RATES. and Mexico:

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair, with fog during YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem-

PORTLAND, MONDAY, OCTOBER 13.

deg.; no precipitation.

BEFORE THE DAYS OF ABRAHAM. A discovery that is pronounced the greatest in archaeology that has been vouchsafed to man has been made by Professor Hilprecht of the University of Pennsylvania. He has just returned from Babylonia, where he found the oldest library in the world, so far as et known a library that was in exor at least 5000 years ago, and probably much farther back, and which contains the oldest records of the human This collection is of clay tabsie, and many of the events given to their keeping transpired in an age so far remote that only an estimate of the date is possible. date is possible. This, to be conservative, is given at from 7000 to 10,000 years ago. When it is remembered that we have no original manuscript of the Elble that is more than 1600 years old, he great antiquity of these tablets is

n a sense comprehended. Students have labored earnestly with be incomplete, disjointed and mythrecords of the far-away centuries is bearing upon the history of the The beginning of this story as marrated in the Bible in a we way commences with Abra-The connected story comes down return from exile and after. a gap filled by the writings Strabo and others, which tory. The reference Bible dates at the top of the columns Ussher-not as incontrovertible, but as the best compliations of his time. These dates have not been Hilprecht seem to go many centuries beyond Abraham.

These clay books are being deciphered lowly and many years must necessurily elapse before the record they hold is given to the world. More than 20,000 tablets have been removed from this ancient depository of learning but lately unearthed in Babylonia, and it is estimated that six times as many remain in the mounds which have ther have lain where they now y have lain where they now the ruins of the library of the t Temple of Bel, ever since the s overran Babylonia, nearly 2300 ears before Christ. If this theory is errect the tablets must have been inribed before Abraham journeyed toward Palestine. From what has been deciphered it is learned that at the time of which they deal there was a gh state of civilization in the Valley of the Tigris-Euphrates. Historical texts, dictionaries, hymns, astronomical ascriptions, architectural calculations and accounts of temple revenues are ng the bits of ancient chronicles hat have been regiven to the world rough the reading of these tableta rofessor Hilprecht expects to devote my years to deciphering them and ng his interpretation of their essage from ancient to modern times.

For the general good of the Deshutes Valley it is to be hoped that legaution over the title to the Oregon ing mining property is ended. With hat matter settled there is a reasonble prospect of immediate extension of he Columbia Southern Railroad to the rout Creek mining district and thence o the rich country about the upper rses of the Deschutes. The railroad ill probably go there anyway, for the reciopment agencies at work in that on of the state will force transporation accommodations from some quarer, but it is likely to be much slower n advancing for "general development in in going after a definite, guarsteed traffic like that offered by the regon King mine. The large irrigaon projects taking shape in the Destes country cannot prosper without portation. They are planned for nall homes that involve the use of my acre of the soil. But homeseekwill not go to a country remote from sportation to set up modest estabients and practice the gentle art of e husbandman. Where a thousand now roam a thousand people will ild their homes and live useful lives n conditions will admit of it-when iter shall make the land fruitful and ern means of transportation shall Here it of strenuous solitude. The oad that is headed for that region as for some time paralyzed by a confor its control. That was amicably sted, but before its forces could be rehaled for an advance the trouble the Oregon King mine came to e uncertain a large volume of affic desirable for the railroad. If this culty is now settled the railroad

region. If the latest court decision does not end the case the litigants will do themselves and the state credit by get-ting together out of court as the railroad people did.

WHEAT CROP AND TONNAGE.

The Government crop report for the nonth of October, so far as it pertains to Oregon, Washington and Idaho, is fully as incorrect and worthless as most of its predecessors. From what particular source the Government secures the fearful and wonderful figures on which it bases its monthly percentages is unknown, but certain it is that there is no apparent attempt made to improve their accuracy. In the more thickly settled states, where the system of gathering statistics is improved from year to year, there is probably less cause for complaint than is the case with the Pacific Northwest. Even in the East and Middle West, however, the Government figures are always taken with caution and subjected to proof by private investigation before the trade acts seriously on the information they contain

The October report places Idaho in the list of states having "100,000 acres or upward in Spring wheat," and estimates the average yield of Spring wheat in that state at 28.1 bushels per acre. This estimate would give Idaho an output of 2,810,000 bushels of Spring wheat, while, as a matter of fact, the Spring wheat yield of the state was considerably less than one-half that amount, over two-thirds of the yield of the state being Winter wheat, and even that variety falling to average 28 bushels to the acre. The estimated Spring wheat yield in Oregon is given as 19.1 bushels per acre and that of Washington 21 bushels per acre, both figures being far too high. Spring wheat in Oregon has averaged better this season than it has in Washington, but an average of 17 bushels in either state will be full high. If the department had kept in closer touch with climatic 66 deg.; minimum temperature, 43 conditions in this part of the world this error might have been avoided.

