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TODAY'S WEATHER—Probably fair; winds mostly northerly. YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 68; minimum temperature, 54; precipitation, trace.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9.

LET THEM HAVE THEIR BOND.

"Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal."

"Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court."

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"Any property owned under any contract or by any combination, or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in section 1 of this act, and being in the course of transportation from one state to another, or to a foreign country, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law."

We said in this column yesterday morning that public opinion in the United States will not approve of violence in support of strikes. Perhaps the statement should be qualified. A trainload of militia at Pittsburg was hissed by the population and a riot was barely averted. Similar expressions are reported in other places. These remarks were doing nothing more than obey their orders and their oath of office. Their orders are nothing more objectionable than the suppression of mob law and the protection from assassination of men whose crime is willingness to work.

Why this disregard of law? Why this apparently increasing popular willingness to see strikers take the law into their own hands? It will not do to impute the popular impulse unheard. You cannot ignore the whole people. There is some reason for this popular condemnation of lawlessness.

The reason why the miners are measurably conduced in taking the law into their own hands is that the mineowners have already set the example in flagrant defiance of the law. The trusts aspire to be a law unto themselves. Whether it is the Northern Securities merger, brazenly defying the plain mandates of half a dozen state constitutions and statutes, or the steel trust, gobbling up properties everywhere and withdrawing from the industry \$12,000,000 a month in profits, or the anthracite coal trust, monopolizing the hard-coal land, the machinery that prepares the coal for use, every foot of railway over which it goes to market, every car that carries and every engine that hauls it—whether one or all of these, they are deliberately and openly defying the laws of the United States.

the law—give it to them! Let them be punished and their possessions forfeited to the state.

THEY AND NOW.

The great parade of the veterans of the G. A. R. at Washington yesterday was a notable event. The ranks of the Union veterans are thinning rapidly, over 50,000 having died during the past year. They are entitled to the respect and reverence of the Nation because of the honorable part they bore in what a very gallant soldier, President Hayes, called "the great event of the age, the sacred and stainless war for the Union."

The war for the Union was not only stainless in moral but in legal and constitutional equity. The sincerity, the valor of the South, cannot be impeached; the constitutional arguments for and against the right of secession are today, of course, become a purely academic question, because the question was fought to a finish and finally settled by force of arms; nevertheless, it is clear from the speech of General J. H. Wilson yesterday that it is too soon to expect a monument to General Lee at Washington erected by the Government. This feeling is not due to any personal bitterness of feeling to General Lee, but to the conviction that Lee deserves a monument at the hands of the Nation neither more nor less than Davis. We are not ready yet to plant a monument to Davis cheek by jowl with that of Lincoln, and logically enough we are not yet ready to erect a monument to Lee. The time will come, as it comes to all peoples, when this mood may pass and he will be too soon to expect that brave old soldier on both sides should look at a Lee statue erected by the Government as lightly as does Mr. Charles Francis Adams.

Few of the Union veterans who marched yesterday at Washington are under 60 years of age. Of their old corps and division and brigade commanders few are left. Schofield, Sickles, Howard, Franklin, Thomas J. Wood, William F. Smith, Dodge, Wilcox, Old and Merritt are about all the old corps commanders left, and only a few of the eminent division and brigade commanders survive. The great Confederate captains have all passed away save Longstreet, who is 83. But the disappearance of all the notable figures of the war for the Union is not the thing that will particularly impress an old Union veteran today, for in the thirty-seven years that have elapsed since the close of the Civil War death would be sure to make havoc in the ranks of the commanding officers enough to be of high command, but the thing that is surprising is the revolutionary change in the methods of war, its arms and battle tactics, since 1865. The Union soldiers, with the exception of a few picked regiments, were armed with muzzle-loading rifles and used black powder. The soldier today is armed with a magazine rifle and uses smokeless powder. His fire, his great range, has become in the hands of a marksman the supreme weapon. This is the judgment of Lord Roberts and of every intelligent English officer who participated in the Boer War.

