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TODAT'S WEATHER-Occasional rain; brisk YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem-

permiture, 54 deg.; minimum temperature, 48 deg.; precipitation, 0.69 inch.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

Secretary Hitchcock's determination to create the forest reserve in Eastern Oregon brings both joy and grief. Those who feared industrial operations in that region would be strangled and that setof lands they had reasonably counted on to remain open to settlement, so they might have neighbors and schools, will be gratified to learn that they will be land not of proper character for forest reservation will be excluded. The lands will cause sorrow to the prescient gentlemen who bought all those lands in that section for the purpose of converting them into lieu-land base after permitting speculators to make money

Secretary Shaw's experiments in aid of the money market have expanded the circulation by some \$60,000,000, and, while considerable relief has been afstreet in particular, the most impressive will be borne by this inflation as soon as stringency gives place to reduns much from obstacles to contraction. \$3,000,000 a month. Now it is said that stress and inducements will not be permitted to withdraw them, under pain of parting with the public deposits against which their state and municipal powerful discouragers of contraction emphasize the grave evils of inelasticity currency encourages speculation and ministers prosperously to popular errors concerning inflation. Not the least of its mischievous operations is the expuision of gold under Gresham's law. The situation is illuminative, and, reinforced by the distrust of our financial situation cabled from almost every European bourse and the educational effect of the New Orleans convention, should lend itself readily to effective work on behalf of currency reform with the coming session of Congress.

mate interest

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer renews its protestations of interest in and labors for the Columbia River. It looks in the mirror and there beholds the one effective, tireless and disinterested agency for the improvement of that noble waterway. Its efforts in that direction may be attributed, as it explains at other times, to its clear recognition of the Columbia River as a dangerous and perpetual rival to Puget Sound, Anything that broadens and strengthens and deepens the Columbia River, the Post-Intelligencer will tell you, is hostile to the interests of Seattle, and that is why the Post-Intelligencer fights The Oregonian and at the same time works so zealously and honorably for Columbia River improvement. It is also because of its zeal for the Columbia River that the Post-Intelligencer is so bitterly opposed to the election of Levi Ankeny as United States Senator, inasmuch as it recognizes in him a man who would work effectively in Congress for opening the Upper Columbia and cheapening the grain rate from Eastern Washington farms to tidewater. Perhaps it does not know that every obstacle to naviga. tion that is removed from the river between Fort Carby and Lewiston or the mouth of the Okanogan reduces grain rates to Puget Sound, as well as to Portland, but this ignorance must be ascribed to its excessive and conscien-

for the humiliation of Puget Sound. The Post-Intelligencer's activity for river improvement is partly due also larly the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, and to this same purpose of in juring those roads must be ascribed its bitter warfare on Levi Ankeny, whom it fears might be friendly to Hill, Mellen, Grosscup, and possibly to John L. Wilson.

President Eliot's promiscuous nightmares need not have alarmed him so acutely, if he had more thoroughly explored the bases on which they rest. Reflection is of very limited value when it proceeds upon insufficient information. President Ellot's pessimistic view of American education has been pretty thoroughly exploded. He is no nearer truth in his references to emotionalism in religion and his criticism of American trades unions. Fifty years ago, probably less, emotionalism was a grievous fault in the Methodist church, as in others. But neither in that de-Eliot hear today the fantastic preaching of the last generation. If the churches need anything, they need more fire and less form. Their general complaint is version, is giving us pre-eminently a most advanced theology as touched by scientific discovery and historical reoutput he denounces belong not to or-Ellot has either derived his ideas of the few American industries where the suicidal British principle prevails. There are few intelligent trades in America where the efficient workmen is not given an advantage over the inefficient, Sometimes we have strikes in which labor seeks to force piece work upon employers who are contending for uniform azlarles

BOOM IN MARITIME COMMERCE. The maritime commerce of the Pacific Ocean is at present greater than Government ownership would certainly ever before. More wheat, flour, lumtlers would be injured by reservation ber, canned goods and miscellaneous products are going out of Portland, San Francisco and Puget Sound ports in the closing months of 1902 than were ever floated before in a corresponding pegiven every consideration, and that riod. The merchants of these cities are working in new fields of trade, and the to be hoped that our political affairs' boundary of the proposed reserve is Portland alone to South Africa for the likely to be made very irregular for this | month of November will exceed \$500,000. retary that he will also exclude school | youd all expectations, and is still grow-

