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TODAT'S WEATHER-Pair, with slowly ris

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Meximum tem perature, 46; minimum temperature, 36; pre-

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, NOV. 22.

If Pete Grant says that the game in the Portland Club was merely for checks good at the bar for drinks, that is exactly what it was. Peter is not the an to perjure himself over so small an affair as a keno game. The further fact in the case appears to be that the police knew this was the case and that they co-operated with the Portland Club in order to make up what Peter calls "a test case." What was the object of this errest and prosecution? Nothing else than an acquittal, the moral effect of which should be the discredit of the law against gambling and the encouragement of the real gambling games which are going on without molestation, and for whose "protection" somebody to receiving blood-money. It is not strange that juries refuse to lend themselves to this palpably dishonest use of the law by the police authorities, so long as actual gambling for valuable stakes is permitted to run. Good juries will convict fast enough in genuine cases. This whole business reflects discredit on the whole city administration, especially on the Police Department and the City Attorney, whose efforts to shoulder responsibility off on the jurice are transparent and vain. The Mayor himself cannot be excused, either, if he suffers himself to be deceived by protestations of the Police Department that it is doing all it tremendous activity in cooking up cases pursuing the interrupted labors of Mr. apparently shares that organization's extravagant estimate of the public's gullibility.

An almost unobserved incident of the recent election was the rejection by popular vote in Albany, N. Y., of a proffered gift of \$150,000 tendered by Mr. Andrew Carnegie for a new public library building. The City Council had already taken a similar action, but the the result of 7000 favorable and 12,000 given for this action is a general antipathy to Mr. Carnegle as the possessor do with. His income is given in figures too fabulous to be set flown in cold type. and the feeling is that innemuch as he amassed his "colossal fortune in a few years, while thousands of men who contributed their efforts to the upbuilding of his industrial enterprises remained upon in public ways the better. There is much in this view. While envy for the rich simply because they are rich and we are poor is to be condemned, the fact remains that inordinate wealth in almost invariably identified with unjust discriminations of one sort and another. which should be disapproved and done away. Wealth will always be distributed unequally, but the laws should not promote that inequality. It would be far better today if the extra millions Mr. Carnegie made had been distributed to his poor taborers in the form of wages instead of piling up to such heights that he is put to all sorts of devices to get rid of it. It is the hardest thing in the world to dispense enormous fortunes without weakening the independence of their beneficiaries and intensifying social discontent by displays of opulence, With corporations thus firmly banded together to perpetuate their swollen incomes and discipline the independent producer, what is the use of talking about punishing organized labor-the only force that is able today to wrest any concessions from the unyielding grasp of the trusts? ..

Some alarm is being laboriously worked up over the defeat of Representative Loud by the letter-carriers. The incident in depicted as foreshadowing the oppression might expect from Federal employes in case the railroads or other corperations should be taken over by the Government. It is difficult to take the suggestion seriously or in any way at all except as a lugubrious effort in sympathy with Mr. Loud or else a measure of anticipatory opposition from the railroads themselves. It is true that the postal employes are organizing, but it locs not appear that they are more oppressive and unreasonable than union labor generally. In there any reason why the engineer or conductor brotherncods should be more dreaded under Federal than under present control? We hear much these days about creatures

erties of the masses unless the organization of labor can be headed off. Every corporation agent and manager that enjoys the fruit of underpaid labor is lying awake nights in dread lest the tolling masses be prostrated under the foot of organized labor. Their fears may as well be quelled. The people will be able to protect themselves against extertionate labor, if they can manage to keep out from under extortionate capital. In another form, it is the old bugbear of the standing Army, which Macaulay so ably dissipated. The whole body of the people can never be terrorized and pauperized by a minor fraction of them organized in any specific calling or branch of industry. Federal employes, doubtlere, will continue to vote against men who run counter to their interests; but so will other employes. And there is a point of reasonableness beyond which diegruntled labor can never budge the general consensus of public opinion,

"Nothing can be done at the short session." Oh ves a greaf deal can be done. if it is desired to be done. For thore who do not want to do a given thing the time is always too short, the occasion inopportune, the obstacles utterly disheartening. But in the lexicon of resolute endeavor there is no such word as fail. Revisionary tariff legislation could be had this session, and some initiatory measure of bank reform, if once the subservience to protected corporations and tender regard for flat notions of money intrenched in the Senate, could be melted away. It is a mistaken idea that the cowardice and circumlocution we have always been used to must always continue to be our uniform rule of faith and practice. In nothing do our high-protection obstructionists who want the tariff revised but not now exhibit their double-dealing more signally than in their talk about the dangers of tariff agitation compelling delay. The danger of tariff agitation lies in the suspense to industry, and this danger would be reduced to a minimum by the passage of a simple reformatory bill at the shor session, instead of a prolongation of the present uncertainty until next Winter or possibly until an extra session in the Spring. The time is past when tariff agitation can be treated as a possible future contingency to be averted. Tariff agitation is here. It can't be allayed. It is growing. The sooner it is ended by an alleviatory and amendatory act the better. Such an act can be passed in eix weeks simultaneously with consideration of the ression's other necessary business. It is reassuring to remember that equivocation and delay have an uncompromising foe in the White House.

