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TODAY'S WEATHER-Occasional rain and

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temperature, 75; minimum temperature, 48; precipitation, none.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24. TARIFF COMMISSION FEASIBLE.

President Roosevelt's proposal of a tariff commission will be greeted with derision by Democratic partisans, but not, we are persuaded, by any body ofpublic opinion that is at once fair-minded and well-informed. It is true that e once had a tariff commission, and that it falled miserably of any perious or creditable achievement. But in that

mere record is found no light upon the

problem except such as is misleading. The tariff commission appointed by President Arthur just twenty years ago did more harm than good-and why? Because it was selected to violate the reformative purpose for which it had been created and because the circumstances of its report and the subsequent they operated, to bring the whole cause of honest and scientific tariff schedules into contempt. It is a vicious legacy of that unhappy time which offers today to unscrupulous protected interests and visionary free traders alike a convenlent instrument of obstruction and delay which they may be depended on to utilize with all possible celerity and

It is suggestive that the tariff commisgion of 1882 grew out of a situation approximately identical with the one existing today. An overflowing treasury, partly growing out of superabundant customs duties and partly out of the rapidly increasing volume of business dating from 1879, pointed unmistakably to tariff reductions. It was felt that enormous surpluses exercised a potent influence in the direction of extravagant appropriations. Revision, therefore, gained wide adherence, not only as a but also as an obviously long overdue simplification of complex and antiquated provisions.

The protected interests, then as now, rallied for reductions of internal revbill had been defeated, the commission plan was turned to as the only available measure of acceptable compromise. There was a general demand for lower duties, especially in the Western States. Blaine's doctrines and Garfield's advanced utterances had taken a firm hold on the younger members of the Republican party, and the commission measure was adopted because it was believed to offer the best and speedlest path to the desired results. This might have proved true, but for the fact that the President, to whom the appointment of the nine commissioners had been in- of each year. trusted, nullified whatever benefits might have resulted from their labors by selecting men who were directly interested in the maintenance of high pro-

The sequel is well known. The lobby influence, which it had been fondly hoped would not invade the dignity of the commission, was suffered to pursue its campaign methods unrestricted, and was believed to enjoy even greater fahad been accorded it in Congress. The commission traveled over a part of the to Congress was subsequently shown to have been largely prepared, especially as to the schedules recommended, by men who were themselves manufacturers and interested in keeping protection intact. Some duties were doubled and others tripled; and the details of the report were exactly what might have been expected to ensue from its underlying purpose,

Possibly it is creditable on the whole to Congress that neither house accepted the commission's scheme, but each prepared a bill of its own. A year had been wasted, and the act that finally issued from the closing hours of the session reflected little if any result of the commission's labors. But there is no reason to believe that a tariff commismion melected either by the present Congress or by President Roosevelt would produce the pitiful miscarriage known me the tariff of 1883 or the proposals embodied in the report of 1882. The sentiment of the country is stronger in favor of tariff reform than it was then, growth of our industries has relegated the old "infant" theory to hopeless ridicule, and the President is not the man to betray a popular cause by packing a commission for its express repudia-

If it is true that no tariff act can be perfected at the coming short session, Congress would be within the bounds of prudence and of conformity with all ensonable reform sentiment if it should, early in the Winter, authorize the appointment of a bi-partisan commission by the President, to report a comprehensive scheme of tariff reform at the opening of the Fifty-eighth Congress. There are men in public life like ex-President Cleveland and ex-Secretary

Olney among the Democrata Thomas B. Reed and Speaker Henderson among the Republicans, and such experts as Edward Atkinson, John De Witt Warner, John A. Kasson, Robert P. Porter and William E. Curtis, who would be glad to lend their names and knowledge to perfect a tariff act that for once in our history should aim at the welfare of the people instead of the desires of rapacious suppliants at the hands of taxation.

The final responsibility is with Congress, and cannot be delegated; but the preliminary work can be done so thoroughly and justly that an enlightened public opinion would impel its acceptance by House and Senate. If Theodore Roosevelt appoints a commission, it will not be one whose recommendations can be flouted by men of the type of Hanna and Burrows.

AN INDUSTRIAL AWAKENING.

It has taken Western Oregon nearly sixty years to learn the simple fact that the country is better adapted for the production and maintenance of livestock than for either fruitgrowing or general farming, and that its "best hold" and its best future lie in the development of its herds and in promotion of the industries which rest upon stockbreeding and stock-keeping. There have been reasons why this fact which now appears so plain has been slow in impressing itself upon the general mind. The ploneer period, which issted practically until 1868, when the first railroad found its way up the Willamette Valley, taught us little in an industrial sense excepting that the climate was mild and the coil marvelously fertile, and that anything planted in the ground would grow if it had half a chance. The second period, which lasted from 1868 until the early '80s, taught us nothing, since there was no commercial market for anything but wheat, and therefore no motive for experimenting in other forms of production and no means of determining relative commercial values.

