# The Oregonian.

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and from the natural disinclination of

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16

### THE OPERATORS AND THE LAW.

When The Oregonian, a week ago today, called attention to the effrontery of the anthracite coal-carrying railroads in demanding the letter of the law, the while they were themselves such flagrant violators of law some very good people hereabouts, who are still living in the industrial atmosphere of ten years ago, were much alarmed at what seemed to them "populistic" utterances. They will be reassured to know that the identical views and proposals contained in The Oregonian were put out at the same time by conservative journals elsewhere. We have hitherto reprinted many utterances of papers like the New York Evening Post and Brooklyn Eagle in reprobation of the operators, and now we wish to call special attention to what two of the ables and most conservative papers in the United States, one Republican and one Democrat, say with reference to the defiance of law shown by the coal-carrying railroads. First, the Chicago Tribune, conservative Republican:

The coal-carrying roads nullify the constitu-The coal-carrying roads numry the constitu-tion of the state which gave them charters. They violate the National laws governing in-terstate commerce. They defy the common law, which is rooted in fundamental principles, which experience has proved are essential to the weifare of the people and to the growth and maintenance of human liberty. The coal-carrying roads are engaged in an unlawful concarrying roads are engaged in an unlawful concarrying roads are engaged in an unlawful con-spiracy, yet their managers complain of breaches of the law in the anthracite coal re-gions. They are the most flagrant and impu-dent lawbreakers in that part of Pennsylvania. Whenever a coal road mines coal it openly vio-lates the constitution of Pennsylvahia. Every meeting of the representatives of the road to fix the price of coal or the role charged for meeting of the representatives of the role for fix the price of coal or the rate charged for fix the price of coal or the rate charged for carrying it to market is an open violation the laws of the Nation and the state. There

Next the Chicago Chronicle, conservative gold-standard Democrat:

When these organized criminals, who deserve to be in prison, demanded of the President that he send troops into Pennsylvania to "squelch" the miners as criminals they demanded that he should do a inwless act. Had Mr. Mitchell demanded in return that the President put the coal barons in prison for violating laws of the United States be would have come much nearer to demanding not only something that to ught to be done but something that the President can do without overriding the law himself. The coal barons demand that the laws be exe-cured. By all means lot their demand be com-The coar parons general that the law be com-curred. By all means let their demand be com-plied with. Let steps be taken at once which will probably vindicate the law by planting the coal barons behind the bars.

These papers have fought "populism" for years. They are still its uncompromising foes. But they realize that when it comes to defiance of law the coalcarrying roads themselves have set the pace and that under rigid application of law their properties could be punished and their officials convicted.

Justice is not an instrument for oppression of the weak by the powerful. The law is not aimed at support of one set of lawbreakers and attacks upon another set of lawbreakers. Courts are not established as the peculiar resource of one party to industrial disputes. When one order or type of the community's elements comes to regard the law as its special possession, for employment or disregard at its convenience, it needs to be undeceived, in the Gompers shares these views with Mitchinterests not only of law and order, but of common morality.

The Tacoma News, having no direct knowledge of the wheat business for this year, last year or any other year, is unable to determine whether the figures it prints on the subject are correct or otherwise. On Monday the following appeared in its editorial col-

Bradstreet's reported 588,000 bushels of wheat in stock at Tacoma on October I, 1962, while Seattle had 186,000 bushels, and Portland 695, 1000 bushels, and Portland and Seattle combined on that date. At the corresponding date in 1901 Portland reported 825,000 bushels, Tacoma, 586,000 bushels, and Seattle, 235,000 bushels, Tacoma, 586,000 bushels, and Seattle, 235,000 bushels, and Seattle, 235,000 bushels, and Portland 695, 1000 bushels, 1000 b

With all due respect for the occasional accuracy of Bradstreet's figures, it is a Legislatures, in the Federal Congress fact that the stocks of wheat at Port- and ultimately choose the executives of land on October 1 were over 1,100,000 bushels. They were so large that with the heavy daily arrivals at that time exporters were obliged to order the Dy- Hewitt is very complimentary to the nomene and Pass of Brander around from Puget Sound, where they were unable to secure cargoes. There was Mitchell, at the recent conference with but one lone vessel on the disengaged | the President, offered to leave the issues list at Portland, but the engaged ton- to be arbitrated by a disinterested trinage had a capacity of over 1,600,000 bunal to be named by the President of tion that Booker Washington and Counbushels. There were six disengaged the United States, promising to abide cill advocate and administer. We have grain ships on Puget Sound at the time, by the decision, even if it were against no business to ascribe to recent "petty and they are still there looking for businese. The wheat shipments from Puget Sound from July 1, 1902, to October thing to do on this occasion with a

ments for the month of October will hardly bring the shipments of Seattle and Tacoma up to the figures reached by November 1 last year., Incidentally it might be remarked that two-thirds of the wheat shipped from Puget Sound is handled by Portland and San Francisco buyers, and Portland banks supply the finances for handling more than twothirds of it.

