# The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Probably fair; winds

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temm temperature, 54; pre-

## 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 filegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, 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. "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, by a fine not exceeding \$5000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discre-

tion of the court. "Every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, inrestraint of trade or commerce in any territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or in restraint of trade or commerce between any such territory and another, or between any such territory or territories and any state or states or the District of Columbia, or foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any state or clared illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy 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.

"Any property owned under any con tract 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 forfelted to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like pro ceedings 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 populace and a riot was barely averted. Similar expressions are re ported in other places. These guardsmen 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 impeach the popular impulse unheard. You cannot indict a whole people, There is some reason for this popular condonation of lawlessness.

The reason why the miners are meas urably condoned 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 industry \$12,000,000 a month in profits or the anthractic 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 Itwhether one or all of these, they are deliberately and openly defying the laws of the United States.

President Baer and his allies make bitter complaint about lawlessness. It does not lie in their mouths to prate about lawlessness, whose every act is taken in defiance of the Sherman antitrust law of 1890, which we have quoted at the outset of this article. If this law were obeyed, the anthracite trust would be impossible. If this law were enforced. Baer and his whole crowd of arrogant lawbreakers would be behind prison bars, where they belong. They are as gullty as the murderous dynamiters of Shenandoah. They demand are, anarchists are upon their track without the rigors of Winter and the the asphalt trust."

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

#### THEN 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." President Hayes was most felicitous in his phrase "the racred and stainless war for the Union." It is "sacred" because its memories run back to so many hearts and hearthstones in this broad land, and it is "etainless" because it was fought to maintain and perpetuate free institutions against a Confederacy whose corner-stone was human slavery. Of the sincerity of the Southern people there is no more question than there is of their abounding valor, but sincerity of conviction does not establish the excellence of faith, for the Saracen spent his blood as bravely in battle under the crescent as the Christian did under the

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 yet for Charles Francis Adams 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 Lifecoln, 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 away, but it is too soon to expect that brave, sincere soldiers 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, Franklin, Thomas J. Wood, William F. Smith, Dodge, Willcox, Wilson and Merritt are about all the old corps commanders that are left, while of the eminent division commanders Miles, Brooke, Ames and Chamberlain 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 foday, for in the thirty-seven years that have elapsed since the close on conviction thereof, shall be punished of the Civil War death would be sure to make havoc in the ranks of the commanders old enough to be of high command, but the important, the surprising thing is the revolutionary change in the methods of war, its arms and battle tactice, since 1865. The Union soldiers, with the exception of a few picked regiments, were armed with muz-zle-loading rifles and used black powder. The soldier today is armed with a magazine rifle and uses smokeless powder. The modern rifle, by the rapidity of its fire, its great range, has become in the hands of a marksman the supreme weapon. This is the judgment of \$67,000. The last session of Congress states or foreign nations, in hereby de- Lord Roberts and of every intelligent | passed 1114 special acts of an annual English officer who participated in the

> The ordinary soldier will now fire twelve times as many shots per minute as he was able to do to 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 was the French chaesepot 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 fast. 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 forma tion 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 Ran dall, 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 soldlers. Dr. Conan Doyle came back from the Boer War and wrote that henceforth no man who was not a sharpshooter was 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 modem riflemen 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 markemen 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 lines would have been madness. We should have been worse repulsed than were the English 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, whos 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 Emprese of Russia, are at present visiting their venerable parents in Copenhagen. Harmless and gentle as they

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 the desecrated 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 meas-

## 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 be true, and the forebodings of the Brooklyn Eagle have been verified. The New York Republican State Convention passed no resolution of protest against the pension evil. The Brooklyn Eagle grounded its skep tleism upon the fact that the competiparties in bidding for votes make any legislation in the line of pension reform the despair of the honest veterans who are ashamed of the deserters malingerers and perjurers whose names pad and tarnish the pension roll.

The honest veterans are ashamed of the prosecution of the business of pension-getting by pension brokers, who are utterly without conscience in their business and utterly unscrupulous in its prosecution. 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 this kind of Congressman that will vote to deprive the Army of its beer canteen; not because he believes the lors 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 gotiations for trade reciprocity without June 30, was \$137,500,000, and 339,436 first conceding the Canadian demands 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 1879 it was believed that the pension list had reached its limit. The number on the rolls that tification, but the friends of Canadian year was 242,755, and the sum paid for pensions was \$33,000,000. That was fourteen years after the war, and now, thirty-seven years after the war, the expenditure for pensions is more than miles of territory or a few miles of seafour times as much, the roll is a million strong, and is still growing."