It was not until the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, by which we were brought into touch, with the commercial world, that there was any motive for branching out into a varied industry excepting upon such narrow scale as was necessary to supply the local demands. When the era of wider markets opened, the effort to meet the new conditions was boldly made, but without anything approaching a true knowledge of the limitations of our eltnation. We were deceived by the demonstrated fertility of the soil, by the mildness of the climate, and by the results of seasons of special advantage, into the theory that Oregon could beat the world in almost everything. We went into fruitgrowing, and, excepting in apples, in especially fortunate localities, we did not beat the world; and it was the same with a good many other lines of production. We found that while in special seasons our prunez, action of Congress were calculated, as cherries and peaches were supremely fine, there could be no dependence upon the product year in and year out, Oftentimes the rains persist so late in the Spring as to wash the blossoms from the trees; oftentimes they come so early in the Fall as to cause the fruit to rot at the pit before it fo ripe for picking. We found that while our tenderer fruite fresh from the tree are more luscious than the fruits of California, they have not the toughness of skin and the strength of fiber which enable them to "stand up" under long transportation; in other words, that while immediately and intrinsically better than the Callfornia fruits, they have not the keeping quality which at this long distance from market is essential to commercial value. And in relation to general farm production it dawned upon us at last that

in comparison with the agricultural Middle West we are handleapped by the relative shortness of our working dial agency aimed at tax burdens, season. The rains last too late in the Spring and come too soon in the Fall to give time enough for the farmer to do his work or the land to develop its crops; and due to this fact there are many things in which the Oregon enue, and after tariff reform bill after farmer must work at a dieadvantage whenever he has to meet the competition of other countries where the working and the crop season is longer. For years the fact was cited that Minnesota eggs, Illinois hams and Iowa poultry sold in our markets at prices our own people could not meet, and the fact was charged against the Willamette Valley farmers to their discredit; and it was long before we realized that it was not lack of industry or thrift on the part of our farmers, but the shortness of our working season, which made competi-

tion difficult or impossible during part But the conditions which shorten our working season and so put us at a disadvantage in some respects contribute to our advantage in others. Much rain makes much grass. And much grass is a certain foundation for the stock business. And for livestock and its products mals thrive in all the weathers known to this country, and its long season of cilities for achieving its desires than of the stock business. The stock industry is one in which our working season covers or may be made to cover every country taking testimony, and its report | day in the year, and to which our moist climate is not a drawback, but on the other hand an amazing aid. And under

> business. Within the past five years the number of cows in the Valley has been more than doubled. Lands long cropped to shall not be alleged against any person wheat with poor returns have been given to pasture and have advanced in value. Forage crops, of which until lately even our most progressive agriculture knew nothing, are being widely cultivated; and as the capabilities of there is a natural disposition to multi-ply the numbers and the variety of it in the market; and from this condition mountains.

The livestock industry brings a multhe country. The creamery has transformed our dairy practice, and is giving to Oregon a commercial reputation. The cheese factory is another source of large profit. Western Oregon is counted on nowadaye as a source of beef supply. The country for the first time in its history produces more hogs than and more burdensome naturalization it consumes. In brief, the livestock industry has become one of the large interests of the country; and under this and they are allens in the land of their industry, which is making constant and birth. They must serve as soldiers, but heavy advances, the country is more prosperous than it has been at any other period in its history. It has found a fessions and the ownership of land, are

in which its working season is not cur talled by the earliness, the lateness no the persistence of the Oregon mists.

HIS WORD FOR CUBA.

The speeches of the President at De troit will command public favor; not because there, is anything new in them but because they are instinct with right and justice. The President's plea for reciprocity with Cuba is strong because it appeals to the moral sense of the clean men in all parties. We cannot afford to turn Cuba loose from our protection and guiding hand with the mere gift of technical independence. We are morally responsible for her situation. The same logic of self-interest which persuaded us to interfere in the affairs of Cuba and conquer her independence from Spain is behind the plea for Cuba's present welfare. We cannot afford to allow Cuba to sink into a state of anarchy; we have given her people independence and it is part of our duty to see that this gift is not made a barren

prize. The logic in its lowest terms concerning Cuba and the Philippines is the same. We promised at the outbreak of the Spanish War to give Cuba its independence, and this we have done; but there is a string to the execution of this promise which Cuba accepted when she accepted the Platt amendment. We cannot afford to make Cuba part of our international system and then suffer her to starve by refusing her the benefits to endow her with independence and policy, we are responsible for our work: we have no moral business to free Cuba and bid her "to root, hog, or die," against our prohibitory sugar tariff. Morally, the position of President Roosevelt in the matter of Cuba is impregna-