DO IT RIGHT OR NOT AT ALL.

credit of the conspiring Councilmen.

The situation in 1890 has its parallel

in 1902. In the expiring hours of the

present charter an effort is under way

to bestow upon certain applicants a

The extent and moment of the privi-

leges asked may be accurately meas

talent that interests menaced have en-

from undue conservatism, from purely

selfish impulses, from rival concerns,

his own property appropriated-for pub-

lic or quasi-public uses. But with al-

The mine operators seem to have lost their fight by their folly and insolence in their conference with the President, and the proof of their defeat is furnished by their willingness to arbitrate now before a tribunal of the President's choice. They had reached a point where On the eve of the consolidation of they had to fish or cut bait, to work Portland, East Portland and Albina, the their mines or confess that they could Councils of the last two places rushed not obtain a working force, even with through a number of franchises grant-10,000 soldiers for an escort and a deing privileges to corporations. They fense for their miners. There was no did this because they knew that the prospect that the Governor of Pennsylconsolidated city would be bound by vania would call upon the President for their actions, and they wanted to make troops without good cause, which was hay while the sun shone. That action wanting. They are forced to arbitrate forms a black chapter in the history of Portland. It is never mentioned but whom miners will work. with regret and shame, and to the dis-

Baer and his associates.

## NEGROES AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCA-

TION. The Oregonian of recent date contained a letter from Brunswick, Ga., in job lot of franchises of various kinds. which the subject of "Negroes and Education" was discussed by a correspondent in a spirit of injustice, brutality and ured by the formidable array of legal grose, willful misrepresentation that falls not much short of falsehood. gaged to contest their issuance. Due al-Brunswick correspondent in his bitterly owance must be made for that portion expressed hostility to industrial education advocated and executed by Booker T. Washington asserts that "petty education" has made the negro "lustful"; that ""the ignorant negro is of more any man to see the street in front of benefit to his race than his 'educated' brother, who would advance more rapidly behind a mule and plow than a history."

The long list of "black" crimes will only terminate when we discontinue to educate the negro more than is essential for his existence. When we place him on our farms, and where his labor is required, then will we eliminate him from the evil derived through his insignificant education.

This letter is so full of falsehood that it is difficult to believe it was written by a Southern man born and bred; it reads more like the work of a "carpetbagger." Intelligent Southern men who were born and bred at the South as a rule favor negro disfranchisement for many years to come, but that is urged on the ground of political and social expediency, just as at the North we do not grant women as a rule full suffrage. But intelligent Southern men are not only not hostile to Booker Washington's scheme of industrial education for the negro, but they help support it by their money and by their speech. General Herbert, of Alabama, ex-Secretary of the Navy, ex-Confederate soldier and ex-claveholder, has always cast his influence in favor of colored industrial education. The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, an able and conservative journal, recently has editorially advocated such education, and there is not a leading Southern newspaper which has ever assumed the absurd position that the presence of a deprayed criminal class among the negroes of the South was due chiefly to "the petty" On the other hand, the Councilman's education he has received since the close first concern is his oath of office and his of the Civil War. The Nashville Amerduty to the people. It is exceedingly ican, an able Southern newspaper, recently made a most vigorous protest against the view that negro education is of no substantial benefit to either blacks or whites, but rather an injury does not fully conserve every right of to both. The American said that "If taxation which will justly belong to the the negroes were slaves, as was the case, it might be advisable to keep their minds in bondage, but the policy which could keep the mind of a free citizen steeped in ignorance cannot be wise yet law and may not become law. It has been approved by the people and the education of the negro is not only terests in this country which they are a benefit to him and his race, but to est of possibilities. No privileges incon- the white race among whom the negro lives and must live, and among other many hegro schools. There are not enough good ones. A more general and thorough education of the people of this country, of all nationalities, sexes and races, cannot weaken or injure the people or the Government, unless all theories of education are faise except the theory that only a selected few should be educated while the populace should be kept in ignorance.

