# The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair, with northerly TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum um temperature, 54; pre-

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10.

### PLAYING WITH FIRE.

The attitude of the would-be oligarchy of coal-mining plutocrats in Pennsylvania is only one of the signs of the times. Passion for wealth-getting for the sake of the idle pomp or brutal power it implies surges in the veins and arteries of American life. This vulgar passion for wealth wrongly won is at the bottom of the St. Louis scandal; it is the attraction of cohesion that vitalizes the trusts; the cold-blooded greed it breeds is behind the policy that enrages workingmen and stimulates them to strike, to wage long and bitter battle with President Baer and his associates, whom he describes as "God's hard-coal monopoly of the country. The implety of Baer is not more in evidence than his insolence when he told President Roosevelt in spirit that it was the rather than to offer the mine operators unasked-for and unwelcome advice. One of Baer's associates President Fowler, of the New York, Ontario & said: "We will brook no outside interference of whatever nature, political, humanitarian or any other."

Caesar of the hard-coal monopoly fed that he has grown so great that he can afford to fling his defiance at the law, at the church and the people? This kind of talk shows how much easier it is to get rich out of a coal mine and coalbrains, for brains is a gift direct from God, while money may be stolen within as well as without the law by a combination of mediocre men who are saturated with the passion of insane acquisiine brain power among this coal-mining assumes the present attitude of President Baer he is playing with fire and invery people he defles and the public sentiment he insults. There are some 25,they all sympathize sufficiently with the present quarrel of organized labor. The wageworkers of this country will ultimately rout the coal-mining and railway transportation plutocracy with the close and deadly fire of their ballots,

The plutocrats in this country can buy bayonets, but they cannot buy men. enough to capture the ballot-box, for when the people once become roused to the conviction that the private ownership of railways and coal mines means an increasing public danger, National that ultimate day of wrath comes, the wealth of Morgan & Co. will not be able to elect a Legislature or even buy one, to corrupt or cajole a Governor or a court of final resort. Why not? Because when the people are angry and feel that they do well to be angry no man dare sell them out; he cannot afford to pay the price that will be exacted of him for his treason. Dooley tipped with truth his sarcasm when he said the "decision of the highest coort was always affected by the election re-Well, the American people have the ballot and they will take such good care of the election returns that no banded plutocracy in coal or railway transportation will have any chance of

We are a patient people, but we are intensely practical, and in the last analysis if we cannot untle the knot of difficulty we shall cut it without hesitation or regret. We are a people unjust government is better than no government, so will not recklessly trample under foot the laws whose shelter has been used and abused to the injury of the public weal, but if these stupid, reckless plutocrats continue to play with fire they will burn up their own plant. Denis Kearney, a commonplace, cuening demagogue, led an insurrection in California in 1879 which elected an iconoclastic Legislature; it behaved like the Puritan soldiers, who not only killed godless enemies, but stupidly destroyed precious and noble works of art. If the railway transportation conspiracy to leech the public, the oppressive trusts, the coal monopoly, do not heed the notes of warning that begin to fill the air, they will wake up some morning and find their real master, the American people, is wide

The Government, if forced to it, will take their railroads and take their coal mines, not at their inflated price, either. These plutocrats will call that socialistic revolution; so it will be, but a peaceful revolution won through the ballot-box, which makes and unmakes Presidents and Governors and Legislatures and courts in this country. It will be a peaceful revolution because the oppose them but a few plutocrate, who,

having used their exceptional opportunity to fill their moneybags, are now disposed to sandbag the public with their sack at every turn of the road. But there is no army in this country that cannot be dispersed by the ballots of the people, and it is high time that the plutocratic combinations in all the states ceased to invite trouble with an irritated and impatient people. Presi dent Baer and his associates recall Dean Swift's bitter saying: "You can judge what God thinks of riches by the kind of fellows he gives them to."

A GREAT WATERWAY. The successful trip of the mammoth steamship Lime Branch from Portland to Astoria with 8000 tons dead weight aboard would have been a high tribute to the port at any time, but when it is considered that the trip was made on Eastern Business Office, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49
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When the Company of the season, the performance is exceptionally creditable. While it is true
that a greater depth of water will be
needed on the bars, and equally true
that it will be provided in time, the fact
that a single vessel carried, in cargo, that a single vessel carried, in cargo, fuel and stores, 8000 tons from Portland to Astoria fully demonstrates the wonderful possibilities of this magnificent marine highway. An interesting feature of the trip of the Lime Branch was her passage over what was formerly St. Helens bar at full speed with more than ten feet of water under her keel.