## ISOLATION BREEDS IGNORANCE

AND INDOLENCE. Mr. W. J. Lampton, in a recent letter to the New York Sun, draws a forcible picture of the prevalence among the Southern Appalachian mountaineers of an ignorance of even the rudiments of common education and the simplest principles of right living. The melanchely thing is that all that Mr. Lampton cays is not only true, but it falls short of portraying the dire intellectual darkness in which these people live who are Americans of old Colonial stock of the very best original quality. These people have never crossed their blood with any strain of foreign immigration. They are descended from a fine Scotch stock which hao lapsed into ignorance and barbarism through years of isolation and clannish environment. Ignorant and barbarous they are, and yet they retain the high virtues of courage and veracity in so marked a degree that they cannot be justly designated as decan to stop gambling. It is apparently generates. They have halted in their doing all it can to rehabilitate it. Its growth through an old-time environment which made them a class by themwhere convictions are impossible and selver. They were too brave and proud then pointing to public sentiment on a to pay court to the planter class, and few find necessary support from the false basis admits of no other explana- too poor and ignorant to resist his po- many. tion. The Police Department is ably litical domination, so they created a civilization of Chinese exclusiveners in the Lord's Law Enforcement League, and | mountains of the South. They perpetusted the old blood feude and practice of the vendetta that came down to them from their old Scotch and English border clans. They hated and despised learning, because they associated it with the knavish subtlety of a lawyer, the trickery of a merchant and the impe rlourness of a great planter.

It is not at all remarkable that such conditions should create and perpetuate so eccentric and inferior a civilization decision was referred to the people, with | Take the case of Spain, today the limp ing, footsore, last child in the procession opposing votes. The only explanation of the nations of Europe, of which she was the first in war if not in peace up to the seventeenth century. The Span of more money than he knows what to ish peasants are today a strong, sturdy, temperate race, men of superior physical strength and courage; and yet Spain with 18,000,000 of people is among the weakest powers of Europe. She has deteriorated simply because she has been so hidebound in religious superstition that when the other powers of Europe poor," the less he is favored and fawned | felt and responded to the influence of the Renaissance Spain stubbornly refused to stir, and was completely left behind in the march of human progress so today she remains an ignorant people because she insisted upon an isolation and immobility that has bred intellectual paralycia. The original Spanish stock was excellent; it is not degenerate today in physical courage, strength and hardihood, but the Spanish civilization is hopelessly backward because when England, France and Germany caught the spirit of the Renaissance and went forward to embrace and utilize new and strange opportunities, Spain stood aloof from the spirit of the age and preferred to perpetuate all the ancient abuses of ecclesiasticism in the church and absolutiem in the state.

Spain is an example on a large scale of how a people of excellent stock can drop behind in the march of civilization without becoming conspicuous for animal vices or without losing physical strongth or courage. Depressing environment has done for the fine original stock of the Southern mountaineer what a fatal national policy of isolation, intolerance, ignorance in both church and state has done for Spain. The Southern mountaineer is an American whose ancestors were the splendid pioneers of white civilization in Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Northern Ala-Georgia, Western North and South Carolina. His ancestors were the famoue "mountain men" who won the battle of King's Mountain, who fought under John Sevier, who helped Jackson crush the Creek Indian Confederacy and win the battle of New Orleans. The ancestors of these men helped General George Rogers Clark in his famous campaign against the British and Indian allies. For generations they have led such recluded and included lives through their environment and the conditions of existence that they are today the most primitive in language and hab-Its of any of our American people. They have been without any intellectual or

social stimulus. At least 50 per cent of

and a greater number cannot write anything else. This grose illiteracy is due to the indifference of these people to the practical value of even an elementary education, and something to poverty The few schools are poorly organized and deplorably taught. The average school term is five months, and the child rarely attends more than two or three terms, and then is taken out to serve a lifetime in the kitchen or at the plow. A great percentage of the children do