The meanest slur cast by this Bruns wick (Ga.) negrophobist upon the colored race is the statement that until the negro was free and obtained a "petty education" he was not guilty of deeds of criminal lust, etc. This is absurd. It is not the "petty education" conferred upon the negro that has multiplied this class of criminals, nor is the negro of so-called "petty education" chiefly distinguished for the commission of such outrages. The negro is at some disadvantage, and as honest men we ought to remember that we are responsible for it. The Southern negro of today cannot but carry some moral taint in his blood of the degrading, brutalizing school of human slavery. For more than 200 years the ancestors of these Southern negroes-were educated to animalism by their very environment; there was no sanctity of marriage enforced or respected. The great states of Virginia and Kentucky bred slaves for the cotton-picking and sugar-growing states just as the great cattle states breed cattle for the Chicago market. Under these conditions slavebreeding cultivated the animal parsions of the negro, who by the law of hereditary transmission of moral defects would be likely in his ignorant, imbruted condition, to become a creature of turbulent lust.

For more than 200 years slavery educated the negro into a contempt for continence and encouraged him to unrestricted indulgence. Given six generations or more of such slave fathers and mothers, what less terrible result could be expected than a race in which lust assumed the responsibility of educating mother, to a life where the only marriages were cattle marriages, 'we at least owe these Southern negroes we doomed to the training of brujes under slavery the rudimentary training and education to better things that the lowest white man expects and receives from the state. The least we can do in reparation for the degrading education we gave their slave fathers and mothers and more remote ancestors is to give their tainted and corrupted children the simple fundamental industrial educaeducation" these monster children that spawned by slavery are sometimes accused of crimes slave-born and slave-

not furnish them. The public were most from Paterson, N. J., for rape and murfavorably impressed by the action of der were all educated whites, and yet we do not argue that they were mur-Mitchell in meeting President Roosevelt's request more than half-way, and derers and rapists because of their were correspondingly disgusted with schooling, but in spite of it.

The Chicago Inter Ocean has been in terviewing prominent men on the coal strike. "I am more in sympathy with the mineworkers," said Charles L. Hutchinson, of the Corn Exchange National Bank, "than with the operators. In insulting the President the operators insulted the entire American people." "The miners are gaining in favor," added James H. Eckels, of the Commercial National Bank, "with all interests, financial and otherwise. The operators made a bad impression at the conference in Washington. John Mitchell's attitude, on the other hand, was praiseworthy." "Although I am a strong beor let somebody take the mines for liever in the right of all employers to manage their businesses as they see fit," said Ernest A. Hamill, another leading banker, "I think that in this case the miners have shown themselves more deserving of public sympathy than their employers. I believe I am echoing the sentiment of the entire street.' "The centiment of La Salle street," terrely remarked John J. Mitchell, head of one of the two greatest banks of Chicago, "is now with the miners." And an the Inter Ocean itself remarks, such men as those quoted are impelled, by all their environment and by the mental habits of years, to regard the strikere in Pennsylvania with reserve and even with distrust. Therefore, when they are moved publicly to condemn the attitude of J. Pierpont Morgan's hard-coal monopoly, and publicly to express their sympathy with the coal miners, there evidently has been such a change in public sentiment as amounts to nothing less than a revolution.

> The Supreme Court of Nebraska has handed down a decision forbidding the reading in the public schools of the Bible or the singing of such songs as 'Nearer, My God, to Thee." The decis-

Exercises by a teacher in a pubic school, in a the hold building. In school hours, and in the resence of the pupils, consisting of the reading jassages from the Bible and in the singing songs and hymns and offering prayer to the Delty in accordance with the doctrines, beliefs, ustoms or usages of sectarian churches or religious organizations, are forbidden by the con stitution of the state.

This is the tendency of present-day theory and practice, and it is doubtless better all round. The spirit of our publie educational systems is more and more hostile to religious or even moral instruction. Persons who prize these things are coming in increasing numbers to support denominational schools, both intermediate and advanced. The Catholic idea is gaining ground, and is measurably justified by its works. A possible indirect effect of the development is a decline in reliance upon the state for things that private enterprise may properly and in most cases advantageously achieve for itself.