The Spring wheat crop in Oregon was favored with some very good showers, which carried it down into June in pretty fair shape, while in Washington there was hardly any moisture until July 4, and the crop at that time was so nearly burned up that yields of eight bushels and ten bushels per acre on the light lands were quite frequent, and in some places there was not enough in sight to warrant harvesting. Oregon, Washington and Idaho last year supplied about one-eighth of the wheat that went foreign from the United States, but the share of attention we received from the Government was so much smaller that it is not to be wondered at that the reports on wheat yields from this quarter of the continent are worthless.

With the possible exception of Califormia, there is no other portion of the United States where accuracy in these figures is of such vital importance as it is in the Pacific Northwest. The price of wheat in this territory is based on ocean freights, and the latter are regulated by the amount of traffic to be handled. The foreign shipowner prefers to accept the Government figures on the crop instead of taking those collected by exporters, reasoning quite naturally that the former should be nearer correct through the impartiality of the source from which they emanate. As the Government estimates on the last four wheat crops of Oregon, Washington and Idaho have been from what is known as sacred with 4,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels in excess of the actual out-turn, shipowners who have pinned their faith to these reports at were placed there 200 years ago have held freights up to a high figure much longer than the statistical posi-

tion of wheat warranted. established by later discoveries, and in lantic scaboard has the advantage of methods to be pursued in order to ses of Professor a freight rate which shows no such wild cure the greatest returns. What has ily secured on short notice, and accordingly less attention is paid to the acre for Spring wheat in Oregon, Washington and Idaho and making a proportionate allowance for Winter wheat, work out between 50,000,000 and 55,-090,000 bushels. The shipowner who keeps his ship off the market, however, in the belief that there is over 40,000,000 bushels will be disappointed.

THE PARTY PLATFORM.

Party issues in many of the states have been duly "formulated" for the Fall campaign. This has been donethrough rewriting political platforms, a work which gives little opportunity for literary distinction through the presentment of original ideas. The most that can be done in this line is to revamp the old, avoiding as far as possible the iteration of the stale eloquence of past party platforms, while reiterating their promises.

It is an interesting if somewhat deressing fact, as noted by a chronicler of political events recently, that a platform seldom "repeats"; it always "reterates." Furthermore, it seldom contains a short, succinct, positive statement in the fewest, plainest words. Its style is hollow, oratorical and unreal, and its vocabulary is all its own. man who sits down to write a platform has a plain, easy task before him-a task that can only be performed in one way. He "reiterates" and "affirms" things; his language is of the kind known in the phraseology of politics as 'well chosen," and he tries not to say things that might be taken seriously, in the event of a victory for his party, by swathing his statements in a cloud of words, high sounding but vague in their application to questions upon which the masses, soon to come to the polis, are stirred. Lacking simplicity and frankness nobody takes the platform seriously, especially after election. It is accepted as the cut-anddried thing that it is. As a rallying cry for political speakers, it serves the purposes of a campaign and is retired, to be "reiterated" again when occasion requires, or when something of the kind 'side-street saloon to quell a disturbmust be written to start the ball roll-

This year, it is true, there has bee some opportunity for expansion in platform writing. The Ohio Republican platform, for example, indorses the President's Philippine policy and, some what vaguely also, the President's and the country's demand for trade reciprocity with Cuba. This gave Democratic platform writers a chance in several state conventions to denounce the Administration's Philippine policy-a chance which, needless to say, they im proved. The President's open and frequent denunciation of trusts has made the labor of the Democratic platform

said so much, Republican platform writers were relieved of great perplexity and enabled to take refuge in silence on the subject on the ground that enough had been said by its leader to make plain the temper of the party upon this point. There is no need, in the estimation of wise party leaders, to gnaw this file too strenuously. What with the Philippine question, with the wide divergence between the Adminis-tration's policy and the Democratic demand for independence for the Fillpinos; the question of tariff revision or concession as against the maintenance of present tariff regulations; the usual indorsement of labor and its rights, and the cautious dealing with capital as the harnessed enemy of the people, there is broad and sufficient if not solid ground upon which the campaign orator can plant his feet without troubling himself greatly about party platforms, except to indorse them in a general way, and, if occasion seems to require, relterate their "relterations." One thing is at this time tolerably clear. President Roosevelt is the choice of his party. rank and file, for the Presidency in 1904. With this fact as a basis, no mistake can be made by platform writers, campaign orators or convention manipulators of the Republican party in indorsing his utterances and commending the Administration's policy.