ing at a rate never before approached. Perhaps the strangest feature of this immense oversea traffic lies in the re- the evils of centralized private control. markable fact that ocean freight rates creation of the reserve. Of course they have reached the lowest point on recdid not pay in full for the land; such ord. From all Pacific Coast ports, vesoperators never risk more than they are sels can be secured to carry freight to the vast capital in railroads and steam obliged to. They paid 25 cents an acre any port in the known world, at rates on their purchases-\$10,500 for 42,000 lower than have ever before been that the public should embark on a polacres, if that was the area they bought. | quoted. Not only will these vessels ac-Now that their cake is dough, they will cept cargoes at rulnously low rates, but That would be most unjust. But the make no further payments. The state even the enormous amount of business will be ahead the \$10,500. It will have offering is insufficient to supply all of binations that restrict wholesome comthe land, but that will be of little value the idle tonnage with cargoes, and at petition; may withdraw the large prounder the plan proposed by Secretary every port on the Pacific Coast deep- tection which the law permits the in-Hitchcock. He seems to be averse to water craft are lying up to await the dividual capitalists to take through the return of better times. It is a bad year medium of corporations; may keep a at the expense of the state on informa- for the shipowners, but a great year for tion that leaked from his office. He would, doubtless, not object if the state school fund were to be the gainer. Now if the State Legislature will rise to the erine service of the world occasion and advance the price of lieu not only meet, but anticipate, the relands to an adequate figure, the East- quirements of the world's commerce, ern Oregon reserve may be made more Less than two years ago ocean freights regular in form, with profit to the school out of Portland were more than three fund and without injury to any legititimee as great as they are today, although the amount of freight moving was much less than it is at the present time

The shipowners of old England, whose fleets "had fed the seas for a thousand years," knew nothing about lumbering forded trade in general, and to Wall farming and flour milling, but they did know how to sail ships and run steamfact of the situation is the danger that ers, and the Germans and Norwegians end with the city election December 1. publicans control. were not far behind them in that knowledge. To meet the requirements of the dancy. Our system suffers from inade- growing trade of the Pacific, then pay- tion under a "citizens" movement, are quate facilities of expansion, but quite ing such enormous profite to the shipowners, they sent in orders which taxed Slowly as bank notes can be poured the capacity of the shippards to the licans are to name a ticket the make-up into the circulation, their withdrawal limit. The output of these yards has is at best restricted to a maximum of been so enormous that they have not only caught up with the demand, but banks which have transferred bonds to have so far exceeded it with the tonthe circulation division under recent mage supply that ships must be operated at a loss until matters are equal-

The high rates paid the foreigners for against which their state and municipal ships a few years ago encouraged the apy ticket to win in opposition to that securities had been substituted. These Americans to build a big fleet of large nominated by the majority party. It modern schooners and barkentines for the Pacific Coast lumber trade. Nearly on its retirement side. The redundant one hundred of these big carriers have remains in power for a considerable been added to the Pacific Coast fleet within the past two years, and now, when the more expensive foreign ships are unable to secure cargoes of wheat or flour, they are barred from this lumber business, except in a small way, by the more economically operated American vessels. Ocean commerce, like all other commerce, is regulated by supply and demand, and the same rule applies to ships that applies to the cargoes they carry. The bottom has undoubtedly been reached and rates are too low, and after they have lingered in the depths for a brief period there will be a rebound, for but comparatively few ships are now building to take the place of the big fleet which is constantly going

out of existence through old age, fire, flood or disaster. Quite frequently within the past few years the Consular report of some obscure agent of the Government has alluded in deprecating terms to the the "citizens" ticket deserved to win scarcity of American ships and the pos- There is a vast difference between a sibilities for trade in distant quarters conpartisan movement in which repreof the globe, if America only had a sentative citizens select candidates for subsidized fleet to carry her goods to the good of the city and a fusion move market. The fallacy of these intimations that American trade is at all restricted by the size of the American merchant marine has never been more plainly shown than in the present era of prosperity on shore and low freights at sea. We can reach the markets of the world with greater ease and at less expence today than ever before, and that we are working this advantage to the limit is shown by our unparalleled

So long as the hop market remain: firm, buyers continue active, and the price persists in advancing, there is little probability of a hop pool. Hops are too valuable for the growers to give up control of them. In a year when there was a surplus, the growers who put their hops in a pool held their prod-

exports.

-

tious seal for the Columbia River and thereby enabled to sell. The pool did little if any good to its members. Now that hops are scarce, a pool might bring a higher price, but the individual growto its hostility to the railroads, particu- ers are confident of their ability to sell their hops to good advantage separately.

CONTROL THE RAILROAD TRUST.