Much good is likely to result to Oregon from the visit of Eastern bankers and capitalists who are here as guests of Messrs, Morris & Whitehead. This will be both general and specific. To have a definite place in the minds of these men, who are so closely associated with the business life of the East, is important. It is sure to result in spreading information in circles where it will greatly benefit Oregon. large, and the entire Pacific Northwest stand to gain greatly from this acquaintance. Specifically, it is underterests in this country which they are willing to augment considerably. They have seen the Pacific Coast under conditions favorable for making a just esthey are pleased with what they have bring results beneficial to the state,

J. P. Morgan is credited with having persuaded the coal operators to consent to arbitration before a tribunal of the President's appointment. Morgan is the dominant member of the Reading and Eric voting trusts, and, of course, he could have ended the strike long ago if he had desired to do so, and the fact that he did not do so has cost the anthracite railroads and the anthracite mines a vast deal of money. Six of the anthracite coal-carrying and mining companies report losses in net earnings for August of 60 per cent, compared with August of last year. The Reading Company loses over 70 per cent. The Lehigh Company falls from a surplus of \$430,433 in August, 1901, to a deficit of \$359,371. The Jersey Central loss is over September returns, when reported, will probably make no better showing. Add to these losses the similar results for the months of the strike before August and it is clear that the coal operators have suffered enormously by this strike.

Such credit as accrues to the operators for the apparently near end of the strike will rest upon Mr. J. P. Morgan, but it is doubtful if he has added greatly to his prestige. Mr. Mitchell, indeed, has proved himself the abler general. Morgan has misread the situation, and appears to be one of those able men of business who lack the vislon of a statesman, or he would have used his paramount influence over the coal combination long ago and settled the strike. John Mitchell was a better judge of the powers at his command than was Mr. Morgan. He knew that, other things being equal, the workingmen in a great strike generally have the press of the country and the people behind them; he knew that in a year of Congressional elections the professional politicians, if not actually disposed to give the glad hand to striking labor, are afraid to give it the frozen eye. In his way Mitchell has proved himself more than a match for Morgan & Co.

An indirect but important result of the great anthracite strike has been to rouse the anthracite-consuming public to the danger of being dependent upon a source of supply that may be suddenly cut off for months by a great strike, and some substitutes for hard coal are likely to obtain permanent foothold. The use of gas from soft coal has increased, and, it is reported, will be tremendously developed as household fuel. It is said that a device whereby mineral oil can be used in a like manner is already finding application. The practical inventive genius of our people has been so strongly turned in this direction that it is quite probable that than they were for the same period last but shouted for more soldiers and recently discovered in Brooklyn. The anthracite coal as fuel has exhausted year, and even record-breaking ship- sneered at a Government that would four men who were sent to state prison

## SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

When Wall Street Trembles. Eugene Register.
When Russel Sage takes a pill Wall street trembles. If the aged miser should die, it is thought Wall street would shut up shop.

Where the Tramp Gains.

Salem Statesman.

The cost of living has gone up 40 per cent th five years, but that does not affect the tramp. He finds that he can get a living now with 60 per cent less effort than it took five years ago.

## Knock Off Some of the Grafts.

Albany Democrat.

The next State Legislature, instead of adding to the tax burdens of the people, should knock off some of the grafts that were thrown upon the people by the last session, increasing the state tax to the immense proportion of 7 mills.

Oregon Weather Can't Be Beat. Salem Statesman.

Ap old-timer says that four out of five Falls in the last 40 years in the Willamette Valley have been just like this one. The years when we have stormy weather at this time, we ame apt to forget about the average, which is as fine as could be Happy Lot of Farmers. With live hogs selling at 5% cents per pound, wheat at 50 cents per bushel, and other farm products bringing profitable prices, the lot of the Eastern Oregon

farmer is evidently a pretty easy one at present, especially as the present harvest has yielded good crops of almost every-thing produced in this climate.

People Must Rule the Conventions Joseph Herald.

In the conventions which will elect delegates to the National Republican Convention care should be taken to see that the trust magnates and coal operators do not secure control nor be trusted as delegates. The people want Theodore Roose-velt for President in 1904, and these mon-ey bags politicians should not be permit-ted to thwart their desires.

Presidential Duties Not Easy.

Pendleton East Oregonian President Roosevelt is advised to seek est. What is considered rest for a President would be irksome toll for most men. The matters of state demand his constant attention, and there are politicians that will find their way to him and bore him, though they knew it would cost his life. A well President deserves the sympathy of the public, and a sick one should have the prayers and best wishes of all of the

Wants State to Supply School Books.

Astoria Astorian.