GOOD WORK AT CORVALLIS.

More than ever before the farmers and other taxpayers of Oregon regard the State Agricultural College as an institution of practical value. Each year they have a more kindly feeling for the school at Corvallis. They are reading the Experiment Station bulletins, putting into practice the teachings of the Agricultural College professors, and learning that farming is more of a science than they supposed it to be. By subjecting the "theories" of the Agricultural College to the test of every-day practice they are demonstrating to their own satisfaction that the "book farmer" merits more considera-

tion than they have given him. The credit for this change in the popular opinion of the Agricultural College belongs largely to Dr. James Withycombe, director of the Experiment Station. Dr. Withycombe is nothing if not practical. As shown by The Oregonian's special correspondence from Corvailis last August, the experiments on the college farm are conducted just as the same operations must be carried on by the farmer at home. The college farm is not an exceptionally good one, so far as soil is concerned, nor is it particularly well drained. It is, in fact, an average Willamette Valley farm, possessing some poorly drained white soil and some good loam, with much of a medium quality. Scoffers have been pleased to charge that the Experiment Station secures its good results by the use of liberal quantities of expensive commercial fertilizers.

The truth is that no commercial ferof crops on the college farm. Dr. Withycombe has always contended that the time has not yet arrived when commercial fertilizers can be used with profit in the production of ordinary farm crops in this state, and in preparing the ground for experimental crops he uses only such fertilizers as are found in the waste materials of every farm. When a field is plowed, grain sown and the crop harvested an exact account is kept of the labor and materials expended, so that all the conditions may be fully known and the net results determined. As nearly as possible all the conditions are made to correspond with the conditions under which the average farmer works. Given an ordinary farm and the usual matefluctuations as are known on the Pa- been said of experiments in raising cific Coast, tonnage supplies being eas- crops applies also to the tests in feeding and caring for cattle, hoge and other livestock. By thus conducting Government figures. By accepting an experiments along practical, lines the average of 19, 21 and 28 bushels per Experiment Station men prove that care Experiment Station men prove that certain methods are successful and that certain other methods will meet with failure. What they have learned by the 1902 crop in the three states would experience they impart to Oregon farms ers by means of bulletins and lectures, and all who wish may profit by that experience. The college has been a leader in the progress of agriculture in this state and the people are finding it

> The popularity of Dr. Withycombe as a lecturer at farmers' institutes has also been instrumental in broadening the popular view of the Agricultural College. As practical in his talk as he is in his work, the genial station director has made friends of all the farmers who have had the good fortune to listen to his addresses. There is no pedantry in his manner, nothing of the scold in his criticism, no extravagance in his plans. One of the pleasing characteristics of his lectures s the almost entire absence of "don'ts." Dr. Withycombe always has something new to recommend instead of merely telling the farmers what they should not do. If old methods are abandoned it is because they have been crowded out by the new. With the opening of the new Agricultural Hall at the Agricultural College the value of that institution to the farmers will be greatly increased. The dedication of the hall next Wednesday will mark the beginning of a new era at the college, for hereafter greater attention will be directed to those studies and investigations which fit the student for practical farming and mechanics, Wednesday will be Farmers' day at Corvallis and all who can should be there to meet the officers and instructors in the Agricultural College and the Experiment Station.