About 50,000 persons are employed in first report of the new Commissioner of Pensions in its comments on the extenthis method of enlarging the roll is increasing rapidly. As late as 1898 the ecssion of Congress which adjourned pension acts of an annual value of only Britain and the United States. value of \$182,825, or nearly one-ninth 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 producing 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 from specified treatment in foods, feeding, range, etc., may be definitely counted upon Men who understand the matter say for example that every 160-acre farm in the Columbia Basin may be made to turn off 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 poultry are the ready alchemists that turn farm wastage 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 with full supply in these very profitable lines of their vocation. Dairving 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 test is being slowly applied, yet with increasing rapidity year after year, 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

intense heat of Summer. Population is needed to work out the problem of Ore gon's resources; ploneer habits born of isolation need to be broken, and farm ing customs now in a state of transition need to progress farther away from old methods that had their root in a clipper-ship commerce that demanded wheat as cargo. These things will com--first of all the population, then a development in agriculture that will include pork and poultry production and dairying as prime factors, and a wider and constantly widening market, the supply rising grandly to meet the de-

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 elight discount in London, while Indian-gold bonds are at a premium of about 8 per cent. The difference is partly due to rates 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 16 pence per 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 silver. Such 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 and on easier terms if this step were taken. It is significant, perhaps, that Manchester, whence issued much of the "bimetalism" nonsense that so long impeded the adoption of the gold standard by India, is now disposed to accept that policy as an established fact.

United States Senator Lodge is correct when he says that there can be no reclprocity with Canada until the Alaska boundary dispute is settled. The Canadian government refuses to open any question at issue between the two countries while the boundary issue remains unsettled. Canada makes the settlement of the boundary question the supreme issue between the two countries, and the United States cannot open neconcerning the boundary. The game of Canada is to warp the United States from its present position by refusing to discuss reciprocity or the fisheries. The Canadian territorial claim on the boundary issue has not the slightest jusreciprocity think the question for the future is whether our interest in the settlement of other issues may not become so great or so acute that a few coast in Alaska could not be compared with reciprocity in value to our people, In our judgment the friends of recithe business of pension-getting. The procity are, as a matter of cold business, right; but they are likely to be beaten by Mr. Lodge, who declares sion of the roll through special acts of against yielding to Canada an inch on Congress, known as private pension leg- the boundary issue, because Mr. Lodge ielation, demonstrates that the use of can easily appeal to National pride and to the just prejudice which Canada always manages to excite against herself by her conduct whenever she takes part that year passed less than 400 special in a joint high commission with Great

> The excellent basis the anthracite railroad trust has laid for its high moral appeal to the law may be inferred from these two sections of the constitution of Pennsylvania;

No incorporated company, doing the busine No incorporated company, doing the business of a common carrier, shall, directly or indi-rectly, prosecute or engage in mining or manu-facturing articles for transportation over its works; nor shall such company, directly or in-directly, engage in any other business than that of common carriers, or hold or acquire lands, freehold or leasehold, directly or indirectly, exfreehold of leashold, directly or indirectly, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business; but any mining or manufacturing company may carry the product of its mines and manufactories on its railroad or canal, not exceeding 50 miles in length.

exceeding 50 miles in length.

No railroad, canal, or other corporation, or the lessees, purchasers or managers of any railroad or canal corporation, shall consolidate the stock, property or franchises of such corporation with or lease or purchase the works or franchises of, or in any way control, any other railroad or canal corporation owning, or having under its control, a parallel or ing, or having under its control, a parallel or competing line; nor shall any officer of such railroad or canal corporation act as an officer or any other railroad or canna corporation dwa-ling or having the control of a parallel or com-peting line; and the question whether railroads or cannals are parallel or competing lines shall, when demanded by the party complainant, be decided by a jury, as in other civil issues.

Every official act of President Baer's is based on flatfooted defiance of these paragraphs. A pound of example is worth a ton of precept.