It is quite probable that, at the approaching session of the Legislature, some member will introduce a bill providing for the supply by the state school books. The law is one that is badly needed in Oregon. Many pupils attending the public schools are unable to secure all the books necessary for the courses taught, and it seems only right that those children should be given an opportunity to obtain a thorough education. A law of this kind would have the effect of doing away with the constant changing of increasing the usefulness of our school

## Have Become Commonplace.

Political corruption in cities has become o common that the fact that two policemen in Seattle have been "suspended" from duty for a limited time for extorting money from women to save them from criminal prosecution, and that a Portland Alderman charges that the city authorities there have collected for their own benefit \$500,000 from the disorderly classes, passes without a single comment These things are now looked upon as matters of course, because they are done under the name of party, and as long as it is our party it is all right. That is why the boosters preach party loyalty and seek to drill the people like they were a

Hasn't a Safe Pilot.

Boise Statesman. Richard Olney, in his Boston speech, ceived. This excursion is a stroke of he said, the Democratic party was headbusiness policy that is in every way commendable. It is a credit to the enterprise of its authors and is sure to bring results beneficial to the state. has some good ideas and some bad ones, and the two kinds are so mixed together that the party is addled. Mr. Olney may think it is headed right on some question, but even if it were it would amount to nothing, for there is no old derelict that is not headed right at some time during its tossings on the bosom of the waters, What the people want is a party that heads right all the time. They find it in the Republican organization, and for that reason they prefer to take passage upon that craft. They could get on a raft and be headed right some time, but they would never get anywhere unless it were

Refuse to Initiate.

Eugene Register.
With all the noise made by the Salem
Journal for a special session, and the petitions that paper has sown broadcast over the state, urging the public to sign them, it developes that only about 500 one-half, and that of the Ontario & names have so far been secured as favor-Western Company is 60 per cent. The ing such a session, and most of these probably come from Marion County, amongst the immediate readers of that paper. As Oregon has close to 100,000 vot-ers, the result is that the Journal's initiative and referendum on the special session shows, unmistakably, that the people, as well as the press, are practically united in its opposition to such a move. If perchance the Journal still insists on having a special session called, it will be giving a black eye to its pet theory of in-itiative and referendum, which it urges should apply in all matters of legislation It has given the people a fair chance to speak upon the special session, and they positively refuse, almost unanimously, fact, it is time for the Journal to "lay down" and let the initiative and referen dum govern in this as in all other matters of important legislation.

Initiative and Referendum.

Pendleton Tribune. The people of Oregon may have forgot-ten, or perhaps many never knew, the powers they delegated to themselves by their June vote on the initiative and referendum amendment to the How many voters know that it requires only 8 per cent of them to compel the Legislature to refer any measure to a vote of the people before it becomes a

Every law must begin with: "Be it enacted by the People of Oregon." The Legislature is no longer the state law-making body of the state, but the final enactment of any law lies with the voters of the state and is governed by public

The Tribune was not in favor of the initiative and referendum unless restricted, as the evils of the system were too apparent. While the people should be given every opportunity to express themselves on matters of public interest, no small disgruntled, unworthy element should be given the power of hindering legislation or obstructing the well-meaning actions of a big majority. Any expression of the people on new laws should be well supported, and the cause should justify inite organization. The new method of making laws will probably become very cumbersome when put into action, and it would not be surprising if it failed to be

enforced in most instances.

It, however, has its advantages and fundamentally is right. It will require care in its administration.

## VIEWS OF THE STRIKE.

May Not Be Necessary. Buffalo Express.

So far as is now apparent the only 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 the alleged coal combine under the anti-trust law.

Lawbrenking Railroads.

Senator Spooner at Milwaukee. It is a quarrel between the operators the coal-mining companies and their men, in which I sympathize with the men. The coal combination is one, gentlemen, which exists in violation of the constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, prohibits any railroad company from owning or operating coal mines.

### The Interstate Law Available.

Chicago Chronicle. Men sworn to respect the Constitution perjure themselves by ignoring it. If to-day—this hour—a Federal order were issued for instant procedure to apply the interstate law, the threat of the group of mine operators, combined with the threat of the group of miners to set aside the sovereignty of the American people, would become empty, the National sovereignty would be immediately and effectually re-established.

#### The Real Striker.

Memphis Commercial-Appeal.
The real striker is the anthracite trust, It has struck against fair wages. It has struck against honest measurement. It has struck against arbitration. It has struck against union labor. It has struck against the Federal anti-trust act. It has struck against the constitution of Penn-sylvania. It has struck against the Presi-dent of the United States. And now it is demanding Federal troops to support it in its strike.

#### It Works Both Ways.

Portland Northwestern Churchman. In England about 200 Roman Catholic priests have just united in a movement to renounce the authority of the papacy in England, declaring their refusal obey Cardinal Vaughn and the pope, and preparing for the consecration of one of their own number as their bishop. Even should this English move prove unsuccessful, still it proves that intelligent Romanists are not going to be enslaved by papalism, and they are looking for a higher kind of Catholicism than can be found in the Roman church.