Policeman L. G. Carpenter is to be tried tonight before the Board of Police Commissioners to answer the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer, growing out of the recent arrest of William Riggs. The history of this case is that Carpenter was summoned into a Burnonce and that he was asked by one of the persons in charge of the saloon to eject Riggs. The latter was taken into custody and was afterward released, owing to the tearful pleadings of his women relatives. Owing to a case of mistaken identity Carpenter arrested another young man, thinking that the latter was one of the mob that struck Carpenter and tried to rescue Riggs from custody, but this young man was released shortly after he was taken to the Police Station. An apology was tendered him and was accepted. Now an attempt is being made to attack the reputation of Policeman Carpenter, who for nearly three years has patrolled moulty is now settled the railroad writers, pressed for an aggressive and one of the worst beats in Whitechapel to do this—or anything. White probably go forward at once and popular "issue," peculiarly difficult. On at night time. He has been beaten and seems to be the more reasonable?

carry new life to a rich and inviting the other hand, the President, having kicked in the performance of his duty by lawless people who fear him in broad daylight, and in consequence of his physical injuries he has had to pay, out of his own pocket, for medical at-tendance. He has made many creditable arrests, and was the first man to give his superior officers information which led to the actual arrest of Jack Wade, the murderer, at the northeast corner of Third and Burnside streets. Men like this should not be condemned on any slight evidence or for a slight offense. The enemies he has made create for him a presumption of confidence

> President Baer's position toward labor is more than unjust—it is monstrous. Having set the gaunt wolves of starvation upon the track of the coal miners, he refuses to call them off until these men, beleaguered in their homes. throw down their defenses and promise to abandon them in the future. Main taining by the strong arm of corporate power the right of capital to organize and combine for its own protection and profit, he brazenly denies to labor the same right. The intelligence of the country, the sympathles of the country, are with Governor Odell in the declaration that this position is absolutely untenable. And when he adds, "If coal operators, railroad men and other business men can combine for mutual profit and protection, there is no reason why laboring men should not," he presents a statement that it requires no argument to sustain and which it is impossible to refute. President Boer was wise enough not to attempt to refute it, but merely took refuge in the tyrant's stronghold, stubboraness, and, reiterating his declaration that "the union would not be recognized," bowed himself out of Governor Odell's presence. It will be passing strange and exceedingly pitiful as well if some way is not speedily found whereby this intolerable situation is relieved.

The fact should not be overlooked that the owners of coal properties are suffering no loss by the strike in the anthracite region. The coal companies are getting as much now for a coal as they formerly received for a great deal. The people who pay four prices for fuel and the miners who are earning nothing are bearing the entire burden. If the strike should last all Winter it would probably be money in the pockets of the companies that own coal mines, provided the public would not visit vengeance upon them at other points. This contest is not like a planing-mill strike, for example, or any other where both sides are losers by cessation of productive industry. In such cases the natural tendency from both sides is to get together, self-interest dictating this course. But in the coal strike the interests controlling the mines can afford to be indifferent and impudent, so far as the matter of money is concerned, for little coal means extravagant prices and all the gain is theirs. Fuel cannot be dispensed with tilizers are ever used in the production as many other commodities can, It is now only a question of how long the public will stand it. The unyielding arrogance of the coal companies has gone a long way in the direction of exhausting public patience.

G. W. Hunt, who died at Salem last Thursday, was a man whose work left an influence for good which will be felt for many years to come in the community in which he lived. Scarcely more than a youth when he came to Oregon in 1847, he fought valiantly in the battles with the Indians in defense of pioneer homes. He labored industriously to get a start in this Western world and before he had attained his majority used his savings in building rials, the Experiment Station authorities A quarter of a century of toll such as Wheat going foreign from the At- undertake to demonstrate the best was the portion of all successful pioneer farmers made him the possessor of one on the contrary, of its advancement. Its of the best ranches in that famous agricultural region. From the first he turned his attention to livestock and took pride in raising first-class animals. The stimulus of his example and the success of his undertakings led others to improve their own flocks and herds. As a progressive farmer and breeder he was a valuable member of the Waldo Hills community. In the last quarter of a century he has seen his sons and daughters established in lives of usefulness and honor, and having just passed the allotted three-score years and ten has laid down the burdens of a well-spent life.

Ex-Secretary Olney's reference to the attitude of the anthracite coal operators as a dreadful example of "the disrepute into which the law of the land has been brought by long-continued Republican domination" would have more effect if the chief offender among the operators President Baer, of the Reading Railroad, had not so recently gloried in his original, unadulterated steadfast Democracy. And there is J. Pierpont Morgan, another rock-ribbed Democrat, and with still larger, if less direct, control than President Baer, refusing to exert his influence in any way to end the contest; and James J. Hill, another uncompromising Democrat, doing his best to justify the coal trust and the railroad trust in their policy of controlling the earth and the fullness thereof against all comers. Of course, Mr. Olney could not have had them in mind. These illustrious Democrats ought to get together.