Signs of the times point to nothing more clearly than to centralization of rallroad power. The movement began ten years ago, but was interrupted by pended during the succeeding years of business depression. Upon reorganizarelief in the bankruptcy courts, centralizing influences again came into play, and the process of putting in highly concentrated form the railroad power of the country has gone so far that today less than a score of men control the railroads of the United States. Indeed, it is not doubted that by agreement among themselves Messrs, Morgan, Hill, Harriman, Vanderbilt, Gould, Rockefeller, Schiff and Moore nomination nor elsewhere will President | could do about as they might please country, both land and water.

Wheatley, 812 Mission street.

For sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner.

Eapsthy. Methodism, in particular, which of the Government itself. Their empthy. Methodism is power that is narrally secondary to that the form of the Government itself. Their empthy and Spring street.

Dr. Eliot singled out for his animal-ployes far outnamber those of the Government, including the Army and Navy version, is giving us pre-eminently a ernment, including the Army and Navy ployes far outnumber those of the Govrace of pulpit thinkers abreast of the and all the civil service. The business of the people, are at their mercy. But equally malapropes, for the suppression | their colescal operations is not the pubpetition which was the sole safety of ganized labor in the United States, but | the public, and every move in the traffic to organized labor in Great Britain. Dr. world exhibits a purpose more and more to systematize and centralize control of trades unionism from British experi- transportation agencies, to the end that money invested in shares of stock, they ence, or else generalized falsely from there shall be no competition between carriers. Of course this is a large problem to work out, but its solution is road earnings. Companies that are too plainly in view.

This train of reasoning leads inevitably to the question whether the centralized railroad interests would not to an extent exercise governmental functions. If so, is it not against public policy that they should be permitted to reach a position of such autocratic power? And, admitting it is, how can it be prevented? Here is where the publicist finds difficulties thickening. not end the trouble. The motive of private gain which animates the railroad syndicate does not promise greater harm to the people than would be likely to follow political corruption and incompetence in the management of so gigantic a machine by the Government. It is make such a move safe. Just now commendable progress is being made in operation would bring any relief from

Government regulation of transportation is the only remedy now available or practicable. It cannot be said that ships should receive no considerationjey of indiscriminate warfare against it. people may properly set limits to comjealous eye upon the operations of such transportation monopoly within bounds and make it serve useful purposes. But we are not yet ready to have our Government administered by a Wail street trust, after the manner of the late Frank Stockton's "Great War Syndl-

INDEPENDENCE IN LOCAL ELEC-TIONS.

According to the news dispatches there will be two tickets in the field in Salem's municipal campaign, which will The present city officials, who have served two terms, in pursuance of elebto be renominated at a mass meeting to be held next week, and the Repub of which is yet unknown. The dispatches also show that there are to be "citizens" tickets in the field, in opposition to the Republican candidates, in several other Oregon towns.

It is to be regretted that in a strong Republican city like Salem conditions should exist which make it possible for is the history of the political affairs of nearly every city that, when one party time and seems to be supported by a safe majority at the polls, the officers forget their duty to the taxpayers and permit extravagances which ultimately lead to defeat. Thus it was with Salem Those who read the reports of Salem's municipal campaign four years ago will remember that the city was heavily in debt and becoming more deeply invoived each year. Seeing no hope of reform at the hands of the Republican candidates nominated that year, a number of citizens, of various political affiliation, united in naming a city ticket upon which were members of all par ties. The nonpartisan ticket won, and, at the close of a term characterized by economy in administration, the officers were re-elected. They are now to be placed before the people as candidates for election to a third term,

Under circumstances such as those which existed in Salem four years ago, ment in which two parties or factions unite in order to capture and divide the spoils of office. When there is a real need for a nonpartisan movement, there will be identified with it a considerable number of worthy members of the majority party. When the majority party has learned its lesson and places in the field candidates who have the confidence of the taxpayers, the need of a "citi zens" movement soon passes away, and the voters return to the support of their

party ticket. This is the condition which now confronts the Republicans of several Ore gon towns. If they nominate men who are fitted for the positions to which they aspire, and pledge them to pursue policies in municipal proper there should be no doubt of their our cess at the polls. Nonpartisanship in-

year more popular, and to meet it the majority party must choose its candidates with care. Whenever a nonpartisan movement degenerates into scheme of officeseekers to secure their own personal ends, the people will not