Several hundred Roman priests have be come members of the Church of England during the past 50 years, and perhaps the above 200 will do likewise if their church

novement be unsuccessful. We have in our American Episcopal Church many clergymen and laymen who

#### Violators of the Law. Indianapolis News,

The estuation then is one in which the operators are autocrats, having no compe-tition in marketing their coal and none in fixing the price of labor. It may be added incidentally that they have attained this condition by violating the laws of Pennsylvania, which, forbidding a railroad to own a coal mine, were intended to prevent just this monopoly. They violate the law by owning the mines in one capacity and owning the roads in another—the same men-and then they prate about "observ-ance of law," and expect the American people to be fools and children enough to do their work for them, and back the troops while they periodically drive back this segregated labor to its unrelieved dependence when desperation prompts hu-Thus the proposition is that the people are to protect this monopoly in its control of all the anthracite coal in the country and all the means of transporting it, and in the recurrent task of "putting down law-lessness" when labor attempts to combine to relieve its oppression.

### The Mineowners the Conspirators. Chicago Tribune. It is an axiom that those who invoke

These wholesome requirements are ignored by Mr. David Wilcox, vice-president and general counsel of the Delaware & mining of coal in defiance of the Pennsyl-vania constitution. Mr. Wilcox has writ-his deep bass voice broke the silence: Hudson, one of the roads engaged in the ten a letter to President Roosevelt in which he makes the impudent request that the Federal Government proceed against the United Mineworkers' association in the courts on the ground that it is a con-spiracy to prevent interstate commerce by stopping through a striking the min-ing of anthracite, and as a consequence its shipment from Pennsylvania to other states. It is not necessary to consider the legal points made by the writer of the letter. It is sufficient to say that h is not the man to accuse the miners of being in a conspiracy, and to ask the Federal Government to proceed against them. The road he represents has for years been conspiring with other coalcarrying roads to nullify the National anti-trust law and the interstate com-merce law. Their conspiracy was in working order long before the miners' union was organized. The unlawful purposes of the conspiracy have been carried out per-sistently and defiantly, to the great in-jury of the public. Therefore charges of conspiracy and of violation of the interstate commerce law by miners do not come with good grace from a veteran c spirator. The confederated coal ro The confederated coal roads should clean their hands before they ask the President to order the prosecution of the miners for conspiracy. They should disband their own lawless organization. They should desist from violations of the laws they accuse the miners of violating Then they will have some standing in a court of equity: Mr. Wilcox's letter, com-ing as it does from one of a band of impatient conspirators, is a bit of inso

#### Nothing in Shooting Ningara. New York World.

To such persons as yearn to "fill the noisy ear of Fame," Superintendent Welch, of the state reservation at Niagara Falls, gives a valuable pointer. There is neither glory nor gain, he says, in riding through the roaring waters of earth's mightlest cataract and surviving to tell Mrs. Taylor did it. She went through

the Horseshoe falls in a barrel, escaped with her life-a thing never before done and deemed impossible-and believed her fortune was made. She offered herself to the public gaze as a lecturer, using the harrel as an illustration, but very few have gone to see and hear her.

Mr. Welch thinks he has discovered the

philosophy of this curious popular indif-ference to the nerviest deed of the time. "The people are simply resentful that any one should have triumphed over the mighty Niagara," he says. A plausible theory, too! To do a thing that mankind in general has long agreed cannot be done is a dubious bid for popularity.

The citizen of the earth who first lands on Mars will have a hard time of it. Who on Mars will believe his story that he came from the earth? Or who on the earth, when he comes back, will believe that he has been on mars?

Republican Tariff Doctrine. We favor such changes in the tariff from time to time as become advisable through the progress of our industries and their changing relations to the commerce of the world. We indorse the policy of reciprocity as the natural complement of protection, and urge its development as necessary to the realization of our highest commercial possibilities. - Iowa Republican Platform,

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

It comes hard when the barbers have to nswer questions.

What's the matter? Mr. Lord hagn't

butted in for two days.

People in the East are beginning to get

out their coal scuttles again.

The Chinese gamblers have discovered that a door in time saves a fine. It is untrue that the moon will quit on

account of the high price of coal. Now that the baseball players are done, the directors will do a few stunts.

Now is the time we begin to appreciate the full value of a stone stdewalk.

So the Coroner may arrest the Sheriff and the Chief of Police? Is reform a dead teaue?

