaded. Hence it was that in the strike of 1900, which was cut short for political reasons, both classes of miners were for the first time engaged together, as they are in the present strike. The American miners (American in language and in manner of life) are yet a trolling majority in the union, and they have made the strike in order to maintain and safeguard their inherent right to work for a living wage. If Mr. Warne knows what he is talking about, the representation that this is a strike pre-cipitated by the foreigners, and is disap-proved of by the Americans, is substanuntrue. The Americans are making a desperate struggle for living wages, in which the Lithuanians; Poles and other cheap workers have far less concern The railroads in the coalmining business have, meantime, effected a combination that gives them a practical mo-nopoly of the whole coalmining business.

Every independent operator of a mine is

business. His "inherent right" to fair

by the trust. He has no more chance of free competition in the sale of his product than the proprietor of an inde-pendent oil business has to compete with the Standard Oil Company. All the time 'Pittsfield is chagrined that her good interesting qualities. But that has passed with the drawn curtain of publicity. Pittsfield wished, it appears to have the cars stopped during the Presidential drive, but hadn't the power or resolution. It is even more illuminative to learn that the Judge before whom the offending motorman and conductor were arraigned is none other than the president of the street-car company itself. In the light of these revelations, the further announcement that the case cannot even be reached until January

Several Washington countles are up in arms against proposed increase in cal action at Olympia. Meanwhile the railroad employes are taking a hand, under the excusable impression that higher taxes and lower freight rates bode no good to the payroll. If Governor McBride really thinks he can cinch the railroads without the process having any indirect result on other interests with which railroade are closely allied, he is in a fair way to find out his error Anti-railway movements are apt to partake of the intellectual acumen of the Portlander who thinks free bridges incur no expense, or the populist with his schemes of "costless currency."

will occasion no surprise.

_

Let us urge upon every citizen inter ested in Oregon's progress that he at tend the address to be given by President Maxwell, of the National Irrigation Association, at the Mining Exchange next Monday night. Correct and adequate information is the prerequisite to understanding and right action on any subject, and this is what Mr. Maxwell's talk will supply on one of the most vital and hopeful problems before the far West. It has taken a good deal of work at length accorded our arid lands, and the least the metropolis of the Pacific efforts.

The wisdom of a continuation of the President's journeyings at this time may well be considered doubtful. Even just completed a tour of New England that for strenuousness could not be exGIST OF THE STRIKE ISSUES.

an article by Frank Julian Warne on of all the statements of the case that have come under our notice. Every one who wants to know the historical genesis and present phase of the troubles in the anthracite coal field should read it. We can do not better, in summarizing it, than to use the work of the Boston Her-

the anthracite region, the Lehigh, the Schuylkill and the Wyoming. Ten years so that it was a struggle to live in a decent American way. Since that time the constant effort of

tic life, who live gregariously in huts and chantles, satisfied to keep body and soul together by the scantlest means, for The lowest wage that will support an English-speak-ing miner with a wife and children in which he pays \$4 a month rent, is about \$30 a month. The Slav can support himquently the Slave, with the steady en-couragement of the railroads, have been crowding out the English-speaking min-ers, and long ago practically succeeded in doing so in the Lehigh and Schuyikili regions. But the English-speaking miners have so far managed to maintain themful country, to which they are strongly

mineowners to give up business, the English-speaking miners formed a union. This was for some time limited to this

American miners in a variety of ways. While wages have not been reduced nomi-nally, they have been reduced actually by a series of unjust impositions fully set forth by Mr. Warne, which constitute grievances. Redress of these alleged oppressive grievances was the motive of the strike of 1900, and is the motive of the present strike. Some of the things asked for by the miner are these; He wants a ton of 2240 pounds, instead of a ton of pounds or more; he asks that the coal he mines be weighed instead of es. timated by the employer; he asks that h may have a representative to see that weight and dockage are fair; asks for a minimum wage; he asks for recognition of the union, in order that he may be represented in settling the questions continually arising between questions continually arising between miner and employer (we believe this demand has been waived), and for gaining the support of the Slavs an eight-hour day with ten hours' pay was asked. This is a demand that does not affect the "min-era," who seldom work eight hours a day, but does affect the "laborers." who are nearly all Blavs. Mr. Warne says that the aim of the miners is to control wages, and in that way the labor market, in order to maintain a high standard of living. The miner wants a high wage system, the operator wants a low wage system een the two the union believes there is a just and equitable medium, which could be ascertained by arbitration. To this the railroad mining companies will not agree, because they believe that the monopoly of the union can be de-stroyed the union's control of the Siavs will be lost, competition of labor with labor will set in, the railroads, controlling the source of the labor through immigration, will be able to introduce a still great er oversupply of labor, and a fall in wages will be inevitable." This statement indi-cates that the railroad companies in the coal business desire to flood the labor market with Slavs for the same reason that certain other large employers of la-bor desire to flood the labor market with Chinese. Mr. Hewitt's concern appears to be for the inherent right of Slavs to labor in the coal fields of America at the price of depriving Americans of their tive right to a fair opportunity of living an American life.