The same logic really lies at the hot-

them back to Spain. We could not suffer them for lack of responsible gov-Malay Sean. We were bound morally to keep the Philippines until they could world. Whether that time will come soon or late, it is not easy to foretell, but morally we could no more afford ilization of an oligarchy of pirate chiefs of reciprocity. We are responsible for the situation of Cuba today. We have given her independence with the string of the Platt amendment to it, and we are logically bound to grant her reciprocity. Free Cuba is our own child, and we cannot in decency starve it. If we are not willing to grant Cuba reciprocity, we shall not be able fairly to refuse her demand some day for annexation. We must either take Cuba under our wing, into our fold, or else give her a fair chance to make a living by selling her sugar in our market. All this has been said before, but the President does well to repeat it, for it comes home with peculiar force to the mass of the people because he is respected as a soldier of the Spanish War and trusted in firmly as an honest stateman. There is nothing new in what the President said, but it was all true and timely. The President's to believe that he is an energetic, upright, courageous, honest executive, a man with some of the infirmities of Andrew Jackson in mind and temper, but withal a man of Jacksonian courage, patriotism, veracity, integrity and personal purity. Knowing this, the plain people are not hypercritical of the President's speeches.

A JUST REMONSTRANCE.

The note of Secretary Hay regarding the persecution of the Jews by Roumania, which forces them to seek an asylum in this country, is not likely to cause any change of action on part of Roumania, which fears nothing but the argument of armed force. Austria-Hungary has already remonstrated with Roumania to no purpose. Ten years ago President Harrison called the attention of the Russian Government to the effect on our immigration of the persecution of the Jews in the Russian pale. Secretary Blaine, through the American Minister at St. Petersburg, pointed out that any internal policy which drove subjects abroad injuriously the demand is insatiate. Domestic ani- affected the lands reluctantly receiving this stream of involuntary immigration. The persecution of the Jews in the Rusrain puts no limitation upon the labors sian pale at that time caused great excitement in Great Britain, but the British Government made no official protest or remonstrance. What Secretary Blaine said to Russia Secretary Hay has said at more length and in etronger terms to all the powers signatory to the treaty these conditions it is not surprising of Berlin. that energy and capital are seeking the

This treaty by its 43d article recognized the independence of Roumania subject to the condition that "the difference of religious creeds and confessions with reference to civil and political rights, a clause directed against proscription of Jews under the Roumanian constitution. This treated Jews as allens, though born and resident Roumania for many generations. Routhe country for feed production develop mania paid no attention to this until the powers threatened to employ coercion, and then, in November, 1879, the herds. It is found that there is more chambers repealed article 7 of the conprofit in feeding the grain product of a stitution, which excluded non-Christians Willamette Valley farm than in selling from naturalization. The powers arsumed that free naturalization would it is but a step to the importation of be granted, but Roumania continued its grain feed from the regions east of the old policy of refusing naturalization. In 1879 800 Jewish soldiers were naturalized by a single act, but this was all titude of profitable side industries into that was done to relieve the Jews. In twenty years there have not been 100 naturalizations, and out of 3000 petitions for this privilege from 1882 to 1892, only ten were granted. In 1890 England, Germany and France united in an identical note of protest, which Roumania insultingly answered by enacting a new

There are 400,000 Jewe in Roumania. they cannot become officers. They are excluded from trade, handlerafts, prosupply can never crowd the demand; to closed to them. Out of 20,000 Jewish which it is specially adapted by nature: | children ellirible to admission, only 3000 | revived. The very idea is preposterous.

are admitted by paying fees from which Roumanians are exempt. No technical schools are open to them. These disabilities have forced the Jews to abandon Roumania. In the first six months of 1900 more than 16,000 crossed the Austrian frontier. Our census of 1900 showed 19,043 Roumanians in this country, while no previous census mentioned

any. The protest of Secretary Hay is warmly supported by Great Britain, but nothing will move the Roumanian Government save a threat on part of the owers of Europe to apply force. Roumania feels sure that the powers will not proceed to this extremity, so that the persecution and the exodus of Roumanian Jews to this country is likely to continue. The New York Evening Post points out that the Roumanian Government can easily retort that their persecution of the Jew because of his religion is not as bad as our persecution of the negro because of his race and color; that the Jew can change his religion, while the negro cannot change his color. The negro is disfranchised because of race and color, which he cannot change, while the Jew can obtain naturalization by simply becoming a Christian. The negro not only is disfranchised at the South, but at the North, where he is not disfranchised, he is excluded from a large number of employments on account of his complexion.