be long in finding it out. Labor is demanding a larger share of the return from railroad operation In many cases wage advances have been granted, and probably more will be. At the same time we see numerous the panic of 1893, and remained sus- expressions to the effect that railroad officials are worried over the problem of keeping up dividends and also granttion of the companies that had sought |ing the wage increases asked for. They say a 20 per cent advance in the price of labor would reduce the dividend rate so low that stockholders would not get a reasonable return on their investments. And yet the movement to swell capital proceeds. There was the very notable expansion of Rock Island capitalization a few weeks ago from \$75,000,-000 to \$202,500,000. Among the more re cent authorized additions are \$25,000,000 to the capital of the St. Paul, and \$10 .-000,000 to the Northwestern. It is fairly with the transportation lines of this admitted in these cases that the in creased stock issues are partly for the These men hold in their hands a purpose of giving stockholders larger power that is hardly secondary to that returns on their investments. The stock goes to present stockholders. It is issued at par, but its market value is ernment, including the Army and Navy about twice that; in other words, it is at 100 per cent premium. A man holdinterests of the country, the prosperity | ing 1000 shares would get the "right" to buy, for example, 100 shares of the new search. On labor unions, Dr. Ellot is search. On labor unions, Dr. Ellot is equally malapropes, for the suppression their colescal operations is not the pubof individual initiative, punishment of individual excellence and curtailment of already measurably destroyed the cominitiated, look so much like getting excessive returns from railroad operation. So long as railroad managers resort to this practice to swell the returns for

financial manipulation. It has been decided by the Superintendent of Public Instruction that a child is entitled to receive free tuition in the district in which his parents reside, regardless of where he may have been enumerated in the annual school census. This decision is of importance, for the reason that the school funds are distributed largely upon the basis of school population as shown by the annual census. Under this ruling, a child who is enumerated in a country district and then moves to the city with his parents draws school money for the country district and receives his tultion in the city. Theoretically, the revalue of food products shipped from will some day be on a basis that would movals to and from a district will be about equal, but, since many families move to the city in the Fall and spend purpose. But announcement of the Sec- The lumber business has expanded be- that direction. But at this time he the Summer in the country, school would be optimistic indeed who could clerks will hereafter be careful to enubelieve that Government ownership and | merate all the migratory children where they live during the school year. It has been the generally accepted rule that a child is entitled to free tuition in the district for which he draws school money.

will receive little sympathy when labor

also demands a larger share of rail-

poor to pay good wages to employes

be too poor to be milked by

The only Democratic Governor elected in the United States outside of the South is Dr. Garvin, a country physician of Rhode Island, who owes his election, it is reported, to the belief that the Republican party was responsible for the nonenforcement of the tenhour law. The most powerful steel and iron company in the state last Spring publicly refused to obey the new law reducing the hours of labor among its employes, which led to a violent strike Republican party passed the law and although it was declared constitutional by the Supreme Court. A desire to unser General Brayton, the Republican "boss," led many of his party to vote for Garvin, who is 61 years old, a graduate of Amherst College and Harvard Medical School and was a private soldier in the Fiftyfirst Massachusetts Volunteers in the Civil War. The Governor of Rhode Island has no veto power, and can make few, if any, important appointments as the appointing power is lodged chiefly in the General Assembly, which the Re

The opportunity furnished by the Spanish-American War has been grandly improved by General Leonard Wood, oth in gallant, meritorious service to his country and to his own military advancement. His military experience dates from 1886, when he entered the service in the campaign against Geronimo as a medical officer, for which posttion he was fitted by graduation from the Harvard medical school. But for the opportunity of war his name would not, in all probability, have ever been written high in the military annals of the country, but, being an energetic, capable, educated man, he would have found a position suited to his attain ments in civil life. It is to the credit of General Wood that, having had opportunities, he laid hold upon them with a courage and persistence that commanded favor in quarters where favor counts for a man's promotion.

The Chicago Chronicle has an interenting story to the effect that every election day for the past twenty-seven years ex-Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, has been driven to the polls by his old coachman, Patrick O'Hearn, On their arrival Mr. Dawes casts his ballot and afterward holds the horse while the coachman goes in and votes, confesses to an admiration for the Irishman's loyalty to his political faith, which has not been shaken by any of the arguments of his employer. The flavor of the story lies in the fact that Patrick being a Democrat and Mr. Dawes a Republican, it would amount to exactly the same thing if neither of them voted.

Tom Johnson's Defent.