A freshly spanked boy is uneasy in his seat. Mr. Mitchell is waiting for Mr. Baer to get comfortably settled. The earthquake in South America was

no doubt caused by his Satanic Majesty shivering for want of coal to keep warm,

"Let the strike be settled," advises the Post-Intelligencer. It will be. All hands were inerely waiting for long-range advice from Seattle.

Mr. Mitchell is letting his recognize-theunion fly float down the riffle awhile, and says nothing. The best of fishermen sometimes use bait.

The bankers have seen the country, and now that the rain has come they have a good chance to see what the lovely Oregon maiden looks like. Really, it would be quite awkward for

Mr. Lord to put the Sheriff and Chief of Police in jall, and exempt the Mayor and Police Commissioner Ladd, First Violinist Schmitz, Mayor of San

Francisco, is going East just to be around when they select the arbitrators. Brer Baer might as well hang up his fiddle,

"The season is nearly at hand when we begin to unload our old stock of pipes," says a dealer in smokers' articles. "No we don't advertise bargain sales; we jus wait until the social clubs begin to give their 'smokers' and the amount of old stock that is worked off would surprise you. The pipes that are purchased for these affairs are not expensive ones, but they answer the purpose, and in the mean: time we get rid of a lot of old stuff for which there is no other sort of sale."

Once in the course of a speech which was punctuated by interruptions in Parliament John Bright was saving: "Personally I do not feel disposed to wage war against these Philistines," when an unruly member of his audience shouted, "Hee haw!" "If, however," Mr. Bright continued without a pause, "my friend at the back of the hall will lend me one of his jaws I shall be encouraged to reconsider my attitude, in view of the historic success of Samson when provided with a similar weapon."

The late John Fiske, the historian, was a man of enormous stature and externely sensitive about any reference to his unusual size. On one occasion when he was visiting a friend at his home in a beautiful town in Connecticut, his hostess and her daughter invited Mr. Fiske to drive with them one morning. The road was a picturesque one, which winds along the river at the foot of the mountains. At one point the hostess suggested that the party alight and walk a short distance through the field to get a particularly attractive view. Around this field was a equity must do equity. It is required of men who go into court for relief that they appear there with clean hands. stile. The ladies passed through and turned to wait for their guest. For a moment he contemplated the opening; to squeeze through was impossible, to climb "Ladies. I think we would better continue our drive."

An automobilist was being examined in Cleveland, Ohio, as to his qualifications to run his vehicle safely through the streets and public places of the city. The Plain Dealer gives the following extract from the testimony.

Q .- Are you ambidextrous? A .- I think I'm dexterous all right, but

I'm not so sure about the ambi, Q .- Ever troubled with color blindness?

A .- Not when asleep. Q .- How are your nerves?

A .- Nicely, thank you. Q.-What would you do if you struck a

stretch of wet pavement? A.-Slip. Q .- If you were running your auto at the rate of thirty miles an hour and a

man should suddenly drop in front of the machine, what would you do first? A .- Run over him.

Q.-If you were bowling up the avenue at a lively clip and caused a spirited horse to run away, what would you do? A .- Turn down the first side street,

Q .- Can you pronounce chaffeur?

A .- Not on your life. Whereupon the examining board congratulates the applicant on the cleverness and directness of his replies, and gives him the full degree of A. D., Automobile Driver, on the spot.

## PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"I want my watch fixed. It has stopped wice." "It is going now. Better wait till it happens again." "But what if it shouldn't happens again."-Life. "They say Mabel has married a high church-man." "Yes. He belongs to a little flock that must be a room in the sixteenth floor of some musiness block."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Football Captain—That "scrub" halfback has showed up for practice with six ribs broke. Football Coach Well, the boys will have to practice breaking his arms and legs, then—

Judge-Of course, I might let you off, Casey, if you had an alibi. Casey-Shure, yer Honor. Of haven's wan about me, but here's me lasth arter, if that'll timpt ye,-Philadelphia Even-

"Old man Tellum thinks he is sure to get a Government job." "Why? He has no political pull." "But he claims he has. He says he ate

oveter that Oyster Bay was named after."-Saltimore American.

The Wife-Really, my dear, you are awfully

extravagant. Our neighbor, Mr. Flint, is just twice as self-denying as you are. The Husband -Fut he has just twice as much money to be self-denying with.—Brooklyn Life. "Thought your dad wasn't going to send you back to college?" "Yes, dad did kick of the expense, but I threatened to stay at home and help run the business, and he decided college would be cheaper."—Detroit Free Press.

