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bought, eight or ten years ago, go to the scrap pile and modern implements take their place. Debt has no terrors for them because they have cast it off. Bryanism no longer attracts them. Populism had its day and passed on and out, with its champions. Even Mrs. Leese vices the air no more with her false theories of politics and finance. Kansas is to be congratulated. She has recovered from a combination of ill and ill that made her at one time an object of pity or derision, as the case might be, and is now not only on the high road to prosperity, but has attained unto it in substantial measure.

SMALL POTATOES.

On the day following the announcement that his brother, Henry L. Wilson, has received at the hands of President Roosevelt his long-coveted appointment to a diplomatic post in Europe, John L. Wilson declares himself in opposition to President Roosevelt's policy toward the trusts. The relations of John L. Wilson to the manipulators of the Northern Securities merger are sufficiently well known. He will be in favor of suits to dissolve or constitutional amendments to restrain railroad trusts when he hears change their spots and the Ethiopian his skin. He will be an untrammeled and effective servant of the people when the ox forgets its owner and the ass its master's crib.

Simultaneously comes the news that Governor McBride will help Senator Turner in his political ambitions in return for aid the Senator is to render the Governor in his own schemes. The bargain is said to be that in return for the use of Democratic votes in the Washington Legislature the Governor will appoint the Senator a member of the Railroad Commission. This is probably an exaggeration as to details, but it is perfectly certain that we confront the spectacle of a United States Senator and the Governor of a state trafficking with each other to the sacrifice of their respective parties for the promotion of their individual ambitions. We are familiar with such exploits in New York and Pennsylvania, where bossism reigns supreme, but in a young and vigorous commonwealth like Washington we have the right to look for better things. With a rich and growing cities like Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane, with a population of between 500,000 and 600,000 and three Representatives in Congress; with a rapidly growing body of settlers from the best stock of the Eastern States, Washington ought to think pretty soon of putting its big men forward, if it has any, and relegating the activities of its turners and trimmers to the rear. Its agility or unscrupulousness the sole passport to political preferment and popular respect in the Evergreen State?

NOT A FIGUREHEAD SOVEREIGN.

The English press are reported as astonished at the success of the intervention of President Roosevelt to bring the great strike to a close, and confess that neither sovereign nor Prime Minister could have intervened in an industrial crisis as the President has done. This is true, because the sovereign of Great Britain can only act through his Ministers and the Prime Minister is the chief of a party that by a persistent vote of a want of confidence can be coerced into resigning his post or appealing to the people by calling a new election. The President of the United States, through his actual constitutional powers as executive of the law and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and the direct and indirect political and moral weight of his great office, is the most powerful constitutional ruler in the world. Kaiser William commands, of course, an army of vast numbers, and exercises, but Kaiser William is not otherwise a more powerful constitutional sovereign than the President of the United States.

Had the President been pushed to it by further continuance of the deadlock between the coal operators and the strikers he could have invoked the exercise of peremptory powers to cure the situation, which threatened a general public weal. But he was content to act as impartial mediator and of both parties to the great quarrel. The President has proved in bringing about a settlement and has saved his party the repetition of the shock it suffered in the conflict between the Carnegie Steel Company and its men, which paralyzed all the efforts of the Republican party to re-elect President Harrison in 1892. The great railroad strike of 1894, which centered at Chicago, were injurious to the Democratic party, then in power. In neither of these cases did politicians succeed in quelling the quarrel between capital and labor. Neither President Harrison nor Cleveland exerted himself as conciliator with any degree of success, and the lesson of the past was that a great strike in a year of National elections not seldom proves a great disaster to the party in power.

