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TODAY'S WEATHER-Cloudy and threaten YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem

PONTLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4.

#### FUTURE OF TROPIC AMERICA.

The one thing certain about the Veneguela perotiations, despite all the progress made by the assiduous and sanguine Mr. Bowen, is that they are in a bad way. The future of the Northern States of South America, the future. In fact, of tropic America, is far from Symptoms now rampant may yield under extraneous treatment, but the root of the difficulty is pretty sure to remain until something radically different is introduced as the controlling force in Central and South American government.

Venezuela now occupies the center of the stage, but her troubles are typical of everything between Mexico and Brazil. The land is rent with internal dissensions and menaced with foreign Government consists of a procession of revolutionary leaders passing through the executive offices. The victim at once of devastating civil wars. corrupt officials and scheming promoters from Europe, the Latin-American republic is unable to protect itself from rebellion at home and spoliation from

abroad. Perhaps we should say that one other thing is certain, and that is that this situation cannot continue. Venezuela, for example, contains about as many people as the City of New York, while its area nearly equals that of ten such states as New York. not forever stand halted at the borders of such wicked waste of natural resources and such wanton misuse of the trust of government. India, Egypt, the East and the West Indies, Hawaii and the Philippines and the borders of China point the end of racial anarchy and in-

It is contrary to public policy that promoters in the Old World and pliant officials in the New should continue to pile burdens on the backs of nest industry in Venezuela and elsewhere, stimulating corruption over there and bankruptcy here; submerging menchante, manufacturers and planters under a sea of hopeless debt and de based currency; subjecting the United States ever and anon to costly and embarrassing interference, and threatening the peace of the civilized world. The situation is insupportable from every point of view of common justice as well as expediency. In what way can it be remedied?

Those who cannot govern must give place to those who can. This is a hard proposal, and is availed of by doctrinthe existing order. But neither its hardness nor the arraignments of altruistic philosophy suffice to shake it. Those who cannot govern must give place to those who can. To this end by many and devious paths have the waste places of the earth, from Canaan to Rome and from Britain itself to Porto Rico and Africa been brought, until South America and China afford almost the sole habitat of inefficient rule.

Since the day when the Spaniards carried their victorious arms to the capitale of Mexico and Peru, government worthy the name has never existed be tween the tropic of Cancer and the tropic of Capricorn. This belt of fiery suns and rampant vegetable and animal power to govern itself, and its subjection to Latin peoples has been too weak to maintain itself against uprisings of the rebellious blood of the native-born. Four centuries have passed over the scene and patience begins to tire at the unrelieved spectacle of disorder, bankruptcy and carnage. We must prepare

ourselves for the beginning of the end. The obvious key to the riddle is in the peculiar relationship sustained to these unhappy republics by the United States. If it is inconceivable that this governmental anarchy should continue, it is unthinkable that Europe should partition South America as it is partitioning China, and it is vain to look to tropic America for its own redemption. The medium of good government in tropic America must be the United States. How the desideratum is to be brought about is as yet far from clear; yet it is unmistakable that events are bringing light upon the way. The thing has been hitherto impossible for the double reason of European jealousy and South American pride; but these will melt rapidly when Latin America comes to un derstand that she needs a strong hand to save her from the consequences of her own acts, and Europe sees that bombardments do not collect debts. It is difficult to see how the Venezuela awards, when made, can exclude some participation of the United Stanes in sellection and disbursement, which will converts, and under these circumstances

establish a precedent of far-reaching effect on the problem of the American tropics.

"THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN."