Mr. Warne ends his article in these words:

The whole situation, as presented by the strike of the anthracite mineworkers, is summed up in the statement that the operators want to buy their labor as cheap as possible—this meaning to the miners a low wage and a low standard of living; while the miners' union is striving to sell-labor as dear as possible in order to support as high a standard of living as possible this meaning to the operators a high price for the commodity and the necessity of either reducing the cost of mining in some other quar ter or of reducing profits. Between these two points of view the operators maintain there is no middle ground. This is what is meant when they say "there is nothing to arbitrate." Any kind of a compromise, even the granting of a kind of a compromise, even the granting of a single demand of the union, means to support a high standard of living. If left to these two parties, the only solution is a resort to phys-ical force—to war—until one or the other side is completely exhausted. The wonder is that the public-the great arbiter of just, such con-ditions-stands idly by and permits the two antagonizing interests to carry on such a devastating struggle in its midst.

"Thus it appears," is the Brooklyn Her-d's conclusion, " that what the coa ald's conclusion, " that what the coal monopoly will not arbitrate is its right to degrade the standard of American labor and life to that of the lowest foreign la-borers who can be induced to come into

The Triumph of Richmond. Richmond Times. Richmond is fairly revelling in

SUCCESS OF SALMON PROPAGATION

Chicago Inter Ocean. A striking illustration of the benefit of the fish hatchery system is found in reports of the salmon industry on the Pacific Coast. The output of the Puget Sound canneries will be 400,000 cases, against 1,100,000 last year, whereas there is an increase in the output of the Columbia River canneries of 30 per cent, the catch for the season amounting to 29,000,000 pounds. Last year 1,000,000 salmon were taken in Columbia River, and this year 1,300,000, the fish averaging 22 pounds.

The increase of salmon in the Columb River is due wholly to the hatcheries established by the state governments of Oregon and Washington and fostered by the National Government. In 1897 about 2,500,000 salmon fry were turned out of the Clackamas hatchery, and many of these were marked. In 1901 these marked fish entered the river, and the artificially propagate, salmon from Ciackamas and other hatcheries came in such numbers late in the senson as to block the cannories for three weeks, and turned what promised to be a disastrone year into a successful one.

This year the artificially propagated salmon have entered the river in still g numbers, and have given the Col-River canneries a prosperous scason, whereas there is a shortage on the Sound, on Fraser River and in Alaska waters. Another advantage of the hatchery system is an increase in the supply of early salmon, or of fish that enter the river in April, May and June. Before the estab-lishment of the hatcheries fishing opera-tions had almost depleted the Columbia River of early salmon, because the fish making their appearance in the first making their appearance in the first months of the season were caught before they could reach the epawning waters, and only the late fish found their way to the streams where natural propagation takes place. This made the run of fish ater with each succeeding year.

After the hatcheries had been in opera-

after the natcherres had been in opera-tion three or four years the early run of fish was resumed, and this was if great benefit to the fishermen, because it gave them a supply at a time when prices were the highest. This year another shoal of little salmon, marked, will be turned loose, and they are expected to reach the Columbia by 1906, or possibly 1906. New four or five years.

If artificial propagation can do so much for the Columbia River canneries, it may do as much for other localities, and alfisheries, which as early as 1897 repre-sented an output of 60,000,000 pounds, with 44,000,000 pounds going into cans.

The same system has been of great advantage in keeping up the supply of lake fish. In 1897 the Government hatcheries turned into the several great lakes \$2,000,-000 whitefish fry, and in the last two years, it is claimed, whitefish have been more abundant in several of the lakes, and they certainly have been more abundant in the southern part of Lake Michigan, although this has been credited to the drainage canal.

Nothing is more important to the people of this country than the supply of food fish. While many of the food animals have been exterminated, the several states have been exterminated, the several states and the National Government are taking care that the supply of food fish shall be kept up to the demand, and reports from Columbia River would indicate that they are succeeding. The Government distrib-utes annually over 100,000,000 flah eggs and nearly \$00,000,000 fry and fingerling

American "Arrogance."