The telegram sent last Saturday by Secretary Mitchell, of the general committee on the Admiral Clark testimonial to the chairman of the auxiliary committee at Gervais, was a neat and praiseworthy act. He said: "If any subscriber to the Clark testimonial suffered material loss by the recent fire in Gervals cancel his subscription at once." It was a like spirit which actuated the committee in standing aloof until the forest fire victims were relieved. It shows that Mayor Williams made no mistake in the personnel composing the committee and it will redound to their credit and tend to swell the fund now being raised for the testimonial. This incident alone, if he ever learns of it, will please the gallant old Admiral as much as the recelpt of the testimonial sword.

Which Is the Most Reasonable?

Indianapolis News, Here are some fundamental facts of he anthracite situation: The men have as good a right—the same right—to com-bine as the mine owners. The men have the same right to declare on what terms they will accept employment as the operators to say on what terms they will give employment. The mine owners want workers; the miners want work. They differ us to terms. The miners have from the start been willing to leave questions in dispute to an impartial board of ar-bitrators. The mine owners have refused Which

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

Sympathy Given When Needed. Skamokawa Eagle.

We are sick and tired of that miserable twaddle, "Laugh and the world laughs with you, weep and you weep alone." If your tears are worthy you will not lack for sympathy; if, however, they are maudlin sentimentality the world will try to laugh you out of them.

Dairy Industry Should Be Aided. Salem Statesman. The Dairy and Food Commis

he needs a larger appropriation. If so, he should have it. Nothing should be with-held that will add to the greatness of the dairy industry in Oregon. There is nothing that will do more for this state nothing that will do more for this state than the full development of this indus-What High-Priced Coal Means.

Medford Southern Oregonian. Twenty-one dollars a ton for cost, the price demanded in New York City. wood, a ton of coal giving the heat of a cord and a half or two cords of hard wood. No wonder the poor suffer when their fuel is advanced from \$7 to \$10 a ton

Something Always in the Way.

Baker City Democrat. Eastern Republican newspaper correspondents are congratulating the party in power that it is fortunate that this is not a Presidential year, in which even there would be a strong likelihood of Democratic victory. The coal strike and consequent fuel famine that will surely follow is making political history rapidly and tending to the downfall of Republi-

A Hero, but Silent About It.

Medford Mail.

Oregon should do something handsome in the way of a testimonial to Admiral Clark. He is entitled to it. He is about the only officer who participated in the battle of Santlagd who has not mixed up more or less in the controversies since. Like a true American sailor he did his duty when the occasion arose, and left it to the other fellows to quarrel about it to the oth

Odell a Record-Making Man.

Olympia Olympian.
Since the renomination of Governor
Odell by the Republicans of New York
the Democrats of the state have been encouraging one another by saying that within the last 21 years no Republican Governor has ever been elected to succeed himself. They wholly overlook the fact that Odell is a noted record-breaker and can be counted on to set a new rec ord for the state in this matter as in

Too Poor to Make Voters.

Chehalis Bee-Nugget.
The Republican and Democratic State
Central Committees of Washington it is stated have agreed to furnish no money for naturalizing voters during the pres-ent campaign. The reason given is that the committees are short of funds and that if one committee does not the other will not be compelled to. The man who wishes to take out naturalization papers should place himself on higher gro and refuse to allow any one to pay for

Tariff a Business Proposition.

Pocatello Tribune. By no means do the Republicans look upon' a protective tariff as a fetish to be blindly worshiped. They rather regard it as a simple business proposition sub-ject to the varying laws of trade. It is a well-known fact that a duty necessary this year will be totally unnecessary later on, but it takes time to pass laws to cor-Therefore desirable changes rect this. sometimes have to wait, and this will be the case with the present schedules. It will be attended to by its Republican friends in due time.