Boston Herald. / The heavy majority cast against Tom Johnson in Ohio is not, when fairly con-sidered, a rebuke altogether to the man A portion of his principles are not to our mind those of enlightened statesmanship and we regard it as fortunate that in the new leadership that is anticipated for the Democratic party he is not to be prom-inent; but it is always to be remembered in Mr. Johnson's favor that he is an honest and a pure man. We mean by methods, an advantage that, in these days, is not to be lightly estimated. Mr. Johnson's loss of votes came, in part, as the penalty for his having attempted to purify the Democratic party. He fully appreciated the rascallty of the methods which John R. McLean had brought to bear there, and he denounced them and defied their author. In so doing, he incurred the animosity and the opposition of McLean, which operated considerably in the voting. Several thousands of his as were due to the efforts made in this quarter to injure him with the people, and, rightly estimated, they should be acuct off the market, while others were municipal affairs is becoming every counted to the credit of Mr. Johnson.

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

What Has Struck Them? Astoria News. Harriman's liberal policy and gigantic schemes for immigration will soon make Oregon the most prosperous state in the

Roosevelt the Actual Leader. Grass Valley Journal. The campaign just ended has, at least, ed to demonstrate that President evelt is the actual leader of his party and that he is a clean and able politician.

Johnson an Impertinent Reformer.

Salem Journal. The Ohio campaign had too much John-son. A millionaire, who is making his fortune greater out of a tariff and patented protected steel rail, denouncing all other wealthy men, is about the highwater mark of impertinence in a reformer

Oregon Not to Be Afflicted.

Brownsville Times.

Oregon is not to be afflicted with a spe cial session of the Oregon Legislature. Governor Geer on Tuesday decided defi-nitely not to call the extra session, expressing it as his opinion that it would not be in the interest of economy.

Wouldn't Have Been for Economy

Roseburg Plaindealer. Governor Geer has been a long time as certaining the fact that a special session of the Legislature would not be in the in-terest of economy, nor that any emer-gency has existed at any time to justify convening of the Legislature in ctal session. .

Just as Well at Regular Session.

Scio News. Governor Geer has decided not to call special session of the Legislature, giving as his excuse that the people did not want any special session. There was hardly any excuse for an extra session, the only one being to get an appropriation for the Portland Fair, and this can be made at the regular session as well as to call a special one for that particular pur-

The Suggestion May Be Adopted.

Eugene Register. Unless Portland fixes up its streets and bridges before the Lewis and Clark Fair is held, the metropolis should build an underground tunnel from the depot and fire the visitors to and from the grounds pneumatically, without giving them a chance to see the actual dilapidated condition of a city that presumes to indulge in the greatest fair in the history of the country.

Horse of a Different Color.

Eugene Guard. The coalmine owners say they will not recognize labor organizations in dealing with employes. Yet they are in a trust themselves. Consistent? No: But who expects consistency in the scramble for wealth or existence? It is the devil take the hindmost. It rests with our lawmakcombinations of our latter-day civilization both to employer and employ

Made a Serious Mistake.

Salem Journal.

The State of Oregon has made a serious mistake, if there is going to be a Lewis and Clark Centennial at all, in not getting in and providing for it three months before the other state Legislatures meet. When our state is trying to do something to get into the range of vision of the Westward coming millions of immigrants it was an imperative necsufficient vigor to attract the attention of the world. It always pays to do the right thing, and do it right.

Says Three Favored It. The Dalles Times-Mountaineer,

The taxpayers of Oregon should pull off their hats to Governor Geer, and credit him for having done at least one com-mendable act, that of refusing to convene the Legislature in extra session at the request of a goodly number of the polland the calling out of the militia. The ticians of Portland, and a number of people, including the three daily papers of that city, who wanted to put the state to an expense of \$15,000 or \$20,000 for an extra to further their own selfish in-

To Be Trouble Over Scalp Bounty.

Moro Observer. The principal advocates of the coyote scalp bounty are men in the sheep indus-try, and even amongst them there is a disposition to have the law repealed or amended. Some of the strongest opposi-tion to the law will come from the Multnomah delegation, and from counties throughout Western Oregon. Most of the money paid for scalps has come from west of the Cascades, and has been spent east of the mountains. The proposed repeal will inaugurate a warm fight.

Will Probably Find Out in January. Princville Review.

There are several gentlemen in the State of Oregon who think they are pe-culiarly fitted, far better than any one else, to represent our state for the six years in the United States Se And these same gentlemen would give considerable to know the individual opin-ions just now of each member of the Oregon Legislature as to their particular case, as well as to know what influence could be used to make these members favorable to him in particular, if they are disposed to see the other way.

Opposed to Direct Nomination.