In 1900 Mr. Hanna successfully used all his political power to force a settlement of that year's coal strike on terms satisfactory to the employees, and created a precedent for political interference between capital and labor. Mr. Mitchell learned at that time that the best time for a great successful strike was in the year of an important National campaign, and he pitched his next great strike in 1902. The year of the Congressional elections. He acted with sagacity, for the Republican press of the East confessed that because of the sympathy felt by the people for the cause of the strikers the Republican leaders, both in New York and Pennsylvania, and even in Ohio, were apprehensive of defeat at the approaching elections unless the strike was settled at once. But the politicians were not able to compel the coal operators to retreat sufficiently to make possible the election, and but for the intervention, appeal and mediation of President Roosevelt, the great strike might have reached a dangerous crisis. Suppose the efforts of the President had failed; that disorder had continued, and Governor Stone had called upon the President for troops. He would have been compelled to answer the call, and the restoration of order by the regular Army would not only have cost some bloodshed, but would have left as bitter memory behind it as did the suppression of the Pittsburgh riots in 1877 by the Federal soldiers dispatched thither by President Hayes.

What the President has done is due to his political interference; he has ended a great strike by the moral and political weight of his personality, speaking through his great office. He has not made any threats of official military interference; he has simply acted as a great and good citizen should in the office of President in urging both sides to consent to equitable terms of

arbitration and final settlement of a quarrel which was injurious to the general public weal. And he has succeeded, not because he was President, simply, but because he was President Roosevelt. President Hayes and President Harrison would probably have failed in such appeal, not because they were not as able and honest men, but because neither of them possessed the confidence of the leaders of the strikers to the extent that President Roosevelt has obtained it. The Governor of Pennsylvania, the Senators from that state, the Governor of New York, could not have settled this strike, but the President has been able to settle it because the strikers trusted him and the mining operators feared him, supported as he would have been by public opinion in the most extreme stretch of constitutional powers to end the strike.

No wonder England is astonished at this exhibition of unwritten political powers and influence on the part of our President. In our country the President is not only more powerful within the law than the British King, but he is more powerful without the law because he is nearer to the people than a King; no "divinity does hedge him round" that prevents a great popular leader of labor from promptly leaping the walls of circumstance and counseling with the President face to face. As a precedent, the success of President Roosevelt is of incalculable value and importance, for it is not likely that the coal operators will ever be able to perpetrate the industrial crisis of the last four months. The public patience has been exhausted, and a prompt settlement would be inevitable.

MCKINLEY RESPONSIBLE FOR EVANS.

The commander-in-chief in his address before the G. A. R. at Washington lauded the late President McKinley to the skies, while he applied the rod to Mr. Evans, the late Commissioner of Pensions, who was called to his position by McKinley and retained by McKinley during his whole term of Presidential service. President McKinley firmly refused to let Mr. Evans at the earnest prayer of the pension attorneys, and there does not seem to be any warrant for the declaration of General Torrance that "the resignation of Commissioner Evans was due directly to a report made by the Grand Army pension committee, of which General Torrance was chairman, for the President gave other reasons. Commissioner Evans resigned a \$5000 office to accept one in London which pays at least three times that sum, to which he had been appointed by the President. Does General Torrance comprehend that it is a very serious reflection on President McKinley to intimate that he promoted Mr. Evans because of the complaint of any committee as to the management of the Pension Bureau?

President Roosevelt as clearly approved of the course of Commissioner Evans as did President McKinley. The assault of the pension attorneys on Mr. Evans was of no avail until President Roosevelt found an opportunity to promote him. Evans had grown tired of the perennial assault of the pension sharks, and had expressed his intention of retiring to private life before Mr. McKinley was inaugurated for the second time, but he withheld his resignation at the request of both Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt because they did not wish it to seem that he retired under fire, or as if he had been forced out from factional political pressure. The fact that he did not retire, except to receive a very complimentary promotion, shows clearly that the G. A. R. committee, of which General Torrance was chairman, did not unsettle Mr. Evans.

There is nothing surprising in the statement that there are 200,000 surviving Union soldiers whose names never appeared on the pension rolls, for a veteran is not entitled to a pension unless he was injured or is unable to care for himself, and even if a veteran is entitled to a pension legally, he would, if a rich man, not seldom decline to apply for a place on the pension roll, believing that in equity the people ought not to be taxed to pay a pension to a man of superfluous wealth. The surprising thing is that there are not a larger number of veterans than 200,000 whose names are not upon the pension roll. Out of over a million names never of the Union armies, it is remarkable that not more than 200,000 veterans are still outside the pension roll. It indicates a condition of bodily infirmity and peculiar impoverishment among the Union veterans that ought to excite surprise if not sympathy.