The Montana Record gives details of a wild ride from Fort Benton to Great Falls, in that state, a distance of seventy miles, of a candidate for the Judgeship of a newly created judicial district, in order that he might file the certificate of his nomination in time. The story is one of an all-night gallop across guiches, along high banks and through the coulees from creek bottoms to beach land. The candidate reached the official goal just in time, making the rest of the trip to Helena by train, worn out, as may well be supposed, with his ride. The pity of the pitiful in such a case is due the gasping, foamcovered, dust-begrimed horses that were so mercilessly pressed into this strenuous political service. Whatever becomes of the candidate as a result of the exertion, it may be hoped that the horses were not entirely disabled by their all-night gallop over mountain

roads. Secretary Edwards, of the Democratic Congressional campaign committee does not agree with Mr. Joseph H. Manley, of Maine, that Democratic success in carrying the House this year would be of doubtful advantage to that party Mr. Edwards says: "If the Democrats win othis House and the Presidential election of 1904 should be so close it would have to be thrown into the House for decision, we should have the counting machinery."

Voters can get a good idea of the kind of anti-truot fight they might expect from the Democratic party, saye the Buffalo Express (Rep.). "from the fact that James K. McGuire is obliged to refuse to serve again as chairman of the executive committee because his time will all be occupied in reorganizing

# SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

More Reforming Needed. Milton Eagle. If Mr. Baer, of the Philadelphia & Read. ing Railway, is a member in good stand-ing of the Second Reformed Church, it is pretty good evidence that the church needs reforming again.

Where They Could Be Appreciated. Salem Statesman

season is approaching when the people of Oregon would appreciate good roads, if they had any. The Government Good Roads convention in Portland next Tuesday and Wednesday ought to be largely attended by people from the Wil-lamette Valley, and from all over the state.

## How to Beat the Conl Trust.

Albany Herald, Easterners who shiver this Winter with coal \$21 per ton and cordwood \$16 per cord, who shiver from storms in Winter and cyclone and drouth in Summer, face a very simple alternative. Come West come to Oregon, where cheap fuel West abundant, where there are no deadly storms, but a mild climate and richest resources on earth.

## "Our Boys in Blue" No More.

Joseph Herald. One of the most sensible moves in con nection with the Army is the proposed change in uniforms. Khaki has been found by British experience in South Africa to be too light, so the proposition is to dress our soldiers in a working garb of olive-drab that is hard to distinguish at a distance from their environment of trees, haze and earth. The change proposed is practical and businesslike, but, valas! what becomes of "our boys in blue"?

Spokane Chronicle Some of those glaring circus signs announcing the coming of a circus that ap-peared in Spokane August 30 are still hanging to the poles on some of the of the city. Perhaps it is just as well to let them hang there a while er as a sort of monument to the bad taste agent to disfigure the streets of the city more than they had been disfigured al-ready by the forests of poles,

#### Leaves a Brave Record.

Fairhaven Herald. Emile Zola, who has just died in Paris, will go down in history as the man who dared the whole French government, went to prison and risked his life to right a wrong done a fellow-man. It is one of the few of the kind on record-the bravest depths of degradation to which some men will go in the effort to bring others to level. Alfred Dreyfus and family have lost a true friend, the world a genu

## The Old World Agitated, Too.

Boise Statesman. The old world is more scriously agitated over the trust question than had been Statesmen prominent in the affairs of their respective countries are heading movements to curb the power of the combinations, and they seem to be experiencing the same troubles we have Some remedy will certainly be forthcoming in the near future; on whichever side of the Atlantic it is discovered, the other would do well to adopt it, at least until something better shall

## Should Raise More Horses.

Jacksonville Times. Our farmers should pay more attention to raising horses. It is presumed they have noticed the frequency of the visits of horse buyers in their midst, also the fact that the demand for horses is far in excess of the supply. The fear valled a few years ago that the introduc tion of electricity, the cheapening of bi-cycles and the invention of automobiles would eliminate horses from general use has proven groundless. They are bring-ing good prices everywhere. The breeding of horses was practically suspended in this county for several years and their scarcity has been felt. The profits from the sale of one or two good animals each year would appreciably increase the farm-

#### A Nation's Wrath. Astoria Astorian.

At some future time in the history of the English language, when swearing is as polite as it used to be, there will be words strong enough to condemn, or to use the Bible word, damn, the proprietors of the Pennsylvania coal mines. There is one thing they could have done as in case of war-call a truce for the Winter months. Coal produces and maintains fire, and they are getting very near that game known as playing with fire. What-ever rights they claimed are now to the public of no importance. Their last stinate stand has brought down a Nation's wrath upon them. It is not quite believable that a man of President R velt's determination and fearlessness has inished with the Baer tribe.