For many years after Portland's shipping interests began to grow this bar was a constant menace to her prosperity, and at low water extreme difficulty was experienced in getting ships of seventeen feet draft over it. Lighterage expenses were very heavy, and the delays of vessels en route up and down the river were so great that shipowners exacted a heavy differential in rates as compared with San Francisco. When this differential became so onerous that business was being driven away from the port, public sentiment was awak-ened sufficiently to secure recognition from the Government and the jetty was built. On its completion the bar disappeared, and there is now a depth of water at this point sufficient to float the largest ships that are built. The work of the St. Helens jetty has demonstrated the ease with which the waters of the Columbia can be controlled or guided into the proper channels, and has lessened the necessity for experimenting in improvements at other points in the river.

There will always be trouble so long as attempts are made to build a channel quartering with the stream, as is the case at Reeder's, but eventually we will "stand in" with nature and do with Willow bar what we have done with St. Helens-that is, assisted the water in making a straight channel down stream. Similar work is needed at the other anointed" guardians of labor and the high spots in the river, but in the aggregate the task is not so enormous as to cause any misgivings as to the result and the ultimate position of Portland as a seaport. The Lime Branch is a strict-President's business to enforce the laws | ly modern freighter of a size sufficient to enable her to compete with the largest vessels afloat, and of a type which will admit of her going into hundreds of ports throughout the world where Western Railway, is reported to have larger steamers are barred at times by scarcity of cargo and insufficient depth of water. All over the world, wherever ships can float, commercial customs, Upon what meat has this imperious which in effect are commercial law, demand that the ship go as near to the cargo as she can get. The direct interest of the producers in this generally accepted rule is shown by the fact that the Lime Branch carried the product of a hundred farms from Portland to Ascarrying monopoly than it is to acquire | toria at a cost that could never be approached by any other method of trans-

portation. tiveness. If there was a man of genu- at the same rate as is charged for deliv- dudes like Harold and sodden-minder ery at Portland is not sound, and the conspiracy he would see that when he charge sometimes made that the rail Surratt not escaped arrest by flight rate to Portland is high enough to admit of a haul from Portland to Astoria for viting ultimate ruin at the hands of the nothing has no direct bearing on the question of the haul between Portland and Astoria. That question is simply 000,000 of American wageworkers, and this: Is the actual cost of transportation per ton per mile as cheap by rail as it is by water? The Lime Branch has demonstrated that it is not. She is carrying wheat to Europe at a lower rate than it has ever been taken from Portland by steamer, and is enabled to do this by her immense size and economical operation. She is the latest representative of a class of freighters on which we must depend for trans porting our products, and it is of the utmost importance that the river be kept in shape for handling vsesels of this ownership will surely follow. When size, or even larger ones, if it becomes necessary. So long as more than 6000 tons of cargo can be carried in a single vessel from Portland to Astoria without delay, there will be no diversion of the traffic to the more expensive rail route,

There is something pathetic as well as much that stirs the deeper depths of patriotism in the spectacle presented by 25,000 men-veterans all, with the frost rime of the years upon brow and chin-in line at the Grand Army parade in Washington. More than 37 years ago these men were mustered out of the service that saved the Union from dismemberment. Their steps are ordinarily slow-in many instances halt; the fires of youth no longer glow in their eyes, but the fire of patriotism still burns in their hearts, giving strength for the occasion. All honor to the old soldiers! The presence of many of them who believe that imperfect and even at the thirty-sixth reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic, now in progress in Washington, represents, no doubt, an effort that prudence cannot wholly sanction, since old men cannot well afford to make overdrafts upon their vi tality and incur fatigues from which age rallies but slowly; possibly not at all. However, as not a few of them are upon record as willing to incur this risk even to the possible shortening of their few remaining years, rather than forego the pleasures of the annual reunion, prudence retires to the background, hopes for the best and permits

them to have their way. And a joyful way it is. Recalling the time when, as raw recruits, they marched down Pennsylvania avenue, followed by the kindly, anxious eyes of Abraham Lincoln, at whose call they came to the defense of their country, it is not surprising that they forgot their years and again marched with sturdy step down the same/broad thorough fare, while the President of the United States, younger than the youngest of their number, exerted himself to do

them honor. Times have changed, and people have changed, but changeless is the feeling which prompted these men to respond in their youth and early manhood to people will be behind it with nothing to the call of their country. Again, all tween the rural landowners and the

gratitude and affection, they pass se reacly down the farther slope, walting for "tape" to sound and lights to be ordered out by an edlet that none can dispute.