It is predicted that the new Commissioner of Pensions, Mr. Ware, will be equally unpopular with the pension sharks before he has been long in office, for he has already expressed his astonishment that the claims for pensions of volunteer soldiers of the Spanish War should be made of gold and silver taken from the mines of Montana, the handle set with blue and white Montana sapphires. This greatest of the Rocky Mountain States, an empire in area and resources, does nothing by halves, and whatever it does redounds in some way to the glory of Montana. This element of loyalty in a people can be depended upon to make a state, and Montana may be congratulated upon possessing it in full measure.

The people of Oregon have been told by competent authority that they can have good roads if they will. They have also been told how to get them and at what cost per mile good, permanent roads can be built. The first cost is heavy, but if good roads pay for themselves in a few years, there is economy in constructing them. This is a simple and fair business proposition, but it is doubtful whether it will be acted upon to any great extent for some years to come. Let us, however, as in duty bound, hope for the best.

The great bulk of anthracite coal is consumed east of the Allegheny Mountains, but perhaps two-fifths of it goes west of that line. In Chicago only one-fifth of the households use anthracite. Soft coal is the staple fuel of all sections as far east as the western line of New York and Pennsylvania, for hard coal is only used by people who can afford to pay for it because of its greater cleanliness. From these facts it is clear that when the strike ends the full output will pour into the Eastern markets.

Hence the necessity, in order to secure this training, of an institution like the State Agricultural College, with its departments of instruction in dairying, horticulture, entomology, botany, etc. Hence the necessity of instruction in soils, drainage, fertilizers, rotation of crops, ensilage, silos—everything, in fact, which a farmer fully equipped for the pursuit of his vocation requires. Agriculture, in literally speaking, a growing science. Transposing the terms it may be said that it has become "the science of growing." It must be made to yield full returns in this state if our own people are to be fed upon products of our own soil. If the markets at our very doors are to be supplied, it must be made to yield yet fuller returns, and fuller yet if the possibilities of a still wider demand are to be met. This can only be done by recognizing agriculture as an exact science in which chance has no part but in which method and equipment are everything. The mission of the State Agricultural College, as defined by Governor Geer, is "to teach young men how to be scientific in farm and workshop, and to be proud of such means of livelihood." Such a mission intelligently and faithfully conducted cannot fail to redound to the prosperity of the state and to the honor of the oldest of vocations—agriculture.

It may be hoped that the Legislature soon to convene in Salem will not adjourn without the enactment of a law providing for conveying patients to the insane asylum by trained assistants of that institution, together with a provision when the patient is a girl or woman that one attendant shall be a woman. Humanity demands the one; common decency the other, of these provisions. Why such a law has not long since been enacted it would be hard for the uninitiated to tell. No one disputes or ever has disputed the claims of decency and humanity in the matter. The only explanation is that the conveyance of these wretched, helpless unfortunates to the hospital has been made a political job and Deputy Sheriffs and other favored politicians, having found fat pickings in it, refuse to relinquish it. It will be a shame to Oregon legislators and to the people, who presumably have what they want in the way of law for the asking, if this flagrant abuse is allowed to continue. The State Conference of Charities and Corrections has done well in calling attention to this matter, and it will do better if it urges the passage of such a law at the proper time.

Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, will, at the completion of some important investigations that are now before the bureau, retire from office and devote his entire time to the presidency of Clark University, Worcester, Mass. He has been at the head of the labor bureau for eighteen years, and his fund of information in regard to matters pertaining thereto is vast, while his judgment in matters that come within the scope of the bureau is practically unquestioned. He is now giving careful personal supervision to an investigation of the employment of children in the wage-earning vocations, and regards its economic and ethical results. This subject is one in which the public is taking an active interest at this time, and it is gratifying to learn that Mr. Wright will finish his inquiry before he retires from the position which he has so long held, and to which he has brought such indefatigable industry.