If placing the burdens of labor upon the shoulders of the weak is a step backward from civilization toward bar barism, then it appears that a long step in this direction has been taken in the cotton mills in Alabama. Thirteen hours' continuous labor is reported as the daily schedule for children as well as adults in the factories of that state, Inhumanity and He yoke-fellow, greed, could scarcely go farther than this k coining the lifeblood of the weak and helpless into the profits of industry. The "Cry of the Children," in which the horror of child labor in England in a past generation was brought by Mrs. Browning to the attention of the public, was a protest against a wrong scarcely more grievous than this. In Alabama, in Georgia, where similar conditions prevail, and in Pennsylvania, where nearly 25,000 children under the age of 14 years toll in the coal breakers and mills of the anthracite counties some attempts have been made to secure legislation for the protection of child laborers, but, judging from reports carefully compiled and widely published, these attempts have fallen far short of their intent, since-Still all day the iron wheels go onward, Grinding life down.

It has been suggested that the ple-

ture of children who are-Made to trend the mills of toll

May be overdrawn; that in putting on the dark shades the hand of the painter has been made heavy with pity, and that the realities are not as gloomy as the portrayal. If, however, it be true that children anywhere work at any kind of employment thirteen hours : day, it is difficult to see how the fact can be too strongly presented. Employers on their part contend that work with an earning capacity is a blessing to these children, since it gives them more money than they have ever before had, and that its purchasing power has surrounded them with comforts which they never before possessed. Parents, too, join issue with humanitarians upor the subject, and urge their right to enjoy the benefits of their children's labor, Indeed, it is admitted boldly by the former that the cotton industry in the South is established upon the basis of cheap child labor, and the statement that the mills cannot be run without this element is equally emphatic. So in the British Parliament it was declared that the coal mines of the kingdom could not be operated if legislation placed restrictions upon child labor the conditions of which were so wretched that the children who toiled in the mines never saw daylight from month's end

to month's end, except on Sundays, Those whose wealth is founded upor and fed by labor the conditions of which dwarf the bodies, dull the minds and drive hope and joy from the hearts of children may enjoy it. But it may be well to remember that-

The child's sob in the silence curses deeper Tien the strong man in his wrath

### MODERNIZATION OF CHINA.

The news from China is not favorable to the speedy Europeanizing of that ountry, for another anti-foreign outbreak like that of 1900 is threatened. Yung Lu, the real ruler of China, is reported to be behind this threatened outbreak. There is nothing improbable in this report. A second and far more carefully organized anti-foreign movement and not confined to the Pekin Province would be the natural thing for the leaders of the pro-Chinese party to attempt. The leaders of the outbreak of 1900, who are in exile in the Kansu Province, and the covert friends of that outbreak, who are not in exile, are likely to join hands in an anti-foreign crusade when they are ready. They attribute their failure of 1900 to haste and lack of preparation, and hope, by making their anti-foreign crusade general

throughout China, to succeed. The Europeanization of China goes steadily on, as much evidence attests. The task is necessarily slow, owing to the great resistant power of its interior ulations, compared, for example with Japan, an island about whose boundaries Western civilization has long been beating and finding access. But on the coast of China progress is distinctly discernible. Influential Chinese statesmen were converted by the disastrous war with Japan to the opinion that the only hope for China's restoration to political health and efficiency is in the education of Chinamen in Western learning, even as Japan has been educated. The war of 1901 was followed by a series of acts abolishing civil service examination in the Confucian books and substituting therefor tests in Western history and politics, providing for traveling fellowships at the Western universities and establish ing a modern university, with a group of subsidiary colleges, for each province of the empire. The college of the Province of Shansi has a faculty which includes six foreigners, six Chinese professors holding Western diplomas, and six translators of Western university textbooks into Chinese. These thirteen col-

leges in the province cost the govern-

ment about \$320,000 a year.