not attend echool at all. Their food is corn bread and bacon, and in reason vegetables cooked in greace. Fresh meat is seldom seen on their tables. Sugar is a rarity. Their houses are primitive log cabins; cooking stoves are unknown. The spinning wheel and hand loom are still in evidence. Social intercourse is stagnant and eterile. This state of things is not necessary, but is a consequence of long isolation from rational civilization which has bred lazinese, instead of the spirit of thrift and enterprise which animates a community that lives within close sight and hearing of the marching column of their day and generation. The country of these people is full of splendid water power; the raw materials for manufacture, such as cotton, wool, flax, timber and iron are at hand, but these people cling to wretched mountain farms instead of turning their energies to industries other than agriculture. And this is the condition of one of the finest original stocks that colonized and conquered Tennessee, Kentucky and the mountain region of Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas, a race whose courageous sturdiness was the backbone of the Confederate Army. There is no hope of change for the prenent generation of these people, but the spread of manufacturing through the South will be the redemption of their children, who are today swelling the ranks of operatives in the cotton factories and timber mills of the South. Isolation made their fathers ignorant and indolent; contact with the larger world will redeem the children.

INSPIRATION OF COMMON INTEREST

The practical side of the irrigation mention has been thoroughly presented In this city within the past few days by men competent to speak for the various sections of the state and by Congressmen who represent, not only each his special district, but each presumably the whole state on any measure of vital importance to its development. The opinions of these men on a great and growing fasue have been duly set forth in resolutions carefully guarded in the interest of harmony, but distinctly definite on the main question. The public, a vitally interested spectator and listener, has looked on and hearkened, to its own pleasure and enlightenment, Thun far the work of the Irrigation Convention is as an open book with which the public is familiar. But there is another and perhaps even more important feature of this convention. This may be designated as the commercial touch, that resulted from the meeting of representative men, each possessed of the idea of the development of his section and all ready to concede that the development of one was of advantage to the whole. Behind this, again, and in a sense inspiring it, was the human touch, to which the social nature of man so readily responds and which quickens every impulse for the general good, by establishing interest in each other through personal acquaintance This develops what has been called the "get-together" impulse, the influence of which upon the opinions of men, though a subtle force, le freely acknowledged if well understood. This is an influence in community and state development the value of which cannot be overesti mated. Only through it can the great undertakings that originate with the

The state is to be congratulated that those competent to speak upon the Irrigation question "got togeher" and exchanged ideas upon the subject and formulated plans for the furtherance of the great object in view-the reclamation of its arid lands. It has been said that Oregon is entering upon a new epoch of which activity and development are the watchwords. Supporting and giving impetus to this idea, and the movement that it represents, is the inspiration of a common interest. When this is awakened men come together for ounsel. Coming together, they develop strength that is fertile in expedients, potent in action and effective in purpose.

Chinese merchants and laundrymen in the United States are asked by the Conouls of the empire who are located in large cities of this country to contribute to the relief of their suffering countrymen in Quong Tong. Thio province has been to long without rain that rice is too dear for the inhabitants to obtain enough to live on. A rice depot has been established in Hong Kong for the relief of these wretched starvelings in the hope that the Chinese in America will pay for and maintain it. This is the first intimation that the world has received that civilized methods of dealing with destitution and suffering have found favor in China. It is probable that the idea was caught from the operations of the Red Cross Society introduced by the stress of war. The public will be curious to know whether the Chinese in the United States will respond to the call made upon their substance for the benefit of their distressed countrymen.

Belgium is one of the countries in which capital punishment has been abolished. To this, it is said, is due the fact that Rubino, the would-be assassin of the King of the Belgians, left London without attempting to kill King Edward. He dreaded first the fury of the English populace, and next the unbending principle of English justice That Belgian laws are not more humane than those of England or the United States in dealing with murderers is indicated in the punishment foreshadowed for Rubino. It is said he will be deported to the Congo Free State, of which King Leopold is sovereign, and sent to one of the convict rubber camps, "where his life will probably be short." The electrical chair, the gallows and the guillotine stand out as instruments of gentle mercy as well as of stern justice when compared with this method of dealing with criminals.