Dufur Dispatch. The Direct Legislation League is ing to the front again with some more of their rot, this time in the shape of the direct nomination proposition. The people of Oregon, last June, shut their eyes and swallowed the league's dose in the shape of the Initiative and Referendum, and it was not more than swallowed until they were seeking an emetic. Let the people now profit by that experience and thoroughly sift this thing before giving it their indorsement, so that they will not again find themselves hollering New York before the dose has fairly reached their

Favors Early Appropriation.

Dallas Observer. There will be no special session of the Oregon Legislature. After giving the matter careful consideration, Governor Geer has decided that conditions do not warrant him to issue the call. there are several matters requiring prompt Legislative action-notable amons them an appropriation for the Lewis and Clark Fair—the demand for an extra session was not urgent or widespread, and the move was not regarded with general favor. Let it be kept in mind, however, that one of the early acts of the regular session should be one making a eral appropriation for the Fair. The cess of the enterprise depends upon it, and the pride of the state demands it.

It Will Please the Taxpayers. Condon Globe.

Governor Geer has declined to call a special session of the Legislature. He sets forth his reasons in a lengthy letter made public Tuesday. In brief his reasons are: Instead of helping it would harm the Lewis and Clark Centennial appropria-In regard to the Portland he says that matter can be attended to equally as well at the regular session as at a special one, and the same reason is advanced as regards flat salafor state officials. As regards enacting legislation to make tive the initiative and referendum mendment, the Governor says that is al ready operative. These reasons may not seem sufficient to the people who have clamoring for an extra session, the taxpayers generally will be pleased to know that the expense of an extra ses-sion is to be avoided.

WHAT BABCOCK SAID.

New York Times. WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—On every hand are preparations for the assembling of the second session of the Fifty-seventh Congress, and the presence of many Representatives is a reminder that business soon will be resumed on Capitol Hill. The first Monday of December will come on the first day of the month, and as many the first day of the month, and as many of the Senators and Representatives have omes here, the time for making them eady for occupancy is short enough. ready for occupancy is short enough.

Mr. Babcock, of Wisconsin, is one of self to be drawn into conversation on that

those having homes in Washington, and he is now here enjoying a rest from the labors of the campaign. He is being men-tioned as a probable candidate for the Speakership, but he does not permit himsubject. It is too far ahead for serious activity, and with a session of Congress intervening, the Speakership must necessarily be largely a matter for speculation. One year ago, when the House was in process of organization, with a Speaker already determined on, the wrangle was confined to the formation of the principal standing committees, and there was a vehement demand from the high protec-tion wing of the Republican party that Mr. Habcock should not be again appointed a

member of the ways and means committee.
The demand was made for the reason that Mr. Babcock had given offense to the high protectionists in proposing a measure intended to reduce duties on manufactures of iron and steel. Mr. Babcock, however, was appoined to the ways and means and revived his bill, which is still pending before the committee. As Mr. Babcock adheres to his belief that there should be a reduction in many of the duties prescribed in the existing law, he surely will encounter determined opposition from those members who differ slammed his umbrella into the rack and from him on this subject in case he shall hailed his wife boisterously. "Hush," become an active candidate for Speaker. said the latter. "You'll wake Jakey." With regard to the significance of the election, Mr. Babcock does not agree with his high protection associates. Instead of being an indication that tariff revision is not demanded. Mr. Babcock believes the elections mean that the people desire

revision of duties and reductions wher-ever reductions can be made without injury to American industries.
"Tuesday's elections class "Tuesday's elections clearly show," said Mr. Babcock, "that the people wan to live two more years under an admin-istration that will be Republican in all its branches. If the Democrats had won, it would have signified that the people wanted no tariff revision for the next two years, as it would have been impossible

to accomplish anything in that direction with a Democratic House and a Republican Senate. The people expect the next Congress to undertake tariff revision, and they expect revision to be made on Republican principles.' With regard to the outcome of the recent Congressional elections, Mr. Babe

said it was natural to look for Repub-lican losses in the large cities, where so many men depend on salaries and day's wages. The party in power is held re-sponsible for the ills that may be pre-valent, and this year the high prices of many of the food products and the un-usual condition that obtains with regard to coal, making that commodity difficult to get even at exorbitant and unprecedented prices, operated against the Republicans and lost them members in Boston, Providence, New York, Baltimore, Chicago and other cities. But in the agricultural districts the Republicans made gains because the high prices for farm products helped the agriculturists.