Given time, this kind of practical and patriotic education of the trained minds of China would work out the political salvation of the empire, but before this diffusion of Western intelligence can accomplish its destiny the reactionary party in China will be sure to undertake at the first opportunity another antiforeign crusade. The leaders of the reactionary party will for many years have the enormous advantage of dealing with a people who have for thouall innovating Western ideas, whether in dress, food, military discipline, politics, morals or religion. It will not take long to educate the enlightened men of the empire, who earnestly hope and struggle for better things, but it will take at least a century to Japanize a people like those of China. meantime the empire is likely to be periodically rent with rebellious or so-called anti-foreign outbreaks, led by leaders of the reactionary party. The leading men of Japan, from the Mikado down, were united in their determination to Europeanize Japan so far as was necessary to perfect its military and naval defense, and in twenty years this reform was accomplished, and this is exactly what the great Vicercy Chang Chih Tung urged upon the educated men of the empire. But in China there is not today any unity of opinion and action regarding the political reform of China through the Western methods adopted by Japan. It is doubtful whether the Empress Dowager is a convert to these views; it is certain that Prince Tuan,

Tung Fuh Siang and Yung Lu are not

the peace of China is sure to be broken within a few years by a terrible conflict between the "Young China" party and the party of Chinese reactionaries who were scotched, not stamped out, by the capture of Pekin.

This is no academical question. It is one of near and pressing interest. In character and commercial ability the Chinese are the greatest people of the East. If they become Europeanized to the same extent as Japan, their trade under peace, will be a mine of wealth to the Western world, but without peace and Europeanization the trade of China is more likely to deteriorate than to improve. Without railways connecting the important parts of the empire, the vast mineral resources of China remain undeveloped. Always a poor coun try, the war of 1900 has intensified its poverty through the waste of war through the long throttling of trade through the increase of taxation to pay the indemnity. A long peace and a calm v orld are necessary to enable China to recuperate and reform. But the present conditions are not favorable to a long peace. A poor country, inhabited by a tax-burdened people, always breeds bandits, is always ripe for civil insurrection, when public opinion is divided between allegiance to the old and the new. This is what we may naturally expect in China, and if war comes it is likely to last long enough to paralyze trade until the Western powers interfere to enforce tranquillity. Our trade with Japan grew from \$27,000,000 in 1892 to \$50,000,000 in 1901; but our trade with China has increased but \$3,000,000 in twenty years. All Asia bought and sold with us \$100,000,000 worth of goods in 1892, and \$167,000,000 worth in 1901. For China to share in this increase demands the opening of the interior.

MEMORIAL TO JEFFERSON.

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Asso ciation, through its president, Admiral George Dewey, has issued an appeal to the American people for the money necessary to erect a fitting monument in Washington to the author of the "Great Declaration," the illustrious negotiator of the Louisiana Purchase and the organizer of the expedition that explored the Columbia from its headwaters to the sea. There is nothing re markable in the fact that no tablet to the memory of Jefferson exists today in Washington. No such monuments have been raised to any of our Presidents at the capital except when they have been of conspicuous military fame, or, like Lincoln, died a tragic death in the execution of their great office. Jefferson was a man of "peace, plows and schools," and, moreover, he was the object of most intense political hatred during his whole active public career. As the founder of the Democratic party, Jefferson's memory was cordially detested by the Whig party, and as the origical evangelist of the doctrine of state supremacy he was regarded with small favor by the Republican party, which ascribed the war against the Union to the gradual dissemination of Jefferson's theory of state supremacy by the Southern advocates of nullification and seces-

Such a man, who was distiked and distrusted by Washington, in whose Cabinet he played a factious and dishonorable course, resorting to the bases political artifice and low cunning to accomplish his purposes, would, of course, eave a memory behind him other than that of a statesman of unblemished character. To this day some men of the highest intelligence and versatile historical reading are agreed in opinion about Jefferson, some looking upon him as little better than a demagogue of rare political genius, while others think that I and patriotic purpose who sometimes stooped to the arts of a politician to serve the end of a high public purpose. These apologists for Jefferson point to the fact that the moment he became President he was completely sobered by responsibility. The history of his administration reflects the principles, views and opinions of Hamilton in regard to revenue, finance and banking. Jefferson opposed the United States Bank during Washington's administra tion, but approved the bill creating the branch at New Orleans under his own, Jefferson out of office was a different man altogether from Jefferson as Presi