Bishop Spalding, who has been appointed upon the arbitration tribunal by the President, is the newly appointed archbishop of the Roman Catholic see of Chicago. Bishop Spalding is descended from one of the American Catholic families who came over to Maryland with Lord Baltimore 260 years ago. He is a scholar, a thinker and a poet; is a native of Kentucky, 62 years old. He was educated at Emmitsburg, Md., at St. Mary's, Cincinnati; at the University of Louvain, Belgium, and the Belgian College at Rome. His first service as priest was at Louisville, Ky. On the death of his uncle, the noted archbishop of Baltimore, he went to New York and became a member of the Holy Name Fathers, where by Rev. Isaac Hecker's desire he wrote the life of that prelate; shortly after he became assistant priest at St. Michael's Church, and grew into note as a preacher; and in 1877 was chosen bishop of the then small diocese of Peoria, Ill.

The Montana Daughters of the American Revolution furnished the spade with which ground was broken on the 11th inst. for the proposed Continental Hall in Washington at the twelfth anniversary of the founding of that order. The building, which is being erected on the site of the old Fort Stevens, is to be a monument to the memory of the women who have served the country in various ways, and is to be a place where the women of the country may gather to discuss the problems of the day and to promote the welfare of the nation.

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Conductor Clark as a sociologist is a very effective answer of the President to the manifest desire of the operators to shut out recognition of the union principle. His appointment must appear a ghastly joke to President Baer.

Democrats Short on Votes.

Lewiston Teller.

The principal cause of the Democrats' defeat in the county of Democratic success in this county and in the state this fall is lack of votes. The Democrats are simply outnumbered. This is Republican year.

SOURCES OF LAWLESSNESS.

New York Evening Post.

Rarely in the history of this country have the evils which result from maladministration been brought out in so illuminating a manner as in Pennsylvania since the beginning of the coal strike. The entire state is in contempt, its Governor's name a synonym for cowardice and weakness. In a large portion of its extent anarchy has reigned and lawlessness still rules. One branch of trade is at a standstill. Millions of people in its own territory and in other states are deprived of a necessary of life. The whole Nation is facing an unparalleled calamity. And the exigency to which we have come is very largely, if not wholly, due to the public corruption which for decades past has given Pennsylvania the reputation of being politically the very rottenest of our commonwealths. It is the flowering of Quakerism which we now see—the harvesting of a crop sown in municipal, county, and state corruption, watered by law-defying corporations and nursed into full growth by politicians who owe their domination of the state to partisanship of the most sordid and selfish kind. As has been well said, "The Governor is silent, the law officers of the state sleep, the Legislature unsummoned; the people suffer, helpless, pusillanimous—the shroud of politics is over all."

It is not merely that Governor Stone delayed in giving the protection to life and limb and property which is the constitutional right of every citizen of Pennsylvania. The very strike itself owes its being in large part to the knowledge that Republican party interests rule the state and not consideration for its needs and welfare. John Mitchell and his fellow "leaders" were well aware that this is a year of Congressional elections. Their memories are not so short as to have lost all recollection of the reasons why Senator Hanna retired from office. They know their followers have seen rioting and lawlessness often enough before to have a contempt for the law and for its makers. They know whose creatures the Pennsylvania Representatives are, and they know well that it is personal and party profit which alone actuates the disreputable boss of the state. They have seen law after law placed on the statute books only to be unenforced or evaded by the plainest trickery, not only by the railroad companies prohibited from mining coal, but by the miners themselves. Wherever they have looked they have seen franchises stolen, elections purchased, cities and state legislatures bought outright, and even the governments of cities upset in defiance of the will of their inhabitants. What wonder that they have deemed it their right to destroy homes with dynamite, and to beat and murder all who would not accept their dictation?

FOOTBALL A MEANS OF GRACE.

Kansas City Star.