## A FAMOUS CONSPIRACY RECALLED.

The recent death of Samuel Arnold at Baltimore removes from this world the ast survivor of those who were convicted June 29, 1865, by a military court of complicity in the conspiracy to murder President Lincoln, Secretary Seward and other officers of the Federal Government. Of those convicted, Harold, Atzerott, Payne and Mrs. Surratt were hanged July 7, 1865, while O'Laughlin, Spangler, Dr. Mudd and Arnold were all sentenced to imprisonment for life save Spangler, a stage carpenter, who was sentenced for alx years. O'Laugh-lin died at the Dry Tortugas. Dr. Mudd, after several years of confinement at the Dry Tortugae, was pardoned while Arnold was pardoned by President Johnson in 1868. The military commission which convicted these men included among others Generals David Hunter, Lewis Wallace, August V. Kautz and Albien P. Howe. Harold, Atzerott and Payne clearly deserved their fate, but Mrs. Surratt, it is now believed, did not possess knowledge that Lincoln's murder was intended. The sentences of the others were severe, but it was a terrible time of grief and rage, and moderation could not be expected. Dr. Mudd was an able physician of

Maryland, a man of good private character, a warm sympathizer with the cause of the Confederacy, to whose house Booth rode and had his leg set, having broken one of the bones in his fall after jumping from the theater box where he shot Lincoln. Mudd gave Booth medical care for a day or two in his house. There was no evidence that Mudd was privy to Booth's crime before its commission, and if he had reason to suspect Booth's identity with the assassin he did not do more than direct him to where he could find means to cross the Potomac to Virginia. At that time probably few Confederates, even among those who did not desire Lincoln's murder, would voluntarily have surrendered a man to whom they had given asylum and medical assistance for a broken limb. At all events, Booth found no difficulty in securing food and shelter among Confederates after he reached Virginia. Had it not been for his broken leg, which gave him such terrible pain that he could not ride, he probably would have found a hidingplace somewhere in the South for weeks and perhaps have escaped from the country for a time. Booth came of strange, eccentric

stock. His grandfather was an English lawyer, a radical in politics, who made all his guests bow to the picture of Washington; his father was the famous English actor, Junius Brutus Booth, who at 25 years of age divided with Edmund Kean the highest honors of his profession. This great actor was subject to attacks of intermittent insanity all his life. On his arrival in this country in the full flush of his fame, in 1821, he seriously thought of abandoning his profession and becoming a lighthouse keeper. His periodical insanity was afterwards aggravated by intemperance. Of this eccentric paternal ancestry came John Wilkes Booth, who inhefited his father's handsome face and his moody, insane temperament. He was a disso lute man, paisionately attached to the Southern cause, but Clara Morris, the famous actress, in her recent article says that he was a very attractive man who was very affectionate and kind to his fellow-actors of both sexes and greatly loved by them. He was doubtess a monomaniac, whose superficial The argument sometimes advanced endowments of body and mind enabled that the railroad company should put him to win over to his plot ignorant this wheat through by rail to Astoria creatures like Payne and weak-minded anarchists like Atzerott. Had John H. until 1868, when he was found in the ranks of the Papal Zouaves and surren dered to our Government, he would surely have been convicted and hanged with Payne, Harold and Atzerott. His flight really doomed his mother to the gallows, for her house, because her son was one of the conspirators, was the meeting-place of the assassins. There was really no sound reason for hanging Mrs. Surratt, except that she was the mother of John H. Surratt, who deserved hanging but escaped through the disagreement of the jury in his trial in 1868. The stern commission of old soldiers that convicted his mother in 1865

> would surely not have spared him. So convinced were many warm friends of the Union cause that Mrs. Surratt at the worst only believed that the original plot to abduct Lincoln was to be carried out that they signed a petition to President Johnson for commutation of the death penalty, and it was carried to the President by her daughter, a beautiful young woman of admirable character. Johnson refused to see her, and the writ of habeas corpus in the case, although allowed, was suspended by order of the President. The President was an ambitious and heartless demagogue, and at that time was playing the part of a radical Republican, and he hanged Mrs. Surratt because he thought, and perhaps correctly, that a maddened public sentiment demanded her death. Those who remember how furious the public mind was when the lunatic Guiteau was tried solemnly convicted and hanged, can understand the bitter rage of the North over Lincoln's murder. The fact that John H Surratt was tried three years from that date and escaped all punishment, and that President Johnson pardoned Arnold, sentenced for life in 1865, justifies the belief that no jury would have convicted Mrs. Surratt of murder, or awarded Dr. Mudd so severe a punishment as life imprisonment. It is doubtful whether a jury of stiff Union men would have found Spangler, Arnold and O'Laughlin guilty. Major-General Hunter, U. S. A., the president of the court, was a very stern, able old soldier, a strong partisan and a lifelong intimate friend of Lincoln, and 50,000. so was General Joseph Holt, the Judge-Advocate.