"Then there was the personal popular-ity of President Roosevelt," said Mr. Babcock. "The people in every section of the country regard him as honest, fearless and energetic in his efforts to do the things which are for the best interests of the people, regardless of what the effect may be on any particular interest. The Tuesday vote was a splendid indorse-

ment of the Fresident.
"The coal strike was like a black cloud on the political horizon. The President's on the political norizon. In Freshold s timely and vigorous handling of the mat-ter, resulting so satisfactorily, blew that cloud away. There was undoubtedly a loss of votes to the party by reason of the high price of fuel, because of the strike, but that loss was nothing in proportion to what it undoubtedly would have been had November arrived with the strike still in progress, the price of fuel going up, and none in sight. If the cloud which was visible on the horizon had been allowed to come nearer, there

times is the political evolution of the West. Since 1896 the free-silver fallacy has been on the wane, and at each elec-tion since that time. In 1896 the Republican party polled from 20 to 20 per cent of the vote in Idaho and Montana, in 1898 from 30 to 40 per cent, in 1960 45 per cent, and at the Tuesday election it was over 50 per cent, while the two members whom we got from Colorado were entirely unexpected. It is in that section, too, that the influence of the President was felt. His popularity unquestionable had much with the vote in these states.'

Representative Prince, of Illinois agrees with Mr. Babcock in the opinion of Illinois that the popularity of President Roosevelt had much to do with giving the victory

to the Republicans. the Republicans.
"He is the most popular man in public."
"The is the most popular man in public." life in this country," said Mr. Prince. "I sincerely believe that if it had not been for his aggressive action in the anthra-cite coal strike, the Republicans would have lost the next Congress. The President's popularity is increasing every day. He has the 'call,' and before the people his honesty, sincerity, vigor and ability are making him stronger constantly."

President Roosevelt's Influence.

Philadelphia Ledger. It would be interesting to learn many of his countrymen who thought they were voting on Tuesday for Tom, Dick or Harry really voted, unconscious of the influence he exerted upon them, for Theodore Roosevelt, or rather for the policies they thought he would vote for if he were in their places. There is nothing in life worth so much as character, and in American politics its influence is inestimable, The character of President Roose-velt ever since his entrance into since" his entrance whether as a life. civil or a military leader, has inspired his countrymen with a sentiment something stronger than mere respect—they re-gard him with that affectionate esteem, as the political reformer, the Rough Rider, the frank, impulsive, blunt man, is the sequence of their high faith in his sincerity and fidelity to high ideals worthy achievements. This feeling, so generally shared by men of all parties, undoubtedly had a widespread and material influence upon the elections of

A Watt From China. Shanghai Times. It is enough! Now let me die, and leave this

vale of tears; I've seen this bustle coming on this half a dozen years; stood for fancy drop-stitched hose and hat-

But here is where I rise in wrath and go out If this is what the stern decrees of latest style Then let me softly flutter to some bustle-lack-

We had the sash to grace the waist, likewise the high-heeled shoe; The shirtwaist haif-effeminate.—We struggled with that, too; Who knows how soon we'll be compelled to

wear things decollete.

And fear to try the crossings when the weather's slightly wet?

If bustles are the next affliction fashion has to

Go, call the undertaker, for I do not care to 'Tis but a step to powder puff and airy fairy It's not so far to braided hair and fresh enam-

eled face; But when they order bustles-well, a wise man one time said:
"When one may not be in style he'd better far

Sc, ere the fickle fancy has a chance to change for worse, for worse, se tell the undertaker to come romping with the hearse,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Mascagni is finding that music hath no charms to soothe the savage managerial

ear. The contracts have been let for the construction of the new wharves on the

Seventh street canal. However strongly the churches may inculcate the doctrine of individual salvation, the young people will persist in seeking it in couples.

When the funny man of a paper makes desperate love he is likely to make the comic hit of his life. F. Opper is discovering this truth.

The attempts of Miss Lawrence, of Seattle, to keep the Illinois Methodists to strict living are not meeting with the success they deserve. Poor little girl, doesn't she know Seattle's reputation?

A story by "Tim Murphy" hits one nall on the head. A man came to the box-office of a theater and asked the prices. "Seats in the orchestra are \$1 50; upstairs, 75 cents and \$1; box seats, \$2 50, and the gallery. 25 cents." The anxious questioner scratched his head for a moment and then asked, "What do they on play in the gallery?"

A young couple of the name of Ivanstein have the glad possession of a boy of tender months. Mr. Ivanstein's first inquiry each evening on his return from business is about the boy. One night last week he came in out of the rain and slammed his umbrella into the rack and

"Jakey! What's the matter with him? Is he sick?" "I don't know what the matter is, Sol,

but he has been unwell all day." Mr. Ivanstein kicked off his overshoes and said cheerfully, "Just a little indis-

position, I guess, Rachel." "Do be quiet, Sol, baby's very sick; don't wake him."