A Sign of Advancement. Medford Southern Oregonian. No cargoes of Willamette Valley wheat now being shipped abroad. All the come from east of the mountains. But this is not a sign of the decadence or retrogression of the Willamette Valley; farms can be put, and in yearly increas-ing number of cases are being put, to more profitable uses than raising wheat for export. Development in this direction

and a greater diversity of products. Maybe Bryan Is Wrong.

more and better dairies, more and bet-

ter orchards, more and better livestock

will continue, and will involve

Sumner Herald. It is not a question for discussion; it is simply a cold fact that The Oregonian is one of the most powerfully edited newspapers in the world. Whether the subject be history, philosophy, religion, politics, literature or science, the same mastery of fact, the same depth of knowledge, the same breadth of compre hension is shown. Independence, the ever-present comrade of talent, originality, honesty and vigor, is its noblest dis-tinguishing mark; and whether you agree with it or not, it still cor respect. Its uncharitable judgments r. Bryan—a man of great sincerity and ability-are the hardest matters to with its own integrity of motive, thought and character.

It's in the Sun, but It's Not So. Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The New York Sun publishes an ar-icle on the next House of Representatives, containing a table of the probable representation by parties, in which we find the State of Washington credited with two Republican and one Democratic member. It is the best possible illustra tion of the worthlessness of all such estimates. Instead of "special knowledge of the conditions in every Congress district," which Mr. Manley professes, it is clear that he does not even know that Wash ington has not been districted, and that its three Representatives will be chosen at large. There is no possibility of any There is no probability that the majority for the lowest Republican candidate or the list, whoever he may be, will fall be low 10,000 votes, and it is likely to be muci in excess of that.

Sees a Condition and Not a Theory. Boise Statesman.

Edward Boyse has declined the nomination of the Socialist party of Colorado for Governor of that state. He has become a wealthy man of late years. For a long time he has shown evidences of prosperity, and now he is part owner of the Hercules mine in the Coeur d'Alenes, for which a million and a half was re-fused a short time ago. A man with such wealth at his command may view some things differently from when he was working with pick and hammer in the hills. Every American should a clate the opportunity that is here afford-ed to rise, but there are too many who do not appreciate it. If all could that we all have a pretty good chance, and that, though all cannot acquire fortunes, we can all live in great comfort if we are willing to work, there would be less discontent and fewer members of societies and parties bent on leveling things downward rather than upward.

A Sample Trust Argument.

Milwaukee Journal.

They tell us that the removal of the trust protection on the steel industry will have the effect of throwing a large number of smaller competing concerns open to destructive competition. But what will the trust do to them if left with its protection? What is a trust for if not to kill off the little fellows? The removal of the tariff can do no more at the

PRESIDENT AND PEOPLE. Let the President Repeat the Pitts-

People Must Have Coal.

Boston Traveler.

Roosevelt to Be Commended.

Indianapolis News.

President Rossevelt is to be commended

for his attempt to settle the strike. His

statement was wise, calm and temperate. It was worthy of more respectful and

considerate treatment than it received from the representatives of the coaf

The People Will Back Roosevelt.

failure of the conference to end the coal

strike. We believe that the people stand

behind President Roosevelt and will sup-

port him in the next step that he takes to compel the opening of the mines and the prevention of suffering.

The Miners Should Preserve Peace.

The wisest possible course for the striking miners now will be to exert them-

selves for the preservation of the peace. They have the public sympathy in greater

nessure than at any time before the

rejection of Mitchell's proposition at the conference called by the President, and

Roosevelt Well Represents the

People.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The man of sense, of vision, of patience

and of patriotism, was never more needed than he is today. The President is that kind of man and the people as a whole are that kind of people. The President in this thing well represents them and

they in this thing are with the President

What Do the People Think of the

Operators?

Rochester Union and Advertiser

Never before has a President of the United States made such a humiliating

osevelt made to the coal operators, and

appeal to a body of men as Presider

the operators spurned the appeal. What do the American people think of the

Has the Public Censed to Be a Mat-

ter of Concern?

Columbus Dispatch.

public interest in a prompt settlement of the strike there can be nothing but praise. It was pertinent and strong, and should

have had weight with all whom he ad-

dressed. But to some of these at least

the public has ceased to be a matter of

Coal Barons as Conquerors.

The President took the first great step in the direction of peace, and most ad-

mirably was it conceived and most cred-

itably did he acquit himself in the effort. But the effort came to naught. The coal

barons whom he invited to a conference

Attack the Railroads and Hit the

Barons.

Buffalo Express

So far as is now apparent the only course which the Administration can take

course which the Administration can take is to attack the coal-carrying railroads, which are generally believed to be the real owners of the coal properties, through the interstate commerce law, or

Public Will Laud His Efforts.

Denver News.