Notwithstanding the fact that the proposed German tariff law has been advanced to its second reading by the appropriate committee of the Reichstag, considerable doubt is said to prevall as to its ultimate enactment. agrarians have had much the advantage in the committee, and have marked up many rates of duty. As food grows more expensive the industrial population becomes more hostile. The Socialists, who are politically strong, are fighting the increases, while the Centrists, German Conservative and Free Conservatives have decided to support the agrarians. The government is trying to hold the balance behonor to them, as, secure in the Nation's urban population, and to keep the way in English history.

open for commercial treaties, and has repeatedly declared that it could not accept the amendments forced in the committee. In the committee the other day one of the rural landowners moved to increase the duties on cereals, which the Minister of the Interior strongly re sisted. At the same time 21/2 cents a pound was added to the price of pork, making it 261/2 cents; a good filet costs 48 cents. The programme of the Sociallots in to prevent action on the bill at this session, so that an expression of the country on the tariff issue can be obtained at the general elections in June.

The International Mercantile Marine Company, of which J. Pierpont Morgan is the head, has bought 50,000 tons-of English coal, which will be brought over and distributed among the poor and the charitable institutions of New York. This involves an expenditure of \$500,000. It is charged, however, that sweet charity in this instance is used as a cloak to cover the real purpose of the ship combine, which is in sympathy with the coal operators, the object being to allay public sympathy and starve the miners out. On the other hand, it is hinted that it is a direct slap at the coal barons for falling to settle the strike at the recent Washington conference. Between the two estimates there is wide divergence—so wide that there is ample room for the exercise of private opinion without touching either. Since one view is as good as another, why not give Mr. Morgan credit for cessing feelings of ordinary humanity and extraordinary philanthropy, expressing them in a timely donation of coal to the suffering poor of a great city?

The death of Hon. A. R. Burbank at his home in La Fayette on the 7th inst. records the passing of a well-known ploneer of Oregon. Mr. Burbank was a worthy useful and public-spirited citizen of the territory and state for half a century. With the exception of the decade between 1857 and 1867, a portion of which time he lived in Washington Territory, he resided in La Fayette. For many years he carried on at that place the chief mercantile business of Yamhill County. Through methode of industry and economy and strict devotion to business he secured a competency for his old age, which he and his estimable wife have long enjoyed, dispensing generous hospitality, while passing serenely down the slope of life together. A worthy citizen, a kind neighbor, a devoted husband, a tender father, A. R. Burbank discharged conscientiously the obligations of life as they came to him, and passed on, leaving an honorable record in the community in which he was for many busy years an important factor.

It has been very pertinently suggested that the terms "wealthy and wonderful" be substituted for "wild and woolly", in speaking of the great, abounding West. If there is any advantage in a definition that defines or a description that describes, this substitution should be made. The new civ-Illization that dominates the vast region, practically unknown half a century ago, is shown by a recent incident observed ten miles from a Kansas town and thus related in the Youth's Companion: "A farmer riding under an awning on a sulky plow met at the end of his furrow the rural mail wagon. The driver tossed the farmer a bundle of mail, and as the team took up its steady course back across the half-mile field, the farmer unfolded the daily paper printed that morning 200 miles away and read of the happenings in China and the news of the political campaign." Truly, there is nothing suggestive of a "wild and woolly West" in this picture. 'Wealthy and wonderful" will do.

unpensioned veterans "without a hospital record who formed a part of those eplendid armics of bronzed and well-seasoned men that throve on the very hardships of war," he pays a splendid, well-earned tribute to thousands of soldiers who respect the true pension principle and decline to demand help from the Government which they do not need. "Men who throve upon the hardships of war" have manifestly no disability claims to present against the Government in whose service they cheerfully fought. H. Clay Evans, whom Commander Torrance scores vigorously for his supposed unfriendliness to pensions and pensioners never made a stronger point agains pensioning able-bodied men than this Zeal sometimes overreaches itself and proves too much. It seems to have done so in this instance.

Discussing the election of United States Senators, the Hartford Courant (Rep.) makes a new suggestion. Senators are nominated and practically elected by the caucus of the dominant party. This, the Courant thinks, is where the rascality is found, and it is made easy by a secret ballot. While the secret ballot is the right of each individual voter, yet the open ballot is what every voter has the right to demand from any man whom he delegates to vote for him. This the Washington Post (Ind.) describes as "the best suggestion that has ever been submitted on this vexed question. Let the legislators in caucus be compelled to vote openly, with the voice instead of a ballot, and scandals will be reduced to small proportions."