The young father grew serious, and taking his wife's bands in his own, said: Tell me truly, Rachel, what is the matter?"

"Sol, he just lies on the bed and takes no interest.

"My gracious!" wailed her husband, "he must be dead."

There was a man in attendance at a very poor show the other night whose enduct excited first derision and then pity. Among the chorus girls was one of undoubted youth and undoubted incompetence. She had a little song to sing which was far above her ability, and, moreover, not in the best of taste. When this part of the programme commenced the man edged over towards his neighbor, two seats off, and laid a gnarled hand on his arm. The latter turned in some impatience and looked inquiringly at this intruder. Nothing abashed, the stranger whispered, "Fine show, isn't it? But you just wait till Angelica Remarve comes on. She's a corker." Angelica came on. Her throaty little voice struggled with her song and she twiddled her scanty skirts in pitiful imitation of her more favored sisters. The exhibition was so painful that the second man weartly looked over at the other. But his face was serenely happy; every note seemed to bear a special benignant message to his ears. After the excruciating performance was done and the slender girl had bowed herself off under a fire of raillery from the upper part of the house the listener turned confidingly to those around him and said, "Ain't that the real thing?" "Who is she?" asked the other, lazily. "My daughter," was the answer given with simple pride. And every man within hearing sat up straight and clapped her every appearance.

An elderly citizen, a householder for many years, said yesterday is no telling what the result might have gonian reporter that, as at this time the "One of the very gratifying signs of the of servant girls and how to get their work done, he would like to advise all men to keep out of the agitation. "I would say to them: 'Do not despise the advice of the wise; learn knowledge from those that are older.' My wife had much trouble with bad cakes, and said, 'the Lord sent victuals and the devil sent cooks, or pretended cooks." cooks are scarce nowadays, and I, hear-

ing of one, said to be an artist in his line, hired him, and he was no good at all. "Good gracious!" said the reporter, "did you not have a similar experience years "Well, I may have had, but I forgot."

"Well, I remember it," said the re-"I interviewed you on the matter at

the time and wrote it up. It must be 12 or 15 years ago. Chinese cooks were numerous then, but you thought you had secured an extra fine one. You took home that evening a lot of ox brains and ox talls and told the new cook to fry the brains for breakfast, and to make soup of the tails. Next morning, when you came to breakfast, you found that he had fried the ox talk and had held the brains to make soup, and you were much disgusted."

"Oh I remember it well," said he. "If had remembered it sooner I should not have hired another Chinaman."

"You told me at the time," said the reporter, "that you might have known that, as the Chinese had no politics and no religion worth having, and had no public schools, and their compass pointed to the South. A Chinaman should not be expected to know on which end of the ox the brains were found."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Maude-Which would you rather be-rich or handsome? Clara-Well, I'd like to be rich also.-Chicago Daily News, Schoolmaster-Now, let us have "Little Drops of Water" again, and do, please, put

a little spirit into it.-Glasgow Evening Times.

Director-Why have you such confidence in the new cashier? President-He drinks, smokes, goes fishing on Sundays and never lived in the suburbs.—Brooklyn Life. Judge-Yes; he has often declared that the

lot of the poor is to be envied and the pov-erty is often a blessing. Fudge-What, is he as rich as all that?-Haltimore Herald. "You married me for my money," she exclaimed angrily. As for him, he refused to lose his temper. "You must have been look-ing at yourself in the glass," was all he said.

Chicago Post. "Smithers never lights one of his cigars. Just keeps it in his mouth and chews the end, I've often wondered why."
If you had ever smoked one if you had ever smoked one of them."-Cin cinnati Commercial Tribune.

Poet-Good news, dear. That poem of mine— His Wife-Has some one accepted it at hist? Poet-No, but I heard today of a new magazine that I haven't yet submitted it to.-Philadelphia Press.

"Oh, how terrible," she cried, wringing "Can't anything be done to get the poor man out from under the wreck before he dies? This is awful !-- "Never mind, lady," said one of the bystanders; "don't take on. It's only the automobilist that's hurt."-Chicago Record-Herald.

"I don't know what to do about thin," said the defeated candidate. "Has any new annoyance come up?" Yes. I have just learned that my aon bet five thousand dollars that I would be elected. I don't know whether to commend his filial affection or criticism is utter lack of judgment."-Washington Star