The football season has now fairly opened, and before long the list of accidents is likely to appal the heart of many a timid parent. The autumn is ruined for the mothers of awkward youngsters who write time in the hospital. In that they are "made" by the law, their sons have the field with a broken collar-bone or a fractured leg. Stories of all the fatal accidents of their reading riot dreadfully through their dreams. If one of the players is killed, it is a tragedy of the field there at once arises an outcry against the game. It is denounced as "brutal," as "highly dangerous," as "sickening," and college faculties are urged to suppress it. "Why," people ask, "should a game be permitted in which several young men are badly injured and two or three killed every year?" This is a serious question, and it requires a serious answer. While it may be pointed out that the stories of injuries are often exaggerated and that there is little danger in the game to a healthy young man, the fact remains that occasionally some one is hurt and that in some cases of fatal accidents have occurred.

Perhaps the most luminous comment upon accidents in athletics was made by Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes in an address to Harvard graduates a few years ago on "A Soldier's Faith." He was speaking of "faith in the worth of heroism," and he extended the discipline of danger from war to the rougher sports. If one is in a while a man is broken, he said, "I regard it not as a waste, but as a price well paid for the breeding of a race fit for hardship and command." This may seem a harsh doctrine, but the words are not his, but those of a soldier in the war. There is plenty of fighting to be done in it, and the youth who has always kept out of the way of hard knocks is not the one who is best fitted to meet the struggles of life.

Every healthy boy who is allowed to grow up with his fellows does any number of things that endanger life and limb. From the time he begins to climb trees and go swimming he is putting his bones and his life in jeopardy. Unless he is to be kept at home under strict surveillance and allowed to play nothing rougher than marbles, there is a chance that he may come to grief in some sport. Every year boys are drowned while swimming or skating. Occasionally they break their legs by falling out of their balconies. They are killed by fire from danger and as for hunting, the season's casualties make a formidable list. But who would keep a boy out of all these sports because they involve risk? The parents who shield their children from all rough things are doing them a disservice. Much of the work to be done in the world calls for men who are not afraid of hard knocks. Other things being equal, the boy who has had his share of outdoor life, who has learned to hunt and played football, is better fitted for after life than the youth who has been carefully kept out of the way of rough sports and accidents that occur in the world. As Judge Holmes has said, they are not too heavy a price to pay for securing a stalwart and courageous race of men.

Zola's Tenderness.

From his letter to Madame Dreyfus.

Some evening, under the familiar lamplight, in the heart of peace of his own fireside, the father will take them on his knees, and will tell them the whole tragic story. They will know it, that they may respect him, that they may adore him, as he deserves. I could have wished that you had led them to that prison in Rennes, that they might forever recall their father there in his utter helplessness, that you had all he had suffered unjustly, what moral heroism was his; with what passionate tenderness they were to love him and make him forget the iniquity of men. Their little souls would have been steeled in a bath of manly virtue.

Vanitas Vanitatum.

John Webster.

All the flowers of the Spring
Next to perfume the air,
These have but their growing prime,
And man does flourish but his time;
Survey our progress from our birth—
We are set, we grow, we water, we earth.
Courts adieu, and all delights,
All bewitching appetites!
Sweetest breath and dearest eye
Like perfume go, and we are dry.
And consequently this is done
As *Shakespeare* was upon the
In the *Antony and Cleopatra* play,
Who speak by trophies and dead things
To leave a living name behind,
And weave but nets to catch the wind.

"NERVE" OF SUBSIDY GRABBERS.

St. Paul Pioneer Press, Rep.

In view of the very general unpopularity of trusts, it was commonly assumed that the formation of the Morgan ship-building trust would discourage the advocates of the ship subsidy bill. Not a bit of it. Instead of being discouraged, the ship subsidy advocates are using the shipping trust as an argument for the ship subsidy. Their plea is that since so many ships of American ownership have been placed in the shipping trust under the British flag, it is absolutely necessary to pay that company the difference between the cost of operation under the British flag and the cost under the American flag, in order that the latter emblem may not disappear from the ocean. It must be confessed that this argument is neither so clear nor so convincing as the demonstration of some propositions in Euclid. In view of the practical identity of the ship subsidy advocates and the American