The ordinary soldier will now fire twelve times as many shots per minute as he was able to do in 1870. What with increased rapidity of fire, greater penetrative power and the greater precision that the improved military magazine rifle possesses, it is five times as deadly as the French chassepot of 1870-71. The effect of artillery fire is five times as deadly as it was in 1870, and the firing is two or three times as long. Add to this the use of smokeless powder and we have the conditions of practical war so completely changed and revolutionized that if the armies of the Union could be reanimated today and those of the Confederacy, the army using the arms and the close formation for battle practiced in 1864 would be annihilated if the other army was furnished with the modern rifle and smokeless powder and fought in open order, as did the Boers. The veterans of the war for the Union do not know any more about the improved arms and battle tactics which are consequent upon this improvement than if they had never fought with Grant or Sherman. So supreme in importance has mastery of the rifle become that General Randall, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the Columbia, in his report urges the Government to provide that no soldier be eligible to re-enlistment if he is not a good marksman.

Some men can never be taught to shoot straight, and such men General Randall says are not fit for soldiers. Dr. Dewey came back from the Boer War and wrote that there was no man who was not a sharpshooter fit for a soldier. This revolutionary change that has come in military opinion within five years is the greatest since Waterloo, when the British soldiers fired from the hip instead of taking sight, as modern rifemen do. The French military commanders and the German Kaiser continue today the old cavalry charges and the old infantry tactics, but our best officers know that marksmen is the lesson of the Boer War. If Lee's army had been armed with magazine guns and smokeless powder, moving against it in solid line would have been madness. We should have been warned by the Boers, for there would not have been such disparity of numbers.

If there is one royal or imperial family in Europe the members of which are more mild and harmless than all the rest, it is the royal family of Denmark. King Christian and his Queen are aged, placid, blameless, gentle folk, whose happy domestic life is a model for every household in the realm. Their children occupy or are close, generally in a subordinate sense, to nearly every throne in Europe and in all the relations of life, public and private, give evidence of having been well born and carefully brought up. The two daughters, Alexandra of England and Dagmar, Dowager Empress of Russia, are at present visiting their venerable parents in Copenhagen. Harmless and gentle as they are, searchlights are upon their track

seeking opportunity to assassinate them. This statement would be incredible were it not for the remembrance of the fate of the blameless, inoffensive Empress of Austria when traveling in Switzerland a few years ago, and for the fact, so frequently demonstrated, that the anarchist strikes at position in a despised name of liberty, assigning no reason for his act. King Christian is guarding his daughters carefully with the aid of Russian detectives, and will, it is said, have them hasten their departure from their ancestral home lest perchance harm might befall them there. If anarchists could bring upon themselves greater detestation than that in which civilization has long held them, they may now be given an added measure.

THE PENSION EVIL.

When it was confidently announced by the New York Sun that the New York Republican state platform would include a plank urging reform in the matter of pension legislation, the Brooklyn Eagle, while expressing its satisfaction, plainly intimated that the news was too good to trust, and the intimation was verified. The New York Republican State Convention passed no resolution of protest against the pension evil. The Brooklyn Eagle grounded its skepticism upon the fact that the competitive demagoguery and debauchery of both parties in bidding for votes make any legislation in the line of pension reform the despair of the honest veterans who are ashamed of the despoilers, malingers and perjurers whose names pad and tarnish the pension roll.

The honest veterans are ashamed of the prospect of pension legislation, which is utterly without conscience in their business and utterly unscrupulous in its execution. The average Congressman will vote for any bill the defeat of which he has reason to fear might cost him a number of votes in a closely contested district. It is in this kind of Congressman that will vote to deprive the Army of its beer canteen; not because he believes the loss of his beer in garrison will make the enlisted man on the whole a better because more efficient soldier, but because he has reason to think that his action in robbing the soldier of his beer canteen will help him to a few prohibition votes in his district in case he ever needed them. Few Congressmen dare vote against vicious pension legislation, lest they be branded by the pension brokers as "disloyal to the Union veteran."