New York Journal of Commerce Our esteemed contemporary, the Kreuz Zeitung, of Germany, is considerably out Zeitung, of Germany, is considerably out of the way when it discusses our National "arrogance," and very much more so when it attributes this to any form of "Puritanical belief" regarding our destiny and our mission. The point at which we come in contact with Europeans is simply commercial rivaley. There is dependent on the monopoly. He has to submit to its exactions or he cannot do simply commercial rivalry. There is nothing arrogant about our increasing our business or reducing the cost of produccompetition in a free market is ruined tion to a point at which we can with Europeans. Just now the intensity of the domestic demand is diverting at-tention from the foreign trade, and instead of alarming Germany by sending steel thither, we are now co the revival of the German trade by importations from Germany. It adds nothing to the German paper's reputation for good sense to talk about our "Puritanical belief in the United States" God-given mission and its own invuinerable position." Most nations believe strongly in themselves; even Germany has used language of itself which has struck some foreigners as arrogant. Besides, Germany has been cutting into British trade, and so doing the identical thing for which the Kreuz Zeltung is upbraiding us and our "arrogance."

Mothereddylsm and Shoes,

New York Sun. At the state fair in Concord, N. H. representative of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, the prophetess of that town, gave a pair of shoes to each poor child. Doubtless this was a piece of praise-worthy benevolence, but a woman of the gifts of Mother Eddy might do a much greater and farther-reaching act of charity. Why should people have the bother and expense of buying shoes? Were it not for sin, erroneous notions, want of faith and a foolish yielding to matter, the barefoot might esteem them-selves shod, and so have shoes at command. Shoes are only a detail, but they are a mighty important one in the ac-Christian Science would make feet. noble beginning of the conversion of the world and place itself upon a solid footing if Mrs. Eddy would teach shoeing children by means of faith.

Washington Star, Mr. Shaw says that the reciprocity speech of Mr. McKinley at Buffalo has been misrepresented. In what way and by whom? Is it the Secretary's opinion that Mr. McKinley on that occasion laid down merely an academic proposition? The speech is very far from encouraging that interpretation. Mr. McKinley not only declared for reciprocity, but gave it as his opinion that the time had arrived for the inauguration of the policy by the United States. There seems to be the fullest warrant for the bellef, indeed, that had he lived he would have embodied in his annual message to Congress a recommendation that an immediate start be made in that direction. Does Mr. Shaw hold differently? If so, his views at some length on that point would be read with very great interest by the country.

Should Be Encouraged.

Minneapolis Tribune. The Seatile Chamber of Commerce has started a timely movement to help Alaska by securing legislation in the next Con-gress to give that territory a delegate on the floor, to modify the land laws that the agricultural resources may be developed, to make Alaska a lighthouse district, to increase the safety of navigation, etc. Seattle is, of course, more immedi-ately interested in the development of Alaska than Minneapolis is, but the whole country is in favor of promoting the de-velopment of its wonderful resources. Congress has neglected it too long. The Seattle movement should be encouraged.

Not Good Advisers

Providence Journal. Some of President Roosevelt's worst

blunders since he entered the White House have been due to his taking the advice of the Republican Senators. If he is following the direction of Senators Aldrich and Lodge, as the New York Tribune declares, in making no reference to the tariff in his consideration of the trust question, perhaps there is another addition to be made to the list

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The President of the United States has the right of way.

Bryan may not be a candidate, but no

man shall say it for him. Kruger is the only Boer who still has

his Dutch up, and he didn't fight. Even 25 cents is getting to be a small price for hops. It is too near 30 cents,

Now we shall see whether the advocates of the other sites are the stubborn men. After all, it wasn't so hard to choose a site. There's nothing like getting down

to business and doing it. General Miles will visit the Pacific Coast before he salis, just in order to show us how the Filipinos will feel.

That naval battle is called a sham probably because there are no Holsons *Schleys nor Sampsons as an aftermath,

Dave Hill says he never kissed a woman, If he had entered the Navy and turned out a hero, things might be different with him.

The Danish West Indies will soon be ours, but Uncle Sam should be alive to sethat they don't contain a gold brick like Mount relec.

If the judges at the baby show yesterday really had had eyes for the beautiful, they would have given as many first prizes as there were babies Details of the naval battle off Panama

are just coming in. They show that the tactics of the sham battles off New England were highly effective. A man and wife back in Iowa turned en

the gas because trusts had made it impossible for them to live. Trusts have done some good deeds, after all.