Despite political bias, every citizen will applaud President Rocseveit in his efforts to bring relief to the people who are suf-

to the coal barons to drop selfish con-siderations for the good of humanity was

magnificent. The only fear is that he shot over their heads, that they cannot

Public Will Thank Roosevelt.

Troy Record,
The President knew that he had no
power to compel a settlement, but trusted

to the good sense and humanity of the parties to the strife to hasten a settle-

ment which would relieve the distressing

fuel famine. His arguments failed, but the public will thank him for the interest

manifested and the earnest effort he made

President's Failure to Be Regretted.

Albany Journal

That President Roosevelt's earnest, well-intentioned effort failed is to be deeply regretted, but regret will in no

vise detract from popular appreciation

to the extent of his ability. He is not

the less deserving of praise because he encountered stubbornness which his power of persuasion, the only power

that he could exercise in the matter as it

President Must Exert His Authority.

Atlanta Journal.

President Roosevelt, having taken hold of this grave matter which affects the

whole country, must now either yield to the incolence of Baer or do something

the incolence of Baer or do something to assert whatever authority and influ-

ence his high office may afford him. Baci

has made it impossible for President

Roosevelt to act on the fair and even liberal proposition of President Mitchell, by which the strike could have been

Roosevelt No Official Weakling.

Des Moines Daily Capital.

The operators should have sense enough

to realize that it is no official weakling

dent Roosevelt is a man of resources and

will not stop until every legitimate means

plaud him for what he has done, and will

stand by him in such further efforts as he

may put forth to end a situation which

Republican Tariff Doctrine.

protective industries of the country, the

fact that a duty was above the level

necessary for protection to American

labor was not so important, because

competition could ever be depended

sumer upon any protective product to

produced in this country and pay Amer-

natural law of competition was the

tariff was to the producer. But a

same protection to the consumer that

new law, an artificial law, is supplant-

ing the natural law of competition. By

secret agreement, the producers of like

articles limit the number or quantity

produced and fix prices. Combination

that the hour has come when tariff re-

vision must stand close guard over

tariff schedules .- Governor La Follette,

of Wisconsin.

destroying competition. I believe

upon to reduce the price for the con

the lowest point to which it could be

ican wages to American labor. The

When competition was free between

has become well-nigh intolerable

been exhausted . . . Republicans, nocrats, and nonpartisans alike ap-

with whom they are asked to deal. Pres

of his ardent desire to serve

stood, could not overcome.

settled in a very few days,

save the people from suffering from

fering from the coal famine.

rise to his plane of thought.

the Winter's cold.

leged coal combine under the anti-

His appeal

that conquerors exact.

They demand peace on the terms

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

For the President's statement of the

should do nothing to alienate it.

Buffalo Courier.

Springfield (Mnes.) Union

We have nothing but regret at

from the roads.

field Speech. Atlanta Journal, Now, if President Roosevelt will say to the coal operators what he said to that Pittsfield motorman, the public will for-

October's slanting rays come down On Autumn's dry and withered leaves; They softly fest on prairies brown And garnered sheaves. As through the schoolroom door I gaze, While evening shadows lengthen fast, I seem to hear a song of days

Forever past. The people want and must have the an-The solemn, faithful sowing-time To genial gun and kindly rain, The quiet, hopeful waiting-time thracite coal which is lying dormant in Pennsylvania. The coal barons refuse to produce it. We wait the President's fur-

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A Teacher's Lesson.

For ripened grain. A lesson I may ne'er forget These memories to me impart,

My time of sowing lingers yet. In childhood's heart. Ah, careless one, thy labor sows
A seed the years shall keep in store.
To good or ill the harvest grows

Forevermore! Bre'r Baer forgot his troubles and oc-

cupled the front pew yesterday. The coal strike doesn't seem to have affected the Nehalem output-a great deal.

None of the street railways is opposed to the new charter; but meanwhile, etc.,

We trust Butte will take that pennant home via Seattle, and let 'em at least look at it.

As an umpire for the coal strike, public opinion seems to be one that won't stand any bullying.

There are still a few people in Portland who could have built a better charter with their little hammers.