The pension roll today is over 1,000,000 strong—a gain of 1711 over the previous year. The total amount disbursed for pensions in the last fiscal year, ending June 30, was \$157,500,000, and \$39,433 pending claims are awaiting action by the Pension Bureau. The total disbursements for pensions on account of the Civil War since July 1, 1865, amount to \$2,728,878,000. In 1870 it was believed that the pension list had reached its limit. The number on the rolls that year was 242,755, and the sum paid for pensions was \$33,000,000. That was forty years after the war, and now, thirty-seven years after the war, the expenditure for pensions is more than four times as much, the roll is a million soldiers, and because the business of pensioning is still going on.

About 50,000 persons are employed in the business of pension-getting. The first report of the new Commissioner of Pensions in his comments on the extension of the roll through special acts of Congress, known as private pension legislation, demonstrates that the use of this method of enlarging the roll is increasing rapidly. As late as 1898 the session of Congress which adjourned that year passed less than 400 special pension acts of an annual value of only \$67,000. The last session of Congress passed 1113 special acts of an annual value of \$182,325,000, and the number of all the private acts which have been passed in the last forty years. The course of the new Commissioner will be watched with interest. He has had nothing to do with the period covered by the last report, but his removal of Dr. Raub, the efficient medical referee, who was as distasteful to the pension sharks as was Commissioner Evans, has not favorably impressed the thoughtful public.

PRIME FACTORS IN AGRICULTURAL PROSPERITY.

Against the pioneer idea that good, solid pork could not be produced in Oregon because corn did not thrive here as in the states of the Middle West, experiment has been for some time battling. Fact has made headway slowly against theory in this respect, but, aided by careful, painstaking, practical experiment, results in pork production on a relatively small scale have become so satisfactory that hograising may now be classed as one of Oregon's growing commercial and agricultural industries. Demonstrations in this line have proceeded so far that results in speeded treatment in foods, feeding, range, etc., may be definitely counted upon. Men who understand the matter say, for example, that every 100-acre farm in the Columbia Basin may be made to turn out a carload of sound, well-conditioned hogs each year, and this not to the exclusion of dairying and ordinary farm industries and products, but in conjunction with and supplemental to them. The intelligent farmer no longer talks of the waste products of the farm. Properly managed, a farm has no waste products. Pigs and results are ready alchemists that turn raw waste into savings. At least they may and will do this if properly managed. Ignorance of this fact, or neglect to profit by it, has caused the soil to be worn out from the production of wheat and supplied our markets with eggs, chickens, bacon, hams and lard from the farms and great packing establishments of the Mississippi Basin.

Oregon farmers have learned a great deal in the past ten years that is profitable to themselves and to the state. But they have not yet met demand for a full supply in these very profitable lines of their vocation. Dairying has been pushed according to modern methods until it is now possible to find Oregon butter in our markets the year round, but there is room for further growth in this industry if the outlying markets of which Portland is the commercial center are to be supplied. The test of agricultural prosperity is in these and other lines of production grouped under the head of diversified farming. That is being slowly applied, yet with increasing rapidity, to the agriculture of the state. Its possibilities in this line are only limited by the number and well-directed energy of its rural population. The soil is here; diversity of location is sufficient to meet every need of diversified farming, and over all broods a climate that is without the rigors of Winter and the

intense heat of Summer. Population is needed to work out the problem of Oregon's resources; pioneer habits born of isolation need to be broken, and farming customs now in a state of transition need to progress farther away from old methods that had their root in a despised name of liberty, assigning no reason for his act. King Christian is guarding his daughters carefully with the aid of Russian detectives, and will, it is said, have them hasten their departure from their ancestral home lest perchance harm might befall them there. If anarchists could bring upon themselves greater detestation than that in which civilization has long held them, they may now be given an added measure.