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale is a thinker of broadly generous impulses and a sagacious interpreter of social tendencies. It is therefore worth while to quote the following words from him in reply to an invitation to serve on a Boston committee for settling the coal strike:

The strike is bringing nearer the inevitable solution. This is the control or practical ownership of the mines by the State of Pennsylvania or ultimately by the Nation. In a Republican government it is not possible, as it is not right, that 20 men or 50,000 men shall in the proof of the state of the sta control a supply which the good God has given for mankind. Take cars that your committee does not ally itself with the 20 or with the

A college professor whose experience covers half a century says that "among students there is less fear and shame of being in debt" than formerly. A careful study of Horace Greeley's "Recollections of a Busy Life" may be commended to students as a valuable adjunct to their preparatory course, as it will perhaps tend to fortify them against incurring unnecessary obligations the tendency of which is either to blunt the sensibilities or distract the mind from the work in hand.

The appointment of Mr. Austin Cham berlain as Postmaster-General of Great Britain has brought about the unusual spectacle of father and son sitting as counsellors in the same Cabinet. The case is not, however, without parallel VIEWS OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Keep Your Coat On, Brother.

Albany Democrat, We are all in favor of building up Or gon, but it is not a very good idea to go wild over this Lewis and Clark Exposition. It will be a good thing, deserving promo-tion, but it is not in order for vs to give our coat away for it.

### The Appropriation Payored.

Fossil Journal.
The Journal is heartly in favor of liberal appropriation for the Lewis and Clark Fair. The directors have decided to ask for \$500,000 from the Oregon Leg-islature, and we do not think that it is a cent too much. It will amount to less than \$2 on every \$1000 of taxable property, and will never be missed by any one. and will never be missed by any one.

Renewed Assurance of Success. Salem Statesman.

The addition of the name of Hon. A. Bush, of Salem, to the board of directors for the 1905 Fair at Portland gives rewill be managed in a business-like Mr. Bush will creditably represent this part of the State of Oregon in the man agement of the Exposition.

### Oregon's Reputation at Stake.

Toledo Leader.

If the Lewis and Clark Exposition, to be held at Portland in 1965, is not a success, every citizen of Oregon should go out behind the house and blush. If Oregon's Representatives get the proper hunch from their constituents, there will be an appropriation large enough to make it a success. Oregon's reputation is at stake, and the dyspeptic individual who whispers bumped. "extravagance" should

Should Not Consider Smaller Amount

Dallas Observer. The executive committee of the Lewis and Clark Exposition has decided to ask the state for an appropriation of \$500,000 for the big Fair to be held in Portland in 1905. This amount is not excessive; in fact, it is very reasonable, if a first-class exhibit of the state's resources is made, and a smaller appropriation should not be seriously considered. tax will be spread over a period of two years, and will not be burdensome. Let the Legislature vote the amount promptly and cheerfully in order to help along the

## Will Need Some Lobbying.

Brownsville Times. The ways and means committee of the ewis and Clark Exposition Commission have decided that the State of Oregon should make an appropriation of \$500,000 to the fund being raised for the 1905 Fair in Portland. A cool half million is a considerable sum, and, unleas we miss our guess, the commission will be compelled to do some tail lobbying before the members of the Legislature will be able to see the matter in the same light Portland and the com ties will doubtless be heard from.

## Can Be Saved Elsewhere.

Elgin Recorder.

Among the many other things the coming session of the Oregon Legislature will be asked to do will be an appropriation bill for the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland in 1905. The directors of the Ex-position have agreed that \$500,000 from the state will be about the proper amount. While that would be a rather large appropriation for this state to make for any thing only direct state business, yet there is no doubt but what the money had better be spent in the interests of the Lewis and Clark celebration than in the manner a great deal of our state funds go at present. If the extra rake-off which the State Printer and other state officials get cach year were devoted to advertising the natural resources of the state away from home, the result would be far more beneficial to the state at large. Money had far better be spent for public enterprises than in paying unearned salaries to state offi-

Expenditure Will Return Many-Fold. Junction Times. The directors of the Lewis and Clark

Centennial will ask the Legislature for an years. To make it plainer, a taxpayer who pays taxes on \$1000 will pay the sum of \$3 50, or \$1 75 per year. The Exposition will be of great benefit to the entire state and will be the means of attracting thousands to our state who otherwise would have perhaps never heard of the great and many resources of Oregon. New settlers will come, new enterprises and numerous factories will spring up, and the expenditure will return many-fold. The crowded East has just discovered that Oregon is on the map. The World's Fair attracted their attention. More medals were won at the Pan-American than by any other state. At Charleston, Oregon took first place, and the thing for us to do is to place, and the thing for us to do is to get the people here. Oregon must take the initiative; the other states in the original Oregon will be guided largely by what we do ourselves. The National Government will also be guided in its appropriation by what we do as a state. Portland has given \$500,000. Let us be generous and show to the world that we are enterprising and propersive that we have enterprising and progressive, that we have the best country on earth, and we want them to come and see it. We therefore favor the appropriation. Let us have ar exposition equal to any or drop the matter entirely.