Editorially, under date of November 19, the Scattle Post-Intelligencer bewalls the restrictions which it alleges are placed on American trade through lack of ships, which, according to the Post-Intelligencer theory, cannot supplied without the aid of a subsidy. In the local columns of the same paper appears an article reciting the fact that there is a surplus of tonnage all over the Pacific Coast and that idle ships are so pleatiful that there is no employof corporations who tremble for the lib- the people cannot read their own names | ment for sailors. Thus does theory lose |

much of its force when it is confronted by facts. Incidentally, it might be mentioned that a ship can be chartered today at any port on the Pacific Coast for any port in the known world at the lowest rate on record. To be more speclific as to the lack of restrictions that are placed on American trade by tonpage supplies, the Post-Intelligencer's attention is called to the fact that two British ships were chartered in Portland yesterday to load for Australia at 15s per ton. Another was taken for United Kingdom at 17s 6d, and still another for lumber loading for South Africa at the lowest rate ever paid for that business. In San Francisco vesterday, a vescel was chartered to carry wheat to the United Kingdom at 11s 3d, the lowest rate on record. Actual transactions of this kind disprove all of the theories that can be lined up in support of any measure tending to supplant natural trade conditions with artificial devices.

The Pennsylvania Railroad and the Reading Railroad have both recently made an advance of 10 per cent to all employes receiving under \$200 per month. Senator Depew not long ago pointed out that railroad wages have grown one-half or doubled in 30 years. In 1839 the average yearly wages of railway employes in England, the best paid in Europe, was \$292 57. In this country the annual average was \$545. But Amer ican railroad men are harder worked than English railroad hands. In 1895 in the United Kingdom 465,000 British railroad employes were doing the work on 20,000 miles of tracks, while in this country on 177,000 miles, less than twice as many men, or 785,034, were doing the work. In Great Britain there are 23 men to the mile. Here there are five. Our men have to be more efficient, and are therefore better paid. In the United Kingdom only four men in 1000 get over \$12 17 a week, while here 789 out of every 1000 get \$12 42 or over a

Judge R. P. Boise occupies a unique position in the jurisprudence of Oregon, He has been a member of the Oregon bar two-fifths of a century. His early aspeciates have dropped away from him until his name stands as almost the only one of forty years ago against which "the fatal asterisk of death" has not been set. Honored for his endeavor in the cause of justice, outspoken-for the right as God has given him to see the right, he has earned through long years of labor in legal lines the respect which is universally accorded to him by the members of the Oregon bar. Certainly these members, rank and file, could do no better than to take to themselves individually the advice given to them generally by the venerable head of the "Oregon Bench and Bar" in the closing words of his interesting and comprehensive review of the work for the past forty years.

The protest of C. L. Parker in regard o the darkness through which streetcar passengers are obliged to make their way at night near the condemned bridge across Montgomery gulch, in Albina, in making the transfer from car to car is well grounded. Lights should be provided for this condemned structure, since foot passengers are forced to use it, to the end that unneccesary danger and annoyance may not be added to the inconvenience they puffer in making a transfer of paveral hundred feet between cars on dark and stormy nights. Some things cannot be helped; others can be. A dark bridge in a city is one of the latter.

When the Utah Legislature meets it will doubtless elect Apostle Smoot, of the Mormon Church, to the United States Senate. He is not a polygamist in practice, like Roberts, who was expelled from the House. Whether he believes in polygamy or not is of no more practical consequence than it would be If he was a Second Adventist. Men are not expelled from the United States Senate because of their academic beliefs; they may be expelled because of their morals. Roberts was an open, avowed polygamist in practice, while Smoot is a polygamist only in faith.

Continuing its Speakership canvars among Republican editors in the Middle Western States, the Chicago Tribune has ascertained that in Michigan and Wisconnin, out of 146 editors putting themselves on record, 48 favor Mr. Cannon, 47 are for Mr. Babcock, and 11 for William Alden Smith, Of Mr. Babcock's adherents, 45 were in his own state, Wisconsin. This is a most impressive demonstration of tariff revision sentiment in Republican circles.

Minister Wu, among other good things in his good-bye speech, said that the age of deception on the part of the diplomat is gone. Freely interpreted. this means that the modern diplomat is ot sent abroad to lie for his country. Perhaps a large part of the generous and friendly estimation in which Minister Wu is held in this country is due to his practice of this new order of things in diplomacy,

The organization of a Grange Institute proves that the Patrons of Husbandry are abreast of the times. Not everything can be learned from individual experience. Besides, the method is too costly. Wise men in there days of industrial development are willing to profit by the experience of others.

Pen Picture of Caunon.