# Why Don't You Label Them, Then

Astoria Astorian. Portland is gradually getting into the habit of claiming any Oregon honors which may spring from every gooseberry bush. Quite recently Astoria sent a whol train of salmon to the East, and the old lady with the tower proudly announced the fact that the train left Portland. It did. It stayed there to get water, said "How do you do?" and that was all the high-toned city had to do with it. packed the salmon, engaged the cars and made up the train. We may not be able to boast a fair, or get up a gambling raid, but we do claim that we know something about salmon and how to complimentary to As-After all, it is toria that Portland should attempt to steal our honors. We have lots of other things to pride ourselves on besides fish, and we get the money-Portland is welcome to the pleasure of announcing that our trains pass through her depot.

# Power of Personal Influence

Tacoma Ledger. Captain Clark, whose splendid record with the Oregon forms a proud page in naval history, was modestly relating some of the experiences of the famous voyage He had told his men about the formidable fleet of the Spanish, and had added: "If we do meet it, it will not look so well. Explaining afterward how he happened to take so bold a view of the case he said simply: "I was with Farragut, you know." When to Dewey fell the task of entering Manila harbor, where there were mines and torpedocs, that brave officer says he tried to do as Farragut would have don

Grim old Farragut, one of this country's heroic figures, was impelled by the one thought of doing his duty. He was not trying to set an example, but he was living up to the promptings of his conscience and his patriotism. He was incapable of the sort of fear that could overcome the impulse to do the right. All his activity was years ago. It was in the battles of a war that middle-aged men do not remember now. Clark and Dewey were young men under Farragut, each with all his record to make. They almost worshiped their commander, for such was the habit of all who had felt the force of his presence where the cannon were roar Unknowingly, perhaps, each resolved to be like him, and when their time of trial came, they stood the fullest test. The dual incident shows that a man is ore than he himself thinks. influence that may last, and it may be for good or for evil, as he elects. In doing

justice to himself, making the most of his opportunity, the individual is doing much

dividual and is rassed from generation to

## SOME OF SHAW'S MISTAKES.

Philadelphia Record. However useful and beneficent may prove the impulsive assumption of legislative and judicial powers by the Secre-tary in one instance, there is a reasonable suspicion that he feels too strongly 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 reason why officials are often denied arbitrary power to follow a wise and benevolent course is the fear that by the exercise of a personal discretion they might pursue an unwisc and dangerous policy. It may be that Congress has been remiss or foolish in its refusal or failure to provide legal sanction for the action which the Secretary has taken, but still there is a prejudi against the fixing up of Congressiona botchwork by executive officials.

lief of New York bankers in an emergency, through an elastic interpretation of the banking laws, why should it hesi-tate to impart a similar degree of elas-ticity to the laws relating to "combina-tions in restraint of trade"? Money strinrency is not worse than a coal far For nearly five months conditions have existed in the Pennsylvania confficients which seemingly warranted action 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 mos disastrous industrial wars in the history of the Nation. For the relief of Wal street "a radical departure from prece-dent" was premptly undertaken. For the relief of many millions of people suffering for lack of fuel the Government could devise no remedy. Is it possible that our laws are elastic only when Wall etreet's interests are imperiled? ("radical departure from precedent" authorized only when the financiers of New York need assistance? Must people freeze because the laws enacted for their protection are without that benevolent elasticity which has proved the salvation of Wall street in a crisis? the Government can do things for the bankers which the law apparently never contemplated, why should it not be able to find in the laws which were designed to protect the people from monopolies come warrant for a "radical departure from precent" in the interest of the pub-

If the Government can come to the re-

New York Times. There is 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 was 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 not responsible and which they could not pre-vent. 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 was bringing about in a manner that would not seriously distress legitimate business. Those who entertain the latter view logically reason that the intervention of the Treasury in so conspicuous a manner will delay the inevitable settle-ment, encourage further ventures, and tend to produce a situation more difficult to deal with and possibly ing than that which existed before.