Judge Pennypacker, of the Supreme of our economic system. As a gugar-producing island Cuba will starve and to charter a Christian Science Church to charter a Christian Science Church drift into anarchy if we do not grant | because he found from the evidence that her reciprocity. Cuba is where she is it was an institution for the practice of today because of our intervention in her | medicine or the art of healing without behalf, and we have no moral business the practitioners having the necessary license or qualifications required by the then leave her to starve through our state, and now Judge Arnold has refailure to adopt a reasonable measure fused a fresh application for a charter of reciprocity. Whether we interfered on the ground that "the Church of in Cuba's behalf because of the blowing | Christ, Scientist," is an organization for up of the Maine or from motives of cold profit, which cannot be chartered by a court under Pennsylvania law. Judge Arnold finds from the evidence before hlm that income is the chief consideration with Mrs. Eddy, and those immediately associated with her in the control of "the Church of Christ, Scientist." The declared object of the church is for the preaching of the gospel according to tom of our retention of the Philippines. | the doctrine found in the Christian Sci-We could not in moral decency turn ence text-book, "Science and Health," with key to the Scriptures, by Mary Baker Eddy. Mrs. Eddy has announced erament to become a pirate-ship in the to her followers in the official organ of the body that "it shall be the duty of all Christian Scientists to circulate and be trusted through their unity and in- to sell as many of these books as they telligence to respect the peace of the can. If a member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, shall fail to obey this injunction, it will render him liable to lose his memhership in the church." to turn over the Philippines to the civ- This book costs 50 cents and is sold for \$3 a volume, a profit of 500 per cent. than we can afford to make Cuba inde- Judge Arnold, on the evidence before pendent and then turn her over to star- him, holde that this is business, not revation and anarchy through a refusal ligion; and therefore the Pirst Church of Christ, Scientist, in Philadelphia is refused a charter.

Among the measures classed as important that may be passed during the short session of Congress is the pending law for the issue of postal currency. The object of this is to make more con venient and safe the remittance of small sums of money by mail. The plan proposed is the sale of notes of small denomination that will pass current, but which may be made payable to one particular firm or person at will by suitable indorsement-that is, by writing the name and address of such firm or percon upon the note. An attempt was made a number of years ago to supplement the money order system by postal notes for the transmission through the mails of a dollar and fractional parts thereof, but for some reason the experispeeches do not please some of his crit- tinued. The proposed postal currency ment was not popular and was disconice, like Harper's Weekly, but they sat- will, if created, be entirely convenient, but whether it will be used to an extent that will justify the issue remains to be men. Almost every one has learned that a 2-cent postage stamp will carry an ordinary sheet of note paper and an inclosure of 50 cents in silver. This coin and those of smaller denominations are sent in large quantities through the mails by means of a pasteboard socket devised to keep them from slipping about in the envelope, and, though this form of remittance is not considered safe, the risk is not great. Still, it is a clumsy method, and one that a wideawake postal system cannot sanction. Hence the probability that the postal currency law will be enacted.

"Mount Pelee is again in eruption, Carrie Nation is still crusading, Tom Johnson is tomjohnsoning in Ohio, and the coal strike is still in force." To add to the confusion, the Indianapolis News comes forward and wants to know 'Who are the Democrats?" This combination of troubles moves the sedate Philadelphia Press to ask, plaintively, "if we are to have no rest this side of the grave." Pious Charles Wesley long ago answered this question by inference in the negative, and disclaimed resignedly all desire to be carried to the skies on flowery beds of ease. It is the part of wisdom to cultivate this spirit of resignation while facing troubles of the type above enumerated, since in one way and another they are likely to be always with us.

A thrilling description of the work of devastation accomplished by Mount Pelee in its more recent eruption has een sent home by Professor Helprin, the National Geographic Society's representative in Martinique. The area covered by the ejects of the volcago is much larger than that overwhelmed on the 8th of May, though for obvious reasons the loss of life was not nearly so great. The entire northern part of the sland is regarded as unsafe for human habitation, though Fort de France, in the southern part, is considered safe, at least for the time being.