Kansas Clty Star. There are no fine flourishes about Rep-resentative Cannon. His strong points are conscientious earnestness and conrincing common sense. He is most an applicatry and subterfuge. He is not an applicatry and subterfuge. If vincing common sense. He is unskilled in orator, although he is a good detater. If need be, he can put one foot on a chair, an elbow on his knee, and make as fine a point as any man ever made in colloquial argument. He is a cound reasoner. On the other hand, he has been known to beome tremendously earnest, to gesticulath wildly and feroclously and to make merciless assaults on his opponents. In these moods he is the "rough rider" at his roughest, and some of his attacks have left wounds that have been slow in healing. He is not popular, in the sense that certain other members of the House have been, and for this reason it is a matter of conjecture whether he will be entirely successful as a leader of men. However, his close ascociation with other Speakers night to have served as a good coaching, ust as it makes him a particularly logical man for the place in the eyes of his associates. As 'far back as the Samuel J. Randall regime, Representative Can-non was one of the most trusted lieutenants of the Speaker, and Reed relied upon him to a very large degree. He was on the rules committee that framed the Reed laws for the government of the House

With the weighty business before Congress for the next session. Mr. Cannon ought to be a thoroughly safe man. He will certainly command a much higher de-gree of respect and confidence than his immediate predecessor in that office en-

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS The Generous Spirit That Counts.

Albany Herald. The Willamette Valley does not need irrigation, but our people want to see the whole state grow, and the waste places in the remotest corners of Eastern Oregon to blossom as the roce. Irrigation is needed in Eastern Oregon, honce

account of the Senatorial question, as that had been settled by the voters at the polls in June. The Governor must have his little dry joke without varying from the line of truth and justice.

Watch for Their Discomfiture.

Woodburn Independent. Governor Geer made a decided hit and discomfited his enemies when he observed

that there could be no complications on

Danger in the Referendum. Vancouver Independent. The referendum, or submission to pop-ular vote of all legislation, which is one of the changes in our form of government the Socialists wish to see enacted, would lessen the power of trained and selected men to withstand the impulses and passions of the mass of citizens. The change would give new potency and new danger to the gusts of feeling and often shortlived notions or fade of politics.

Doesn't See the Joke.

North Yambill Record. The various Senatorial booms of Ore-gon ran upon a new obstacle, which is somewhat discomfiting to the promoters; when Governor Geer, in declining to call a opecial session of the Legislature, said that since the Senatorial question was settled by the vote of the people of the state, in the June election, it would not stand in the way of the transaction of other business at the regular session in January. There is a good bit of earcasm in this statement of the Governor, since he is the suppused beneficiary of the pep-ular vote; and in the face of the belief that the Legislature will not be bound by

Mitchell on the Stand. .

Pendleton East Oregonian. In the midst of a constant shower of asults from the attorneys, Mitchell has insults from the attorneys, Mitchell has not lost his temper. He has stood the or-deal like a man. He has answered venom with reason. He has rendered civility of demeanor in return for the studied thrusts of his inquisitors. Worn and haggard? No wonder. For eight months he has been the soul of 150,000 men. He has carried their fate in his hands. That fate has been placed in the balance and he, as its keeper, feels the pulsations of that host, throbbing like the heart of a volcano. Only a workingman! That's all. Representative of a horde of day labor-ers? Only that. But in the "simple aners? nals of the poor" he will outlive thise who have sought to inflame his passions and belittle his calling. Workingman or king-after all the test is reason-plain, unassuming reason. He has not shown malice while the examiners were pouring their moiten spleen upon him.

## Sympathy From Idaho.

Lewiston Tribune. The Idaho citizen may well congratu-late himself on the passing of the recent election as a completed and closed transnotion. Elsewhere the controversy seems now to be just getting its second wind. In some state where Senators are to be elected the general result was merely a prelude to the personal and acrimonious ontest to follow. While unhappy people elsewhere are in sore straits as to wh may or may not be a Senator or some thing else, Idaho has practically forgot all about the offices and is again at work building and growing and getting together. Yet Idaho made a complete reversal in its public life, and hence could find more to argue over than any state. But the thing is done, and now there are other things to do. However, that is no reason why we should not extend symnathy and condolences to the unfortunate people that are not permitted even yet to have surcease from the troubles and contentions of the politicians.

Perkins and Wilson. Walla Walla Union.

When the question of Federal patronage from the State of Washington was be-fore President Roosevelt, the foremost man in opposition to the wishes of Sepator Foster was ex-Senator John L. Wilson. Mr. Foster proposed the name of B. D. Crocker, of Walla Walla, for the position of Collector of Customs at Port Townsend. Mr. Wilson promptly appeared in Washington City in opposi-tion to the wishes of Senator Foster and cunning and misrepresentation succeeded in defeating the wishes of the Re-publican Senator from Pierce County. One of the strong opponents of Mr. Fos-ter's selection was S. A. Perkins, of the Tacoma Ledger and the News, who is to-day calling upon Pierce County to be loyal to Wilson and claiming Wilson was loyal to Wisson and claiming wisson was loyal to Foster. Mr. Perkins, it is said, was in Washington working against Mr. Crocker and incidentally against Mr. Foster. All during the contest over the Col-lectorship of Customs the Perkins papers were the bitterest opponents of 'Mr. Crocker, the choice of Pierce County's United States Senator. The Perkins papers are clearly out of order.