Grandma-What? You don't want to go to iven? Bessie-Well, I suppose I might, if re to go comewhere!-Puck.

"Let me show you our great 'North American' electric fan." "You ought to call it South American." "Why so?" "It makes so many revolutions."—Chicago Daily News.

"Some of the magazines won't consider an article that is not typewritten," said the young man. "Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "and some of them read as if they accepted everything that is typewritten."—Washington Star. "I see that a pusilist was killed recently in a slugging match." "Well, that is no defense of the sport." "Well, I should say not. You see." "You see we can hope for the same happy result all the time."—Baltimore Herald.

lowance for all this, it is perfectly certain that no considerable body of oppo-

sition could be enlisted to applications of this kind, unless they found sufficlent ground in justice and reason to justify an appeal to public opinion. In every issue of this kind, wisdom must steer its course between the two extremes, corporate aggression on one hand and selfish obstruction on the

other. Nothing is more certain than that a town of 100,000 people scattered over forty square miles of territory must have plentiful street-car service, and that liberal facilities for extensions not only encourage investment, but promote municipal development. It has been a very prominent factor in Portland's progress that its street-car systems have constantly spent money like water for extensions and equipments.

On the whole, their policies have been too liberal for the good of their stockholders. Millions have been lost in unprofitable lines to ambitious suburbs. Some, like the Barnes Heights road, have been abandoned. Some, like the cable road, have been sold for a song and reorganized. The town has been well served by its street-cars and will be better served if the ambitions of their managers can be be realized. All that the companies are making is spent for new lines, new rails and new cars. It takes a good many nickels to buy a single seven-inch rail.

> doubtful how much revenue could now be justly exacted from our street-car lines. But it is inconceivable that any franchise should now be granted which people ten or twenty years from now. and which will accrue under the charter adopted by the people in June. It is idle to eay that the charter is not has been approved by the people and a Legislative betrayal of it is the remot-

sistent with the new charter should be the laws of the Nation and the state. There is no law designed to protect the consumers of coal against extertion which the coal-carrying roads have not persistently and publicly violated. The roads are "habitual crimigais." By their reiterated offenses they have put themselves out of court. They are entitled to no consideration or compassion. They have worn out the patience of the people. The severest two persistents are entitled to no consideration or compassion. They have worn out the patience of the people. The severest will not be harsher than they deserve.

granted now.

The present Council has a commendable and things has this to say in defense of Booker Washington's practical, far-reaching service in the South today:

Practical education, manual training, is what the negro needs most. There may be many half-clucated negro preachers in prison, but there is a vast number of negro convicts who are absolutely illiterate. There are not too many negro schools. There are not too many negro schools. There are not too many negro schools. There are not council to the endors the people of the p rush franchises through in plain defiance of the mandate of the people last June. It should either do the work

> MITCHELL, OF THE MINEWORKERS Mitchell, the leader of the anthracite coal strike, has won the good opinion of fair men of high ability, like Abram

right or leave it alone.

S. Hewitt, who is entirely opposed to him from the beginning. "Holland," the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writes that journal that ex-Mayor Hewitt thinks the coal strike an event of deep significance; that he has been led to this opinion through a recent interview with John Mitchell. Mr. Hewitt's impression of Mitchell was that he was a man of absolute sincerity, of unquestionable personal integrity, of unquenchable zeal. who has committed himself with the enthusiasm of a possible martyr to his convictions that the day is not far distant when the great body of wage-earners, the wealth-producers, of the United States, are to control not only their capital, which is their labor, but must be

dominant in the Government itself.

Mitchell holds that labor can never hope

to receive its fair share of the increase

of wealth in this country until it pos-

sesses majority power in Legislature

and the control of the Executive. Mr. ell Mr. Hewitt thinks the day is not far distant when there will be a formidable struggle for a change involving government upon socialistic lines, or by class, such as Mr. Mitchell and Gompers contemplate; that is, the test must come which Macaulay, Carlyle and De Tocqueville pointed out long ago as inevitable in America, Mr. Mitchell would have every trade completely unionized, and when that is done there is also to United States, who will, through the

the State and Nation. This estimate of the ability, courage and sincerity of Mr. Mitchell by Mr. leader of the coal strike, but it is something confirmed by the fact that Mr. the appeal of the miners. Mr. Baer contemptuously refused to have any-1902, were over 200,000 bushels less tribunal of Mr. Roosevelt's choosing, bred. There was a gang of white rapists

ballot-box, capture majorities in the