The man who habitually carries a plotol is more than likely to become careless in disposing of the weapon when he is at home. The stupid habit of putting a revolver under the pillow has resulted in many a distressing domestic tragedy. That of hanging up the coat or trousers in the closet with the weapon in a pocket of the clothing is perhaps less common, but it is even more reprehensible. A fatal accident occurred near Everett, Wash., Sunday from the latter cause.

There is a movement on foot to restore bullfighting in Havana. During American military occupation this sport was prohibited. Strangely enough, the argument in favor of its restoration is that it attracts strangers, "especially Americans," who spend much money in Havana, and to whom it is good policy department of production in which the denied civil rights, and schools are to cater. Of course, the Spanish element in Cuba does not want builfighting

SPIRIT OF THE COUNTRY PRESS

Sympathy Exhausted. Lakeview Examiner.

Let Helen Stone go back to the Turks-or to the devil, if she wants to. Uncle Sam saved her goose once, and that is

Give a Dog a Bad Name.

Seattle Times.

It seems to be the fashion now when a man is arrested for an unusual crime east of the Mississippi River to accuse him of having spent a season in Seattle.

When He Left.

Lakeview Examiner.
Paul Kruger left his country and his people when the bullets fell the thickest in the veldt and the advice of brave in the veldt and the advice of brave leadership and good generalship was needed most. There was really nothing heroic in Oom Paul's life compared with the Generals of the Boer Army.

Oh How Keen-and Generous!

Skamokawa Eagle. The Oregonian has discovered that Washington is now numerically equal or superior in Congress to 13 states; Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming. This knowledge may account for that paper's captious criticisms of the work of the

Boon to Idaho Lead Properties.

Republic Independent American. The railroads and smelter trust have finally made a concession to the Coeur total of about \$4 per ton. The effect on the lead-mining districts of Idaho will be almost magical. Corresponding concessions by the ratiroads leading into Republic and smelters reached by them would soon bring prosperity to this entire section.

Thunder Mountain Pans Out.

Boise Statesman. Notwithstanding all that has been predicted to the contrary, the new country opened up in Central Idaho designated as Thunder Mountair will prove one of the richest mining sections of the world. The problems surrounding operations in the claims first located are being mastered and many good mines are being opened in that part of the district, while enorm-ous ledges of great value have been found throughout many of the surround

A Convert to the Truth.

Senator, Cullom's speech at Carthage. While I believe in a protective tariff, I do not believe in holding onto a high pro-tective tariff longer than is necessary in the interest of the business and labor of In my judgment, the time our country. In my judgment, the time has come when reductions ought to be made in many instances.

I sincerely hope that it will be the pol-

icy of the Republican party to make such reductions as can be consistently made by reciprocity treaties rather than by a direct revision of the tariff law. If, however, reciprocity treatles cannot be ratified, the time will surely come, and that very soon, when the people will de-mand a regular revision of our tariff.

Satan Rebuking Sin.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Tacoma is a good town. It is growing and prospering, and Seattle is delighted to see it do so. It has many charming people living there; has beautiful homes, a good harbor, a fine manufacturing and mercial business. On its merits and the facts as they actually exist. Tacoma is entitled to receive a fair share of the immigration which is pouring into the state. Why does the Chamber of Commerce of that city try to disgust in-telligent men, who inform themselves as to the facts from Government statistics and personal investigation, not from newspaper advertisement? Why does it seek to convey the really false impression that the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce relies upon its imagination en-tirely for the alleged facts which they put forward as inducement with which to tract immigration?

Turner's Departure a Loss.

Boston Herald. The Pacific Ocean state, Washington, has held its Democratic state convention this week and has indorsed the Kansas City platform. This would seem to have given the state over to the Republicans unless Washington is so far out of the general trend of opinion as to make her case exceptional. The state has excellent elements in its population. There is a larger proportion of people of American birth in it than in any of the newer commonwealths of the Union, and some of the best material from the southern country is there. The state was until recently strongly Republican, and it has probably gone back permanently to the Republican party now. In the change of six years ago, however, it sent a Demo-crat to the Senate in the person of George Turner, who has proved to be an able and a respected member of that body. Mr. Turner was originally a Republican but as he is now fully established in his Democracy, the chances of his being reelected to the Senate are slim. As he is decidedly above the mong the newer Senators, his defeat will

You Can't Hold the Growlers Down.