The latest champion of Jefferson is the distinguished historian, the late John Fiske. After Washington, Mr Fiske pronounces Jefferson the greatest man of his times. He calls him a statesman "possessed of a nature at once sweet and strong." Mr. Fiske was a man of laborious research, a man of conservative, calm, philosophic temper and his praise of Jefferson is entitled to respectful consideration. The same so bering sense of responsibility prevailed in the many-sided Jefferson in the matter of the Louisiana Purchase. As a strict constructionist of the Constitu tion, Jefferson favored at first a constitutional amendment to ratify an act in excess of the Constitution. He wrote on this occasion as follows:

It is the case of a guardian investing the money of his ward in purchasing an important adjacent territory and saying to him when of age: "I did this for your good: I pretend to no right to bind you; you may disavow me, and I must get out of the scrape as I can; I thought it my duty to risk myself for you."

Jefferson's Cabinet disapproved of his project, but United States Senator Nicholas wrote him that in his opinion the treaty of purchase was constitutional. Jefferson, after asserting that in his judgment the annexation of Louisiana without express authority from the people made blank paper of the Constitution, finally said that if his friends thought differently "certainly I shall acquiesce with satisfaction, confident that the good sense of our country will correct the evil of construction when it shall produce ill effects." Had Jefferson been of the Grover Cleveland temper, he would never have yielded, but he was an opportunist, and because he was an opportunist we quickly secured the Louisiana Purchase, which, measured by its far-reaching effects, was the greatest if not the only really great per-

formance of Jefferson's life. The Federalists on their part oppose the Louisiana Purchase on constitutional grounds. The bill for the taking possession of the territory and for its temporary government gave the President of the United States the same power over the territory that had been exercised by the King of Spain until Congress should decide upon a territorial form of government, the Jeffersonians holding that there was no Constitution so far as the territories were concerned, and that the Government of the United States had full authority over the territory acquired by treaty Not only was the acquisition of Louis and Territory a most far-reaching event in its industrial results, but the legislation by which it was accomplished became a precedent for action in our

Philippine policy. It was exceedingly SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS fortunate for the country that a plastic ambitious, enlightened, able opportunist statesman like Jefferson was President when the chance to secure Louisiana arrived. Had a Federalist been President, the opportunity would have been lost; and if Jefferson had been a man like Jackson or Grover Cleveland, disposed to force his scheme of a constitutional amendment upon an unwilling party, we should have lost Louisiana for before the states would have ratifled the treaty of purchase the British would have seized New Orleans and gained control of the navigation of the

The Engineering and Mining Journal states that in 1902 the world's production of gold was worth \$306,723,462 against \$264 840 477 worth in 1901. The increase brings the figures nearly up to those of the record year 1899, when the output was \$312,911,383. The South African War, which began in 1899, caused the decline, as the renewal of industry in the Transvaal and Rhodesia causes the advance in 1902. How rapidly these countries are increasing their output is shown by the fact that the production of the Transvaal in 1902 was \$35,211,345 against \$4,939,944 in 1901, and that Rhodesia last year produced \$3,390,000 worth of gold, against \$3,074,730 worth in 1901 and \$1,640,251 in 1900. The production of the Transvaal is expected to double during the present year. The other chief producers of gold in 1902 were the United States, with \$87,710,189 to its credit: Australia, with \$81,315,100; Russia, with \$29,971,500, and Canada, with \$12,500,000. British India and Mexico each produced over \$9,000,000. The socalled Anglo-Saxon countries produce, it will be observed, the bulk of the world's gold supply. The chief producers of silver are the United States and Mexico. The output of the former in 1902 was 67,152,958 ounces, worth \$35,067,275; of the latter, 56,863,223 ounces, worth \$29,693,975. The rest of the world produced but 32.5

per cent of the total output. Madame Wu, wife of the late Chinese Abmassador, Wu Ting Fang, came to the United States a few years ago and was carried from her steamer in a sedan chair, her useless little stubs of feet tightly bandaged. She goes hence, relatively speaking, on her feet, having through observation of the difference between the lives of women who have natural feet and those whose feet are deformed by an ancient and cruel custom discarded the bandages cramped and confined her feet, and allowed them to return as far as possible to their natural proportions. Madame Wu is to be congratulated upon the emancipation of her feet, but if we are to believe the statements of the late Julian Ralph upon this point (which, by the way, no one doubts), we may fear that the feelings of personal independence which resulted from her contact with liberty will soon be stifled when she returns to China and its iron-bound rules of caste again encompass her, and that her rebellious feet will soon again be "properly bandaged."