Batt Welcomed With Avidity. Forest Grove Times.

The Oregonian, reprinting that Item from the Times in which we spoke of the disposition of Portland to absorb all the asposition of Fortund to assoro all the good offices in sight, sneeringly asks if Washington County has a candidate for United States Senator. Well, we cannot say that we have one who is an active candidate. But we have one who knows more about the needs of Oregon and bet-ter how to work for them than any other man in the state. He is also one of the best-known and most popular men both in the state and at Washington, and his election would please everybody in the etate except some of the candidates who want the place themselves. And it would please each of them better than to have any one else elected except himself. But our man thinks he owes something to these other gentlemen who are candidates, because they are his friends and have helped him in the past, so he will not become a candidate for the place in epposition to them. If the Legislators should conclude, however, that the office should seek the man best qualified to fill Rocky Mountain regions, as well as in it, then they would vote for Thomas H. those of the cowboy. it, then they would vote for Thomas H. Tongue, and his home is in Washington County.

A Travesty on Taxation.

Spokane Spokesman-Review. The Portland Oregonian quotes the Spokesman-Review to the effect "that while the B. & O. is assessed at \$20,500 per mile in Indiana, the Northern Pacific, Union Pacific and Great Northern are assessed at only \$5000 a mile in Washington." The Oregonian asserts that this "comparison is obviously unfair." It is mistaken. Mile for mile, the tracks of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern are worth more than the tracks of the B. & O. in Indiana. These Western roads are bigger profit-payers, as shown by their official statements of carnings. As shown by the Investment Guide, the B. & O, had not carnings, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, of \$16,924,933. For the same year the Northern Pacific net earnings were \$16,664,628. But the fixed charges of the R. & O. were \$9.495,676, while those of the Northern Pacific were but \$7,450,723. The two systems spent about the same sums on improvements and both paid 4 per cent on their capital stock. But the Northern Pacific still had a surplus of \$1,662,518, while the B. & O. surplus was but \$408,965. The Northern Pacific's showing for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, was far better than that of the preceding year. The truth is the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Union Pacific are at the top of the list of the big profit payers in this coun-Their low assessment in this state, try. in the face of their remarkable earnings,

HEARST'S CANDIDACY SERIOUS.

Indianapolis News BOSTON, Nov. 14 -A Washington special to the Herald says: William Randolph Hearst, who has just been elected to Congress from the Elevenh New York District, is understood to be grooming for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1994. He will make his campaign as the can

didate of the labor forces and all other forces opposed to trusts. With these elements behind him, he thinks he can not only capture the nomination, but defeat at the election any man whom the Republicans may place in the field.

This information does not come directly from Mr. Hearst, but from persons who bear the closest confidential relations to him. Mr. Hearst has been in Washington for several days, resting from the cam-paign through which he has just passed, will rejoice. and his aspirations have become a matter of interesting political gossip. When this

talk was mentioned to him today, he smiled and said:
"I take the same view of a presidential said that the preposition to name me as the presidential candidate two years

from now appears to mest with favor among laboring people. If so, I am very glad of it, not only for the reason that it might help to gratify any ambition which I may be held to cherish toward the presidency, but because it indicates that the much I have striven to Chinese exclusion has worked like a do and the little I have accomplished charm. The denizens of the ac-called by those for whom I sought and still seek to aid. for American labor has been appreciated

"This labor question has not been fad with me. As a large employer of labor for years, I have given the subject stand in the way of the transaction of all the consideration I was capable of, and I think the fact that I have never had any serious difficulty with my employes is in some degree attributable to the fact that I have tried to put into practice some of the theories I hold." Mr. Hearst's political friends say that his coming to Congress presages a more active participation than ever on his part deliberations of the National De cratic party. They say that but for Ex-Senator Hill's espousal of the cause of Coler, the newspaper proprietor

have been nominated and elected Governor of New York. A move in that direction, they claim, was on the boards. "And if he had been chosen the party's nominee," ermarked one of his intimates today, "he would have won out. He is never defeated in anything he under-takes. There is now no one left of the Democratic leaders to whom the party can look to lead it in 1904 except Mr. Hearst. He is not only an adroit politician, as the carrying of his district by Ti per cent. of the total vote indicates, but he is a multi-millionaire, and money is not a thing to be despised in carrying on a national campaign. I'We believe that, with the labor vote.

he would carry New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Illinois and California, to start with, and if he should do that, there would be enough electoral votes from the other States for hooming to make him a winner."