Astoria News. The visit of the special board of engi-seers to the mouth of the Columbia was very hasty one. The manner in which they were tucked into the narrow quar-ters of the Columbine, instead of being driven to the Occident Hotel, where the could get first-class accommodations, ex-cited a good deal of comment. Why this singular effort to keep them from landing singular effort to keep them from ianoing and meeting Astoria people and looking at our splendid site for a seaport city? Cap-our splendid site for a seaport city? Captain Langfitt had charge of the party. has gone out of his way to express to Chief Engineer Gillespie an opinion adverse to the utility of a sea dredge for this bar. The people of Astoria would do well to keep an eye on these singular movements. Two powerful interests are secret-ly hostile to any immediate development of Columbia River commerce. Those interests seem to have delayed the coming of this special board for several months.

They seem to have a finger in the pie yet.

The spectacle of T. B. Wilcox, of the elevator trust, sitting as chief fugleman at the banquet in Portland to the board of engineers is not any indication that the enemies of immediate development of Columbian commerce are all dead or devoid of hopeful schemes.

Oregon's Awakening. Minneapolis Journal. The general awakening of the entire

Northwest to the fact that, though the frontier is gone, its development has only egun, is nowhere better instanced than in the case of Oregon. The settlement of Oregon by Americans antedates the an nexation of California. It has communitles as old as any in Minnesota, and it has long been known to have vast undeveloped agricultural, mineral and timber resources. Yet the population of the state is still under 500,000 and it has not gone ahead so rapidly as it neighbor. Washington. But now Oregon's turn for development has come. The state is being studied by the restless hundreds of thousands of Americans who are looking for and finding new homes. Now that the people of Oregon are advertising their reources and advantages, and are to have a Lewis and Clark Exposition, the attention of the migrating public will be turned toward that state, and its claims will be studied by many before they decide upon a location for their future homes, -

HENDERSON AND TOM REED.

Minneapolis Tribune It is useless to look for a rational explanation of the extraordinary action of Speaker Hendersen in the Iowa platform or the party differences in his state. These differences are chronic in Iowa, and they do not affect Republican majorities there. The Iowa platform has received more attention than it merited. It represents ad-vanced Republican opinion on the tariff. but not more advanced than other state platforms, and not more advanced than the speeches of McKinley and Roosevelt. As long ago as 1896 the Republican National Convention declared in favor of changing the tariff to suit changing conditions. That is all there is in the Iowa platform except the suggestion that the tariff ought not to shelter monopoly, which

is good Republican doctrine

though it may seem to the Speaker a slap at some of his friends. There is nothing in this platform he could not run on, and there was no fear of his defeat. The rea-son for his abdication must be sought elsewhere. The reason must be sought in Henderson's experience as Speaker. This is a trying place, and even so strong a man as Tom Reed tired of it. Henderson trav-eled a rocky road, and had not Reed's

enough

power to smooth it by main strength. The Ulysses bow of the Reed rules was too much for the weaker hand. He could not maintain party discipline, and temper suffered in the vain effort. cost him the personal popularity which was the chief basis of his political power. He saw legislation it was his duty to his party to put through defeated by party re volt, and he saw the support he counted on to keep him in the Speaker's chair falling away from him. It is not necessary to dwell on his awkward position be-tween the people and the great interests to which Republican leaders pay more heed than the Republican rank and file This was an incident of the whole wretched muddle. Speaker Henderson found himself in a place too big for him, and threw it up; not in mere pettishness, but in hon-

est despair.

The comparison between Speaker Hen-derson and Mr. Reed goes only part of the way. Both tired of its arduous duties and perplexing cares. But Reed tired of it because he had realized all of its possibilities and saw the gates of farther advancement closed to him. Henderson tired of it because he lacked power to realize its possibilities. The Speakership had made such a tremendous success. It had nothing more for Henderson, because he had made a comparative failure of it, Reed had reached a point where nothing but the Presidency could satisfy his am bition. When he realized that the Speak-ership could not lead him to the Presidency, he exchanged the poverty of public life for the affluence of New York law practice. Doubtless Henderson dreamed of the Presidency, like every American; but he would have been satisfied with the Speakership for many years. He is throwing up public life because, in his case, seems probable that one term as Speaker will not lead even to another. It is not possible to pretend that he will be missed in public life as Reed was missed. He was not a great Congressman, and he has not been a great Speaker.

REFORM SENTIMENT IN THE EAST

Chicago Post, Rep. Another courageous and progressive Re-publican has repudiated the fallacy that the country's prosperity is a practical argument against tariff readjustment. Thereforence is to Eugene N. Foss, candida for Congress from the new Eleventh district of Massachusetts. His platform and outspoken speeches have attracted National attention of a favorable and flattering character.

The planks in Mr. Foss' platform which bear upon the overshadowing question of present-day politics are these:

Immediate tariff revision along such lines as immediate-taric revision along such lines as will give New England industries fair play and every man a fair chance to sarn a living. Reciprocity with Canada, our best foreign cus-tomer, per capita, and Cuba, our ward, and for such reciprocal treaties with other countries as will build up our home industries and increase our commerce.