Philadelphia North American. Secretary Shaw imagines that he has not disobeyed the law, he is too unsophis 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 claims the amazing scheme to relieve Wall street speculator

as his own. His acceptance of sole re-sponsibility for his action confirms the besponsibility for his action confirms the built that the Administration was taken by surprise as well as the public. The wonder is how he ever managed to create wonder is how he ever managed to create that he was qualified for the impression that he was qualified for a place in the Cabinet

# Tariff Revision by Experts.

Kansas City Star. The President's suggestion of tariff rerecalls the experience of the country with a similar plan under the

Arthur Administration in 1882. The measure of 1882 provided for the appointment of a "tariff commission" of nir members by the President. Its duty was thoroughly to investigate all the various questions relating to the agricultural, commercial, mercantile, manufacturing, mining and industrial interests of the United States, so far as the same may be necessary to the establishment of x ju-dictions tariff, or a revision of the existing tariff upon a scale of justice to all inter-ests." The commission was empowered to travel to secure information and to report soon after the opening of the next session of Congress.

The schedule submitted was approved by all the members of the commission. It was not satisfactory to the protected interests, however, and under pressure from the House ways and means commitconstructed a measure of its own raising rates instead of reducing So much confusion resulted that the House finally abandoned its bill and took up one that came from the Senate as amendment to the internal revenue bill. The struggle was finally fought out in conference, and the compromise measure reported only a day or two before adjournment, was rushed through tically without debate. The law lower duties materially, and the work of the commission was wasted so far as the act of 1888 was concerned.

The failure of the plan 20 years ago seems to have been due rather competent party leadership than to any fault in the method. Mr. Roosevelt is, o course, familiar with the Arthur experi ent. If it should be repeated he could be depended upon to avoid the mistakes that made that attempt abortive.

#### The "Truce of God," Chicago Chronicle.

When hostile armies confronted each other in ages generally called "dark" each rested on its arms from sunset Sat orday to sunrise Monday. It was the "truce of God."

In an age deeming itself full of light and in all respects superior to the ages described as "dark," brutal sensationism knows no truce of any sort. A Jew-hating Paris paper warned the miserable Dreyfus that if he dared appear at the funeral of Zola he would be hissed and otherwi-

The savagery with which racial prejudice wages its equalid but sanguinary battle ferre neither Delty nor devil. The ferocity of the Jew balters of the French press is the more despicable because much of it is inspired by mere wanton sensationism, and their malignancy would be equally wanton had they happened to get on the other side of the question,

#### Henr. Ye Ladies. John Fletcher.

Hear, ye ladles that despise
What the mighty Love has done; Fear examples, and be wise: Fair Calisto was a nun: Leda, sailing on the stream To deceive the hopes of man, Love accounting but a dream, Doted on a silver swan; Danae, in a brazen tower, Where no love was, loved a shower,

What the mighty Love can do; Fear the flerceness of the boy: The chaste moon he makes to woo; Vests, kindling holy fires, Circled round about with spies, Never dreaming loose desires, Doting at the altar dies; Illion, in a short hour, higher

Hear, we ladies that are cov.

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Lost Child. Through the streets of a crowded city A lost child wandered lone. He shrank from the throngs on the pave

From the faces and forms unknown. He longed for the home surroundings For his own familiar place; He cried for his mother's comfort,

He longed for his father's fac For the sight of his father's features, Every hurrying face he scanned; He cried for the sound of his father's

And the touch of his father's hand. Then at last his father found him: He ran to his poor lost boy; And the weeping gave place to smiling And his tears unto cries of joy.

And so on some fateful morrow. When the Angel of Death draws near shall pass to an unknown city. And wander alone in fear.

I shall know not the streets or the faces. I shall shrink from the unknown land Oh, then to be found by a Father's voice And the touch of a Father's hand!

Have you seen the comet?

The strikers will fight it out "to the bitter end." That's the name for it.

The Crown Prince of Siam ought to be twins if he expects to attract much attention in this country.

If the Seattle team will come over here before next Sunday, we will show them what a pennant looks like.

They are sending Consul-General Bragg to a post where he can talk ad lib. without danger of being understood.