Albany Herald. Every section of the state, which in the aggregate has unparalleled resources, will be represented and advertised by the Centennial. The thousands of people who visit Portland during the fair will serve as an advertising medium for the entire state, and will be the heralds of such an influx of immigrants as the Pacific Northwest has never before ex-perienced. The ultimate benefit will thus be for the entire state in the more thickly settling of the agricultural districts, building up business interests, stimulat-ing the lumbering industry and opening the eyes of Easterners to the great op-portunities for capital in the West. The need of Oregon at present is people and capital. The Lewis and Clark Centennial capital. The Lewis and Clark Centennial will afford an avenue through which our wants may be supplied.

Another important feature of the Ex-

position will be the advertising of the Orient, the trade with which is fast becoming a very important feature of the opportunities there be impressed up-on people of the Eastern States and the Centennial affords the opportunity for doing so. Then will the necessity of an open harbor at the mouth of the Colum-bia be realized, and a great era of commercial and industrial growth be entered upon which will be of infinite gain to the people of the entire state. Then let us lend our every support to the suc-cess of this, Oregon's greatest exposition. It is up to the people to assist in securing a liberal appropriation from

### Return of the Apron. Boston Transcript,

As another sign of revision on the part of our girls to feminity there is prophesied the return to the apron, long ban-ished to maids' wardrobes and to below-stairs regions. Now it is coming to the fore by degrees, and by the time all in-deor things are in full swing, it will be a recognized part of every woman's house uniform. Of course, it will be an ornate affair, made of materials expensive and dressy, and with everything possible done to it to relieve it of its utilitarian aspect. Though it will have strings; no apron is complete without strings for the tying up of various persons that like to be held by

## FACTS IN THE MINERS' CASE.

Chicago Inter Ocean. Inquiries from several quarters indi-cate that under the stress of inconven-lence, caused by deprivation of anthra-cite coal, confusion has arisen as to just what the anthracite miners are striving

The statement just issued by John Mitchell, authorized spokesman of the miners, in arewer to the assertions of President Bacr, of the Reading Railway spokesman of the trust, tells and clearly what the miners ask.

demand," says Mr. Mitchell:
"I An increase in wages for men employed

plecework.

"2" A reduction in hours of labor for men
uployed by the day. "3. Payment for a legal ton of coal.
"4. That coal shall be honestly weighed and prectly recorded." correctly recorded."

The following condensed summary of facts explanatory of these demanor, and of the assertions of either side, has been carefully made and is believed to be entirely fair:

The average earnings of anthracite mine workers are less than \$300 a year each. In 1500 for 1901 wages were raised 10 per cent. Meanwhile cost of living has increased 30 to 40 per cent. A day's work in the bituminous mines

is eight hours. In the anthracite mines it is 10 hours or more. A legal ton of coal at the pit mouth is 2240 pounds. The men claim that they are compelled to deliver from 2700 to

"docked." The trust claims that this excess of 400 to 1150 pounds and the subsequent "dockage" are necessary to compensate for waste which the men should pensate for waste which the men should leave underground. The men claim that they send up no such amount of waste.

The men claim that they are often cheated in weighing the coal and in recording the weights. The trust denies the charge. But when the men ask for check weighmen of their own choosing, to be paid by themselves, the trust refuses to grant the request.

fuses to grant the request. The two latter demands of the men

rest on questions of evidence upon which no one without personal knowledge of the industry can pass an opinion. every one can form an opinion whether American citizens ought to be asked to live and bring up their families on incomes averaging less than \$300 a year, especially when it is admitted that the industry in which they are engaged returns good profits to their employers.
"As to the reasonableness of these demands," adds Mr. Mitchell, "we have

proposed to submit to and abide the award of any impartial board of arbitrators.'

That proposal has been before the coal trust for some four months, and is still before it. The answer of the trust has been and is that it has "nothing to arbitrate."