Reciprocity with Cuba rests upon a pe-culiar and distinct set of considerations. It is not a question of interest (though National interest would certainly moted thereby), but a matter of plain duty and National honor. Even the most militant high protectionist ought to recognize the exceptional nature of Cuba's de mand for free- access to our markets

But reciprocity with Canada is an in-tegral part of the general case for a new and more enlightened trade policy. Dominion threatens retaliation and bit-terly complains of unfair treatment by our Congress. She is not the only cus tomer that is dissatisfied and restive any argument for reciprocity with her will apply with equal force to our rela-tions with Continental Europe. This Mr. Boss perceives and indirectly recognizes in his first plank. New England wants free hides and leather and free coal and iron, and it is natural for a candidate from that section to express the wishes of the constituency he seeks to represent. The West is interested in other schedules, and may even oppose some of New England's demands.

The essential thing, however, is that Mr. Foss' open advocacy of revision seem to have secured for him remarkable sup port in business and industrial circles Prominent merchants and manufacturers, even ex-members of the Home Market Club, are earnestly indorsing his platform "Let well enough alone" does not appeal to them, for it is the motto of stagnation and cowardice.

VARIANT VIEWS OF HENDERSON.

It is particularly to be regretted that the rea-son which he assigns is that he is too firmly imbedded in the principles of protection to consent to appeal again to the people of his dis trict.-Troy Times.

Mr. Henderson could not represent as a mouthpiece of his commonwealth the new attitude which inspires it. He therefore asks his people to substitute a more congenial exponent.—Newark Evening News.

Mr. Henderson's explanation is sufficiently serviceable, but no doubt be has another reason for his declination, and that it is his displeas-ure with the President is easy to guess. He is one of the many strong men in Congress whom Mr. Roosevelt has permanently alienated.-

Buffalo Courier.

Western opposition to the trusts is far more powerful and deep-seated than the opposition in the East, and Henderson, being a radical on the subject of the tariff and the friend of the trusts, has undoubtedly become frightened and read the handwriting of defeat on the walls of his district.—Syracuse Telegram. The only explanation we can offer in that Re-

The only explanation we can oner is that Re-publican opinion in Iowa, and especially in his own district, is much more strongly committed to tariff reform than the country at large has been led to believe. Mr. Henderson is on the ground, and he thoroughly understands the lo-cal situation.—Syracuse Evening Herald. Possibly his determination to seek some other field of activity was brought about as much by his distilke of Congressional conditions as it was by the fact of his being out of touch with

his constituents upon a question which is no likely to come up for extended discussion while the present wave of prosperity continues .- Tro

the whole story. The withdrawal of Henderson the whole story. The withdrawal of Henderson is probably the outcome of factional politics. A faction opposed to the old machine to which the Congress delegation owed allegiance triumphed in the state convention, and was responsible for the tariff and trusts planks. Henderson was in a peculiarly vulnerable position.—Buffalo Express.

The Flight. Lloyd Miffin.

Upon a cloud among the stars we stood. The angel raised his hand and looked and said "Which world, of all you starry myrlad, Shall we make wing to?" The still solitude Became a harp whereon his voice and mood Made spheral music round his haloed head. I spake—for then I had not long been dead— "Let me look round upon the vasts, and brood moment on these orbs ere I decide A moment on trees oros ere I decide
What is you lower star that beauteous shines
And with soft splendor now incarnadines
Our wings?—There would I go and there abide."
He smiled as one who some child's thought divines:

"That is the world where yesternight you died.

NOTE AND COMMENT. Ethics of the Green Table. Can they pinch a man for dealing on the

square? Can the lookout be molested in his chair? Can they interrupt the deal and stop the roulette wheel?

ask you, on the level, is it fair?

Now, the law is always sacred in my eyes, And the code of honor's what I dearly prize: But to make a raiding trip without send-

ing first a tip-Is it constitutional, or just, or wise?

When a quiet social game is under way, And the door is locked, just as the orders Can they touch the box or wheel in the

middle of the deal, With all the bets a-going as they lay? Don't the law protect the dealer in his

And the bank-roll if the box is on the square? It's three to one the Mayor will protect

an honest player. For to keep that thousand dollars isn't

Morgan rules the waves.

Here's champagne to our real friends and real pain to our sham friends.

The Seattle idea qualls when it comes to claiming the origin of every notorious criminal.

It takes all kinds of people to make a world. Mr. Waggoner is looking for Mrs. Waggener.