The picture of John Kalanianaole Delegate-elect from the Territory of Hawail, who will soon appear in Washington, will scarcely be a passport to the good graces of society people who halt even at an imaginary color line "Prince Cupid" is the name by which this delegate will, it is said, be known in Washington. A burly man with strong characteristics of his race stamped upon his features, he can scarcely be worshiped even as a passing fad or because he, with his wife, will entertain royally and in semi-barbaric splendor. Some stimulation will be given, however, to the jaded appetite of the social world by the introduction of this semi-royal pair into Washington soclety-a possibility which arouses some interest in them in advance of their coming. What is much more to the point is that the Delegate-elect from Hawaii is said to be well informed in regard to his territory and its needs, and if this is true he will be an important addition to the official life of the

Governor Aycock, of North Carolina in his recent message opposes the effort to divide the public school money and to allow for negro schools only a sum in direct proportion to the amount of taxes paid by the negro race. On this point Governor Aycock says:

point Governor Aycock says:

No reason can be given for dividing the school fund . . , which would not equally apply to division of the taxes paid by each race on every other subject. Education is a governmental function. The right to collect taxes for that purpose is based on the duty of the state to educate its citizens. The care of the insane is no more the duty of the state than education, and if we divide the school fund according to the races we should also divide the school fund according to the races we should also divide the school fund according to the races we should also divide the school fund according to the races we should also divide the school fund according to the races we should also divide the school fund according to the races we should also divide the school fund according to the races we should also divide the school fund according to the races we should also divide the school fund according to the races we should also divide the school fund according to the races we should also divide the school fund according to the races we should also divide the school fund according to the races we should also divide the school fund according to the races we should also divide the school fund according to the races we should also divide the school fund the races according to the races we should also divide the school fund the races according to the races we should also divide the school fund the races according to fund according to the races we should also di-vide the fund for the maintenance of the hospitals for the insane in the same fashion.

The belief that the Navy of the United States must continue to grow until it is equal in size and efficiency to that of any other nation of the world prevaile to a considerable extent in the official and legislative councils of the Nation. A Navy cannot, either in its construction, equipment or operation, rise at the call of an emergency. It is a growth and must proceed steadily according to carefully devised plans. This being true, the resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for a permanent programme for the steady increase. equipment and manning of the Navy is

Suppose it were for the benefit of the corporations that they accept come fair and moderate measure for appraisement of their property and franchises, such as is proposed at Salem, in preference to defeating it and incurring a greater measure of public disapproval-what would they do? Well, they would go right ahead and fight it. History offers no instance to the contrary. That is one reason why maximum rate bills and other such contrivances gather such

It is fitting that Mr. Doblin should bear the brunt of the Lessler finding. The known facts indicate his purpose to see what he could do with Lessier and then approach the Holland people with a view of marketing his resources. Doblin's self-conviction as a perjurer left him without any basis for consideration.

The New York State Legislature is urged by the County Supervisors to bond the state for \$50,000,000 and appropriate \$2,000,000 for the present year's work on good roads. Independent opinion inclines to denounce the good-roads proposal as buncombe.

Detroit Free Press. Seventy thousand Swedes are said to be dying of starvation. What makes the matter still more deplorable, Sweden has no Mr. Rockefeller to offer them a university and no Mr. Carnegie to give them

How Dry It Would Otherwise Be.