### MR. HEARST IN CONGRESS. How He Will Pince His Own Decisions on Statute Books.

Mr Hearst is a profound thinker. Not only has he studied all of the political, industrial and economic problems which afflict this Nation and the race in general, but he has solved meet of them, and is going to Congress, it is believed, merely to superintend personally the placing of his decisions upon the statute books As might be expected from a multiple newspaper owner, Mr. Hearst will repre-sent more than one district. He will probably finish the term of Amos J. Cum-mings, in the old Tenth District, and serve a full term in the new Eleventh, which embraces a good deal of the other. He will not serve both terms at once, so it will not be possible for him to pair with himself when a vote is called on questions about which he is undecided.

This dual nomination was reserved until a few days ago for Arthur Brisbane, one of Mr. Hearst's most brilliant assistants in the production of his New York newspaper. No explanation of the change has been made, but it is conceded that the proprietor has at any time the power to blue-pencil even his managing editor's

ambitions. By measure of achievement Mr. Hearst hould be one of the most notable members of the House, In the matter of diplomacy, it is only needful to mention his conduct of a paper in San Francisco and one in New York during the first When Commander Torrance speaks of amount it will require 1%-mill tax for two mitted to free silver by its environment, and the latter was brought into line with a skill which challenged admiration.

Among other notable achievements of Mr. Hearst may be mentioned the aboli-tion of the beef trust, the defeat of William J. Bryan on two occasions, and the election of Governor Odell. He was about to crush the coal trust and seize the anthracite mines himself in the pub-lic interest, when the interference of

President Roosevelt disturbed the plan. But the fame of Mr. Hearst will rest upon his conduct of the Spanish-Amerion War. While the Government hesitated, he went boldly forward, declared the war, began it, and successfully superintended in person some of the earlier operations. He would no doubt have carried it to a triumphant conclusion had not the tardy Government Intervened and robbed him of the distinction.

New York Commercial Advertiser The action of the Republican State Convention of Massachusetts yesterday swells the number of states that have virtually pledged themselves in favor of President Roosevelt's renomination in 1904 to 15. The list, with the number of lelegates each state will have in the convention, is as follows:

22 Montana 10 New Hampshire ... 14 New York 6 Pennsylvania 20 Texas 20 Washington ... Alabama ...... Delaware ... Massachusetts 22 Total ......394

Under the new Congressional apportionment the next convention will contain 58 more delegates than that of 1990, or 284. As a majority is necessary for a nomination, the successful candidate must receive 492½ votes. President Roosevelt has at present piedged to him just two-fifths of the entire convention, or 98½ Republican state convention has falled to approve his Administration in the most emphatic terms, so that it is a perfectly justifiable assertion that if the votes less than a majority. Not a single nominating convention were to be held now he would be renominated by accla-mation. When it is considered that no a single state convention has ever before in our history pledged itself two years in advance to a President's renomination, western commerce. It is essential that the full significance of the present demonstration is apparent.

### A Courtier's Love. Mary Olcott.

She doth not wear, In the dark glamour of her hair, The jeweled ruby and the pin That coquetries are

She doth not smile Merely with lips, but these beguile With little runs of joy her eyes, That watch you coldly otherwise.

Her stately ways Have something of King Charles his days; And could you mark her blushes—O. Twere like soft opal tints on snow!

Say that she spurns Men, heartless! Yet within her burns A noon of fire which, if she gave, Would make Love's very self her slave.

If I should dare Ask for her heart, she would not care; Wherefore I wait on second thought When Time's bold ravages are wrought.

Ah, Time, come now! White haggard age upon her brow, Change me her black locks into gray Ere new hours dazzle into day.

Or. Time, thou thief! Being but human and love brief, I may turn traitor and put by

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Attorney for the Defense. Gentlemen of the jury, I ask you, if you can, To look with lenient eyes upon A poor, unfortunate man. He's in a sad position, He's had a discouraging time, On account of a popular prejudice Concerning vice and crime.

It's true he has led among you A most disgraceful life; It's true he robbed his partners, It's true he beat his wife. But these are his misfortunes, So pity him if you can: He's a victim of persecution, A poor, unfortunate man

Observe that the poor offender Has never had half a chance; He's the product of birth and training, He's the victim of circumstance. His fallings are his misfortunes; Den't condemn, but pity, because society shows a most pitiless face To the man who defles its laws

You see, when a man's arrested, For any serious crime, The feeling of public opinion Is against him every time. The papers begin to denounce him, He's hounded at every turn, The laws are unfeelingly hostile, The Judges severe-and stern

So, gentlemen of the jury, I ask you, 'twixt man and man, look upon my client As a poor, unfortunate man, Think how the criminal suffers From prejudice every time, And lay aside for the moment

Your feeling against his crime Has anybody seen the comet? Congressman Hearst will at least know where to go if he wants his speeches

printed. The Trans-Mississippi Congress is painfully finding its way over the hill to the poorhouse.