In their spectacular progress from the pennant to the cellar, fourth place looks

good to the Portland team We suppose that Bre'r Baer expects to go when he dies to the place where there

is no concern about the coal supply. We shudder to think what might have happened to the Portland team if the

season had not ended till Christmas. They are beginning to suspect in Eng-

land that the Bible is not infallible. And yet they have no Sunday newspapers. It will be observed that the Law Enforcement League is doing all its worrying about the violation of Sunday laws

Evanston, Ill., has a scissors guild composed of boys and girls, who clip pictures and mottoes in their leisure hours and send them to sick children.

through an attorney,

Some of the Tammany men do not seem to think that Bird S. Coler is a very strong candidate for Governor. "He's a lightweight," said one of these gentlemen. "Why, if Coler was dropped from a 30-story building tied to a cotton thread he wouldn't be heavy enough to straighten out the kinks."

The Revue Hebdomadaire describes a rare bird among publishers, Albert Savine, who in seven years spent \$100,000 in producing works by Ibsen, Bjornsen, Verga and other foreign authors, for which, at the time, there was little demand in France. For more than two years he paid \$50 a month to a French author who is now famous, but whose books did not then yield \$100 a year.

As two London omnibuses met, one driver took from his pocket a key ring and dangled one key from it at arm's length, while both he and the driver of the other 'bus went into peals of laughter. The inquisitive passenger could not refrain from asking the cause of so much mirth. "Oh, that is a little joke Bill an" me 'as," the Jehu answered. "Bill allus larfs w'en 'e sees the key that way. Bill's father, 'e was 'anged.'

The Kaiser has a fine sense of humor, When General Young was him on the Templehof Field, the Kalser, who speaks perfect English, asked him if he had ever visited Germany before. General Young replied: "I have never visited this part." The Emperor inquired what part he had visited, whereupon General Young replied: "I have visited St. Louis, Cincinnati and Milwaukee." The Emperor roared with laughter at the reply, and took General Young to the Empress, to whom he repeated the wittleism.

Dennis A. Reardon is Boston's most remarkable blind man. He has been eightless for 30 years, but he is a successful architect, and buys all the goods for the Perkins Institute. Mr. Reardon is the architect of 15 completed buildings designed for the Perkins Institute. By passing his fingers over the tracing paper he is able to feel the lines, so sensitive is his touch, and he can tell whether the idea has been carried out as he intended. Mr. Reardon carries a watch without a crystal, and is never at a loss to know the time.

The Major looked up from his dinner to remark: "That reminds me of the time my friends Merger and Sutton were riding uptown in a Fifth avenue crowded bus. A woman got in, though she could see every seat was filled, and began to look scorn at the men who were seated. Finally Merger nudged Sutton, 'Why don't you give the lady your seat?" he said. And, of course, it caused a great laugh in the 'bue."

The Major returned to his dinner amid an expectant silence which gradually resolved itself in uncertain laughter. He was worried, but evidently could not imagine why his joke had fallen flat. In a moment, however, he looked up and remarked, drily: "Perhaps I forgot to mention that Sutton was seated in Merger's lap."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Ho-I would die for you! She-How much is your life insurance?-Philadelphia Bulletin. Popularity is one thing, notoriety is another; but if you can't be popular, get notorious— don't be ignored.—Baltimore News. "Wonder what Brown needs to make him a successful author?" Nothing but a story to successful author?" "Nothing but a story to tell, and brains to tell it."-Aflanta Constitu-

Mr. Straitlace-Awful to see Indians drink so sn't it? Pisen Pete-You bet! It's vaste o' good liquor.-Chicago Daily N Beryl-That odious Ethel has made one man happy. Sibyl-Promised to marry Jack Down-ing? "No; refused to marry him."-Baltimore

"Poverty is no disgrace," said the young woman with ideas of her own. "No," said Mrs. Cumrocks: "it's no disgrace. But it certainly is extremely unfashionable."—Washington Star. First Decorator—I advised him to have his house decorated during his wife's absence as a surprise. Second Decorator—Good! Then we'll have to do it all over again when she gets back.-Life.

Holdon-I tell you what, Harry, I wish I had enough money to relieve all the distress amongst the poor people of this town. Somers— A generous wish. Holdon-Tou see, if I had all that money, I'd be able to live like a fighting cock all the rest of my life .- Boston Tra Mrs. Blazy-I am so sorry to hear that your wife has been throwing the crockery at you again, Casey. Where did she hit you? Casey-Faith, ma'am! That's what Oi do be afther complainin' av. "Twas a whole set av dishes broke to pieces an' she niver hit me