If the Columbia River doesn't quit lingering at the bar so much, its channel will begin to get full, It is reassuring to learn from the Puget

Sound press that Portland is on its decline again. Let the good work go on; this same out decline we've had for 10 growing, bounding years. The banging and ringing of gongs for

restaurants on the line of the Erie has been forbidden. As a substitute, one man is sent through arriving trains, bustly engaged in munching a savory sandwich. "The result was that Portland be-

came prosperous, and at one time it was reported to be the richest city of its size in the United States, except one, Hartford, Conn,"-Seattle Washingtonian, Our friend is en regle with this charming fiction, but might have added that the other town was also New Haven, and occasionally Helena.

Dr. Eastman, a full-blooded Sloux Indian, and at present a Government physician in Dakota, has written a book called "Indian Boyhood," in which he tells in simple fashion of the woodcraft and animal love which he learned in his youth. After graduating from the Boston Medical School, Dr. Eastman married Elaine Goodale, the poet, and settled down in Dakota. He was a crack football-player and champion athlete in his Dartmouth College days,

Foxley Parish, near East Dereham, has perhaps the most wonderful record in England. It has only changed its rector. once in 110 years. In 1792 Rev. J. Sloughton took the living and held it until 1840, when Canon Norgate, the present rector, was appointed. The venerable canon is himself one of the oldest rectors in England, having a record of 66 years of elerical service. He preached a sermon on the coronation of Queen Victoria and had never had the assistance of a curate until this year.

Easily the best-looking woman among the late Queen Victoria's many descendants is the Grand Duchess Serge of Russia. The daughter of Princess Alice, she was left an orphan at 14. Her beauty brought many suitors, including, it is was married to Grand Duke Serge on the eye of her 20th birthday. They share artistic and antiquarian tastes, and, being childless, they travel a great deal. Her Highness is one of the few royal ladies who have visited Palestine.

An English nobléman in ill health was out one morning early, wearlly taking a constitutional. Walking along his game preserves, he turned a sharp corner and came face to face with an Irishman who had the reputation of being an inveterate poacher. Putting his hands and what they held behind him, he preserved a perfectly virtuous aspect, while the gentleman halled him cordially with "Good morning, Pat!" "Good mornin', Yer Haner, an' phwat brings Yer Haner out so airly this marnia'?" "I'm just walking around, Pat, to see if I can't get an appetite for my breakfast. And what brings you out so early, Pat?" "Och, be jabbers, Ol can't get a breakfast for me oppetite,"

Election of delegates to the National Republican League recalls the fact that Oregon was represented in that organization in 1898 by a professed Democrat, None of the regularly elected delegates from this state went East that year to the meeting, which was held in Omaha, but the proxies were forwarded to Commissioner H. E. Dosch, then in attendance at the Omaha Exposition, and he was requested to represent Oregon, He wrote back that, though he had supported McKluley on the sound money issue, he had always been a Democrat and doubted the propriety of sitting in a Republican meeting to represent the Republicans of a Republican state. "A sound-money man in Oregon is good enough Republican for us," the answer went back. "You go ahead and represent us." And he did. And he has been a Republican ever since.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Exercise is hard work that you do not have to -Boston Transcript. "Jones says he doesn't owe a dollar in the world." "H'm; shrewd tradespeople Jones deals with!"-Haltimore News.

He-I knew, the night I proposed to you, that you would accept me. She-Why, did I look so foolish?-Yenkers Statesman. Professor A.—Do you think he has really mas-tered the subject? Professor B.—Oh, my, yest. He has gone so far in it that all the conclu-sions he has reached are practically useless.— Judge.

Mrs. Newed-What are those purple things? Dealer-Eggplants, ma'am. Mrs. Newed-Oh, how lovely! I'll take two and set them out in

our back yard. Do they bear fresh eggs all the year round?-Chicago Daily News. "I want you to understand, sir, that my pride forbids me to accept anything from you after I marry your daughter." "How are you going to live?" "Well, I thought you might make some kind of a settlement beforehand."—Life.

"Gents," said the clerk of the Summer hotel, "you're making too much noise. Mr. Longhare, the author, is in the next room, and he says he can't write." "That so?" replied one of the roisterers; "tell him everybody knows that."—Philadelphia Press.

Peril of the Pumpkin Crop.—New England will wait with anxiety for further news from the districts in Maine where the frost is said to have injured the pumpkin crop.—Boston

A Harassing Doubt.—"Oh, Maggie, if I could only make myself believe dat he loves me for myself, an' not because me mudder keeps er fruit-stand!"—Harper's Bazar.