A further step in the establishment of the gold standard in India is rumored in England, and in a discussion of it the Manchester Guardian says that rupee bonds are at a slight discount in London, while Indian gold bonds are at a premium of about 8 per cent. The difference is partly due to rate of exchange and to the remote possibility of an abandonment of the present financial policy of the Indian Government, but the fact that the rupee bonds are subject to Indian as well as British income taxes, while the gold bonds are subject only to the latter, and some other differences between the two bonds, go farther perhaps to explain the difference in their prices. The report is that the Indian government is going to guarantee the interest of the rupee bonds at 8 per cent, rupee, practically making the rupee bond a gold bond for two-thirds as many pounds as the bond would have called for before the decline in its price. Such a course, the Guardian points out, would improve the credit of the Indian government and enable it to borrow hereafter on better terms. If interest rates should decline, there would be a profit in refunding the rupee bonds, which are redeemable much earlier than the gold bonds, and the Guardian believes that capital would go to India more freely than to ease the business of pension-getting by pension brokers, who are utterly without conscience in their business and utterly unscrupulous in its execution.

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SOME OF SHAW'S MISTAKES.

Philadelphia Record. However useful and beneficent may prove the impulsive assumption of legislative and judicial powers by the Secretary in one instance, there is a reasonable suspicion that he is arrogating to himself the party duties of his position—that he is too deeply concerned to maintain the popularity of the Republican party at the cost of the integrity of the laws of Congress and of custom. One who is too deeply concerned to maintain the popularity of the Republican party at the cost of the integrity of the laws of Congress and of custom. One who is too deeply concerned to maintain the popularity of the Republican party at the cost of the integrity of the laws of Congress and of custom.

Baltimore Sun. If the Government can come to the relief of New York bankers in an emergency, through an elastic interpretation of the banking laws, why should it hesitate to impart a similar degree of elasticity to the laws relating to currency and conditions in restraint of trade? Money stringency is not worse than a coal famine. For nearly five months conditions have existed in the Pennsylvania coalfields which seem to warrant an action of the Government. Yet not a step had been taken until the last day or two to relieve the necessities of the people, and to bring about an adjustment of one of the most disastrous individual failures in the history of the Nation. For the relief of Wall street "a radical departure from precedent" was promptly undertaken. For the relief of many millions of people suffering from the coal famine, which could be relieved by a "radical" departure from precedent, it is possible that our laws are elastic only when Wall street's interests are imperiled? Can "radical departure from precedent" be authorized in such a manner by the Government. Yet not a step had been taken until the last day or two to relieve the necessities of the people, and to bring about an adjustment of one of the most disastrous individual failures in the history of the Nation.

New York Times. There is a difference of opinion among the bankers of the city as to the real situation existing at the time of the decided action of the Secretary of the Treasury, and as to the real need of that action. On the one hand, it is held that the condition of the money market was threatening serious trouble for legitimate business interests, trouble for which men engaged in that sort of business were responsible and which they could not prevent. On the other hand, it is held that by far the greater part of the strain on the market was produced by speculation for which the natural and adequate remedy was liquidation, which the high money rate would accomplish. It is held that it would not seriously distress legitimate business. Those who entertain the latter view logically reason that the intervention of the Secretary in such a conspicuous manner will encourage further ventures, and tend to produce a situation more difficult to deal with and possibly more threatening than that which existed before.

Philadelphia North American. If Secretary Shaw imagines that he has not disobeyed the law, he is too unphilosophical to be trusted to manage the financial affairs of the Government. The law forbids Asphalt Trust methods in the establishment of a guarantee fund, lest some confiding Secretary might load up the Treasury with "cats and dogs." Secretary Shaw's method of relieving Wall street speculators by far the greater part of the strain on the market was produced by speculation for which the natural and adequate remedy was liquidation, which the high money rate would accomplish. It is held that it would not seriously distress legitimate business. Those who entertain the latter view logically reason that the intervention of the Secretary in such a conspicuous manner will encourage further ventures, and tend to produce a situation more difficult to deal with and possibly more threatening than that which existed before.

Some of those glaring circus signs announcing the coming of a circus that appeared in Spokane August 30 are still hanging to the poles on some of the streets of the city. Perhaps it is just a little too late to let them hang there, but as some of the officials of the city have had a taste of city officials who permitted an advance guard of circuses to march through the streets of the city, which some more than they had been disfigured already by the forests of poles.

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