Agreements Must Be Kept Inviolate. Chicago Tribune.

A year and a half ago President Shaf-fer, of the Amalgamated Association, ordered some of its members to quit work in violation of an agreement which they had entered into with their employers. He teld the men whom he ordered out that loyalty to the association outranked loyalty to contracts. Some of the men who were bound by contracts obeyed President Shaffer. Others won public respect and approval by remaining loyal to their agreements at the cost of expulsion from the association. Last week President Mitchell said to the arbitration commission: "In states where we have agreements, if any of our local unions were to attempt to violate agreements we would put them out of the union. Our agreements take precedence over our own law. The agreements must be kept in-violate." This is real progress. Presi-dent Mitchell is a shrewder man than President Shaffer. He is able to perceive that the relations between employers and organized labor never will be satisfactory so long as the labor unions do not recog-nize the binding force of contracts. When the policy of President Mitchell becomes the policy of all the chiefs of organized labor, no employer will give as an excuse for refusing to enter into a trade agree-

up to by the union any longer than it suits its convenience. Labor Must Have Its Share. President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania. The country is passing through an un-exampled period of prosperity, and, as far as the Pennsylvania is concerned, this prosperity is bound to continue for least two years, if contracts are kept. is time that our employes be given a share in this prosperity. All the railroads in the United States and all employers of wages. The cost of living has increased 20 to 25 per cent, but wages have not increased accordingly. This movement is bound to come, and the Pennsylvania may as well lead as follow. We have more business offered than we can hantrouble unless we keep our men loyal to the company and help them while they help us. I, therefore, recommend a flat increase of 10 per cent in wages, and advise that this announcement be made to the employes first and to the public later.

The Solid West.

Boston Herald. Another practically solid section of the country is that part of it included in the 15 states went of the Minsissippi River. Four years ago the Republicans carried eight of these states and the Democrats and Populists seven. In the elections of last week the Republicans carried them all. except the rotten borough of Nevada, by majorities aggregating about 278,000 votes Of the 58 Congressmen chosen in these trans-Mississippi States the Republicans appear to have elected 49 and the Democrats nine. The change from the conditions existing in that section of the country, where Bryanism was more or less rampant, is something remarkable, is not readily accounted for unless it can said to be due to the general prosperity of the people there, and the personal popularity of President Rocsevel: in

Coal Tartiff Must fie Repealed. Milwaukee Wisconsii

Something must be done at the presen ression of Congress to rectify some of the provisions of the Dingley tariff. The duty on all kinds of coal should, if possible, be repealed during the first week of the session. This repeal would be halled with joy all over the country, for any tax upon fuel, food, light or air is instinctively offensive to a freedom-loving people,

Paradies. Barry Pain (TENNISON.)

I think that I am drawing to an end; For on a sudden came a gasp for breath, And stretching of the hands, and blinded eyes, And a great darkness falling on my soul. O haffelujah! . Kmm; . (SWINBURNE.) Kindly pass the milk.

As the sin that was swet in the sinning is foul in the ending thereof. As the heat of the Summer's beginning is past in the Winter of love; O purity, painful and pleading! coldness, incliably gray!

O hear us, our bandmaid unheeding, And take it away! (BROWNING.) Tut! Bah! We take as another case— Pass the bills on the pills on the window-notice the capsule

A sick man's finey, no doubt, but I place Reliance on trade-marks, sir)-so perhaps use the digression—this cup which I hold ght-poised—Hah! It's split in the bed!—

well, let's on go-Hold Bohea and sugar, sir; if you were told The runar was sait, would the Bohea b Congo?

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Can a front door step?

The top of the morning is covered with frost these days.

The young man who is worth a million nden't always got it.

John Alexander Dowle scems to that he is being slighted. Let him to Kansas forthwith.

The man who eats his breakfast in 10 minutes always manages to find time to complain of the cook.