Possibly a joint debate might be arranged between Governor McSride and Presidents Hill and Mellen.

Governor Cummins exemplifies the Iowa idea of tariff revision. We see now what Speaker Henderson bumped up against. Now that Seattle is out of the pennant

race, the anvil chorus over there will take a turn at Manager Dugdale and his merry men. Speaking of coal famines, it makes us

shiver to think what might happen if a slabwood famine were to raise its hideous front in Portland. The grand jury seems to be interviewing a great many persons whose knowl-

edge of the gambling situation is unofficial and inoffensive. After the performance of the Lime Branch, we may be able to wrench even from Astoria a mild concession that the

Columbia is considerable of a brook, The coal famine in the East is nothing at the side of what the beer famine in Portland would be if saloonkeepers did not thoughtfully advise their customers to lay in their supplies for the wee smal hours before 1 A. M.

In Sweden a committee was recently appointed by the government for the purpose of ascertaining how many hours children of various ages ought to sleep in order that they might be able to study properly. According to the report forwarded to the Minister of Education, chaldren, who are 4 years old should sleep 12 hours; children who are 7 years old, 11 hours; children who are 9 years old, from nine to 10 hours, and those who are from 14 to 21 years old, from nine to 10 hours. It further points out that anaemia and weakness in children are frequently due to

lack of sleep.

The City Record is the biggest newspaper in the world, according to Tip, in the New York Press. It is published every day in the year, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, and sometimes contains as many as 383 pages. Supervisor Philip Cowen says that its readers find the misery of life relieved by the sunshine and humor that scintillate its columns. There is lots of both if you know where to find them, he maintains. This paper has three editors-Mayor Low, Corporation Counsel Rives and Controller Grout; and one general manager-Mr. Cowen. Mr. Cowen receives \$5000 a year, and has a staff of trained assistants. The Record has the privilege of changing its politics with every change of administration without losing its circulation.

A Teutonic saloonkeeper in Paltimore having saved more money than he cared to allow in his till over night, decided to deposit it in a bank. Str.lling down the street he inquired for a "goot bank," and was directed to the nearest one. He asked the bank useer: "Is Mr. President at home?" The usher replied that the president was in his office. "Very well, you youst tole him that Mr. Yoccup Schmitt want to put a hundred dollars every night in his bank and take it out in the morning." After a long wait the attendant returned and informed Mr. Jacob Smith that the president could not take his money, as he was not rated by Dun nor Bradstreet. The excited German replied: "Dun or Bradstreet! Vhy, I was been raided twice by der police."

# PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Sibyl-Ob, Mr. De Tanque, why do you refer to my singing as a "treat." De Tanque-Your liquid notes fairly intoxicate me.-Baltimora Herald. Says a rural exchange: 'The Coroner arrived on the scene 10 minutes after the accident; but the deceased was already fatally dead.—Atlanta Constitution.

Modern Way-She-And so they were mar-ried in June. He-Yes; and six months later they were divorced, and lived happily ever after.—Chicago Dally News.

Uncle Jack—The professor has a mummy quite 2000 years old. Elsie—Oh, mummy, will you be 2000 years old when me and Cyril are grown up like him?—Punch.

"I suppose you are well seasoned?" said the tourist in the hunting forest. "I ought to be," responded the old guide; "those city hunters have perpered me enough."—Philadel-Mr. Pitt-What do you think of these park

Mr. Pitt-what do you taking of these park ballion ascensions on Sunday? Are they proper for the day? Mr. Penn-Perhaps the idea is that anything is proper on Sunday which takes even one person nearer heaven.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. Chronicle-Telegraph.

Miss Mainchantz—I suppose you've heard of my engagement to Mr. Jenks. Miss Ascott—Yes, and I confess I was surprised. You told me once that you wouldn't marry him for a million dollars. Miss Mainchantz—I know, dear, but I discovered later that he had two millions—Philadelphia Press.

"My boy," says the successful man, "if you get along at all you must learn to stick to things. Everlastingly sticking to it wins in the end." "Oh, I don't know." retorts the routh. "Look at the postage stamp. It sticks all right, but all it gets out of it is a smack across the face, and a place in the waste-basket."—Baltimore American.

"If you will be good," said the kind-hearted stranger. "you may be President of the United States." The barefoot boy, who was evidently playing truant, took the proposal under earnest consideration before he replied: "No, sir. You

can't fool me with no promises. Father buys all the gold bricks for this family."-Wash-