A sensation has been caused by the arrest in Lisbon of state officials for bribery and corruption. The sensation is all because they were arrested.

hatcheries have been established with the hope that the early supply of chinook salmon will be restored within the next more to learn. Either they or we have changed since we've grown up.

Don't worry about whether Charile ready the Government is giving the Schwab is earning his \$800,000 salary. The closest attention to the Alaska salmon steel trust can pay it. The trust has cleared \$150,000,000 in the past year. George H. Maxwe... executive chairman

of the National Irrigation Association, will speak at Portland Monday. He has a gift of flowing speech and liquid accents, and will irrigate a dry subject. The harbormaster will have the crimps

after him if he does, and the Mayor asser him if he doesn't. Apparently there are more healthful places in which to sojourn than the office of harbormaster. "I guess I'll have to take a Fall out of

it," said the hard-up man, who last Summer bloomed out in a Panama, and as all his savings were in it, he was under the necessity of following out the slang literally.

Pierp, Morgan treats reporters shabbily. And yet the reporters have been the rungs of the ladder by which he has clambered to fame. Who would know anything about Morgan but for the reporters? What Kings and monarchs would entertain him

DERIVATION OF "CHICAGO." From an Indian Word, Meaning Home of the Polecat.

Correspondence Record-Herald. In reply to Professor Gannett's wish, allow me to say a few words in regard to the much disputed origin and meaning of the word "Chicago." I believe the true and only correct interpretation and origin of the word is in the dictionary of Bishop Baraga, edited in Cincinnati in 1853. He translates the Indian word Jikag, polecat

and steel an ill-smelling little beast Bishop Baraga has been laboring am the Indians of the Chippewa tribe as I to be well versed in that tongue, as he also edited a grammar, which was published in Cincinnati in 1850. The hishop says positively that from the word Jikag cago.

To the Indians in those days, who found a ready sale in the city on the Lakes for the skins of those little animals. Chicago was of considerable significance, and was frequently visited by hunters and trap-

Now, as to the name of Chicago as spelled and pronounced by the whites of today, the two ending letters n and g have been dropped, the main reason of which may be that, hearing an Indian pronounce it, one can hardly catch the sound of them, unless listening very attentively.

The end syllables ong, ang and ing in words of the Chippewn language denote the locality of anything of being. cagong, therefore, means verbally the place where the polecats are living.

E. G. H. MIESSER, M. D. Ontarioville, Ill.

Denied in Haste.

Considerable alarm has been experienced by the supporters of Judge Pennypacker in Pennsylvania over the report that, if elected, he would soon retire from the Governorship in order to accept an approximation of the Pennsylvania over the response of the Pennsylvania over the response of the Pennsylvania over the Pennsylvania pointment to the United States Supreme Court in place of Justice Salcas. The fact that this would leave William M. Brown, an adherent of the Harrisburg machine and now candidate for Lieutemant-Governor, as chief executive, accounts for the haste of Judge Pennypacker's friends to deny the rumor.

A Limit to Roosevelt's Courage. Philadelphia Ledger

It is an insult to the President to assume that he would give aid or countenance to the methods of the Addicks fac-tion. That would require more courage of a bad kind than President Roosevelt pos-

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Bertha—I guess it's going to be a match be-tween Mande and Charley. Constance—So? Bertha—Yes, Mande today spoke of his stutter-ing as a slight hesitancy in the enunciation of words.—Boston Evening Transcript. A Saving of Coal.—"Yes, I'm encouraging my daughter to keep company with that Arctic explores." "What's the reason?" "He'il be able to stand it in the parior without any fire next Winter."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mrs. Noodles—When we were married I told Fred I wanted him always to tell me just what he thought of me, and we have always got along splendidly. Mrs. Foonle—Wasn't it lucky

he didn't take you at your word?-Boston Evening Transcript One on the Old Man .- "Honest; , my son," said the millionaire Congressman, "is the best polley." "Well, perhaps it is, dad," rejoined the youthful philosopher, "but it strikes me

you have done pretty well, nevertheless,"-Chicago Daily News. Indiscreet.—Chimer—So.you're not friends any nore. Rimer—No, he doesn't know what true friendship means. I asked him once to give me his candid opinion about some verses I had written. Chimer-Well? Rimer-Well, the chump gave it.-Philadelphia Press.

The Parable of the Pennies.-Word comes from Newport that Miss Alice Roosevelt was so fatigued from the entertainments of the week that she did not appear with her host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fullon Cut-ting, at Trinity Church, last Sunday. And this calls to mind the story of the little boy who was given two pennies, one to put into the contribution box and one to buy candy, and he lost one of them. Guess which one it was