Carrie Nation was one of the attractions at the horse show in New York. If she When one 'considers the fact that the

wedding march from "Lohengrin" is the usual tune to which people are married it nomination that must be held by every stems natural that they should also fol-real American—that it is not an honor lew out its omen and later get a divorce, to be refused by anyone. You say it is A consistent marriage naturally develops the opening motif. A wise critic has now decided that

Lamb's essay on "Roast Pig" is based on a fallacy. He says that the Chinese are not fond of roast pig and wouldn't eat it under any circumstances. If this be true Chinese quarters are simply Mongolians, let us suppose. It is an observation of the leisurely

curious that a woman's voice always follows her eyes. Endowed with all the charms that divinity could bestow she yet must yield to a aubtle impulse that forbids her to speak falsely eye to eye. Were this not true, man in his density would be in continuous though unconscious subservience. Let him be thankful for the one simplicity of woman.

Grandma Munra will find more sympathizers than she is aware of. Possibly more men delivered their hearts into her keeping at Meacham than ever will tell, Her quaint log-cabin with its cheery dining-room was a scene of delicious and satisfying enjoyment. There is no bliss comparable to good eating, and Mrs. Munra proved that the surest and quickest way to the affections is through the alimentary canal.

The frosty weather is come and Oregonians feel the chill from that North so really close that our climate is a mys-The Williamette Valley is, as It tery. were, sunk below the level of the roaring gales that blow out of the Arctic. Only the mountain peaks that rise into the sky catch the snows that pass over and beyond. Favored by Nature, blessed by the arts of peace, we go about the work of the day with but faint reminder that all around Winter is raging.

Three women, weighing about 200 pounds each, walked down Morrison street the other day and each passer-by stopped to admire. An Easterner from the thin and chilly lands that are frozen to the hem of the Atlantic was so overcome that he instantly decided to settle in Oregon. "I shall send for my wife and daughters," he announced, "and we shall all have fair round faces and double chins incide of a Heavens, how I shall rejoice in fat! I am so thin now that my marrow goes up and down within my shanks like mercury in a thermometer." And he bo took himself to a telegraph office.

Here is a piece of Stamese journalism that puts some of our contemporaries quite in the shade in the matter of wordpainting, says a Yokohama paper. It is an account of a shooting outrage, and runs as follows:

"Shooting Outrage. O! Fearful Agony Khoon Tong, one of Phya Son's staff, was on a mission to Lampson, and on his return thatantly shot dead by some miscreants, scoundrels. Of untimely death, O! fearful. O! Hell. All friends expressed their morne'. The cowardica dogs is still at large, 6 soldiers and six policemen were at once dispatched."

If six policemen were dispatched every time a murder was committed in London, we fear the supply would soon fall below the demand. 'Orrible!

Can no one feel the crudeness of the atmosphere of some of the present day comic operas? Witty jest and lovely song are the gilding to a picture so deadly full labor are contemplating an advance in of all that is low and cheap that one is amazed ashamed, at the applause won from self-respecting people by these purveyors of the vile. It is generally impossible to lay the finger of criticism on a flagrant indecency. But no man can emerge from the three hours of this wretched, tawdry exposure of "life" without a feeling that he has been polluted. The legitimate stage stands for all that is noblest and best. But the ordinary comic opera, beautiful with the shimmering loveliness of death, is the greatest impulse imaginable to dreams that end in black despair. Life is not that of the deml-monde, and emotion and passion are not the foul emanations of bosoms seething with the brutalities of fecund sin.

The thrifty man with a family, a bank account and an office with real clerks is fond of quoting the old adage about a rolling stone. This weather gives him a text, and his horrible example is the wideeyed individual who saunters in looking for a job. But there is a far more wretched, more pitiable object, if not so despicable, that bears the brand of "the rolling stone." This is the man of decent attainment, of good breeding, of high tates, whom the fate that looks after incompetents sourns around the world. You meet them everywhere. The concrete specimen is able to do almost anything. well, endowed with a capacity for hard work that puts to shame his more fortunate associates. But his activity leads to nothing; on the eve of success he dreams. Rather than shatter the film of his elaborate vision he forgets the price of fool. Dircharge comes and he wearlly takes up the burden laid upon him. New scenes waken in him once more the vague desire to do something worth while. But the drudgery palls. Late in life the desire to do something fails from out of his blood and he who scorned riches accepts thankfully the pittance of compassien. Such are the men who fill the streets. They bear with them fond memories and flushing hopes. The memories shine in a gloom of commonplace and the hopes are barren. Nemesis avenges the wasting of opportunity. These are the haggard, blood-guilty, pursued across a trodden world by the furies of futile desire. Before their Eden flames the sword of society which will not endure that home and friends and happiness be the lot of outcasts. Death whitens lips that have not stayed for love and palsies hands that could not clasp for long. Only in the grave do they discover a resting place with their fellows. Even in the last sleep fancy paints them as dreaming restlessly of long - gone opportunitydreaming as prisoners dream.