We suppose it will occur hereafter to Mrs. Brage that the General's letters are intended for domestic consumption only.

Governor Geer "may have something to

say in the near future," thus breaking a consistent record of reticence and silence. The President gazed yesterday upon a few of the boys who went through

something more strenuous than a 15minute war. To make the Crown Prince of Siam feel

at home when he comes to Portland, wa really should devise some scheme to bring John Barrett back. We take it that the young lady who cajoled the New Orleans carman to leave

his post by throwing her arms around his neck believes firmly in union prin-We are obliged to inform the gentlemen

from Helena, gently but firmly, that all this ding-bumping of the Portland team is wanton waste of energy. The fourth place is ours for keeps. Blanche K. Bruce, the negro who at one

time was Registrar of the Treasury, is publishing a paper in Bond, Miss., its avowed object being the elevation of the colored race on the Booker T. Washington plan. He advises all negroes to "buy nomes, educate their children industrially, serve God and practice morality and tem perance and let gambling and politics alone."

When President Roosevelt was in conference the other day with Attorney-General - Knox, Postfnaster-General Payne, Secretary Moody and Governor Crane. Mr. Knox asked him if the operation of last Sunday, when the bone was scrap- i, was painful. "Well," said the President in that emphatic manner which is so characteristic of him, "It was not one period of unalloyed pleasure. When they got down deep I felt as if I'd like to have another talk with that Pittsfield motor-

Some of the Mazamas are beginning to feel ambitious and plume their wings for a higher flight or brace their muscles for a higher climb than Oregon moun tains afford. Really to enjoy mountain climbing we must get above the 15,000foot line. Mount Orizaba, which is only 150 miles from the City of Mexico, is the highest mountain in North America which has been surmounted by climbers. It gives the ambitious Mazama an opportunity to go above the 18,000 foot line. and is comparatively easy of ascent. The starting point for parties is well up, and riding is practicable up to the 14,000foot line, and the slopes are easy from there to the summit. No one need be surprised if a party of Mazamas is organized in the near future to explore Mount Orlzaba.

When King Edward was the Prince of Wales, several years ago, and was better able than now to gratify his democratic taste, he was taking a walk alone in St. James' Park before breakfast. He found himself followed by a well dressed but crazy-looking old woman. He had seen and suffered from her before, so he ignored her sedulously and severely, and continued his stroll until he was obliged to turn homeward. Then the woman stood right before him and courtested. Prince raised his hat and tried to pass op. But in vain. "I have a grievance, Your Royal Highness," began the stranger, drawing from her handbag a big, closely written parchment roll. "Ach, Madam, thees ees not ze first time I have been taken for ze Pr-rince of Wales," was the reply in a gruff voice, and with a fine guttural German accent. The old lady flashed a look of deepest scorn upon the Teutonic "double" of the King that was to be. Then she put away her precious documents and said loftily with the rather pitiful vanity of her class -the Miss Flites of real life: "I have the honor to know personally all the members of the royal family, and if my eyesight were not becoming so bad nowadays I would never have made such an astonishing error as to have taken you for the Prince of Wales."

# PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"She thinks it's wrong to go to the theater." Well, poor thing, she has to have some excus-or never being asked."—Philadelphia Evening

Miss De Jones-Are you musical, Professor Paddyrusky? Professor Paddyrusky-Oh! yes, but if you want to play, don't mind my feel-ings.—Detroit Free Press.

Little jabs and pushes, Little drops of gore. Bring to our attention The football game once more.

"Say, old man, can't you take dinner with m tonight? I have a couple of millionaires on hand." "My dear boy, I would rather take a basket of food down to the Subtreasury and eat

it alone."-Life.

"Who were the Goths?" the teacher asked.

If don't think I ever knowed any of 'em, ma' an." answered the frightened little hoy.

"We never lived anywhere but Mendota till we came here."-Chicago Tribune.

She-Did your father give you a check when you told him you wanted to go on the excursion we were talking about? He-A check! He gave me a full stop. He declined to give me ellar.-Boston Transcript.

Lady (artistic)—How I envy you living here in the middle of Constable's country! M. F. H. —Well, I don't know who your friend Constabie is, but I think he's pretty cool saying this is his country. Why, I've hunted it for 20 years, and hope to put in 20 more:—Punch.