Eugene Register. It has come to be that an Oregon Legislature ithout a prolonged contest is put down as a tame affair. The Legislators, and also the people, seem to like it, judging from the widespread interest taken in the struggle.

Dawning Era for the Northwest.

Newport News.

The Lewis and Clark Fair appropriation bill has passed both houses of the Legis lature with no opposition. The great Exposition is now assured and it will undoub edly be the dawning of a new era for the Northwest Pacific Coast as well as the State of Oregon.

### Calls for a New Deal.

Albany Democrat For the good of the state the names Mr. Geer and Mr. Fulton should be dropped from the Senatorial contest and some one elected. The deadlock business is a disgrace to politics. Let us purify to the Senate who will be above party Gratitude in Sherman.

Moro Observer. The Portland Chamber of Commerce has come to our aid. Thanks, gentlemen you shall be remembered in our will for that recommendation that "in the event of the Harriman people refusing to advance money to extend the Columbia Southers Railway, the moneyed men of Portland raise the amount necessary for that purpose." This is very gratifying to the bot-tled-up Inland Empire. Now follow it up.

#### Present Plan Unsatisfactory.

Boise Statesman.
The Oregon House of Representative has adopted a memorial in favor of election of Senators by direct vote of the peo It has an illustration on its hands of the unsatisfactory character of the pres ent plan. The candidates for the Senate will not agree to settle the matter in caucus, and the session is being devoted very largely to that subject, public business ing thus interfered with in a serious man

### Keep Elections Separate.

Astoria Astorian. The Oregon Legislature very properly coted down a resolution which had for its object change of the time of the general elections from June to November. That almost every other state in the Unior holds its elections in November, when Presidential elections are held, is no rea-son that Oregon should follow suit. A Presidential election is a political battle We want no politics in state affairs, and the further the two elections are separated the better it will be for the people of Ore-

### Wolcott's Patriotic Act.

Spokane Chronicle. By withdrawing from the Senatorial ntest in Colorado, and advising the ac ceptance of Henry M. Teller as the suc cessful candidate, E. O. Wolcott may have sacrificed a valuable chance for per ional advancement, but he has performed a patriotic act which carries with it more nor than the bare title of "Senator" confer. The struggle in Colorado has been discreditable alike to the state and to the Nation; and what is worse, it threatened to change on short notice from opera bouffe to tragedy.

Oregon Proud of Her Warrior Sons

Pendleton Tribune. Oregon has reason to be proud of the records which her sons made in the late war. The volume recently published by the state giving a history of the volungiving a history teers and regulars from this state is very interesting, and contains the name of all "our boys" who offered their lives if need be for their country. The book is one that every patriotic inhabitant of the state should read, and it should be placed in every schoolhouse in the state. It will be an education and history to coming generations, and is something that they should

## Figures Don't Lie, You Know.

Since the Dingley act was adopted the United States has been established on a financial basis never anticipated, and never reached by any other country on the globe. Because the Democratic desperation in search for an issue clambra for the recent of the Dingley bill the refor the repeal of the Dingley bill is no reason why Republicans should turn away from a law that has brought unexampled prosperity. Because the Dingle act is accused by its enemies of establish ing monopoly is no reason why the people of the United States should believe

## Don't Need County Attorneys.

The Journal is opposed to the bill pro-viding a Prosecuting Attorney for each county, and we believe our position on this matter is sustained by an overwhelming majority of the people of Wheeler County. No first-class lawyer could afford to take the office at the price the average county ceuld afford to pay, and a poor lawyer in that official position would be a menace to the public weal. As the law now stands the District Attorneys receive salaries large enough to induce good men to take the office, and they don't seem to be over-worked in our Eastern Oregon districts containing four or five countles each.

## Fatal Wrecks Few in Oregon.

La Grande Chronicle While the community holds a full measure of grief for the deplorable accident of Sunday, there is cause for congratula-tion that there have been but few fatali-ties of this kind in recent years. Within ten years there have not been as many persons killed in this district of the O. R. & N. as have been killed in runaway accidents and in the handling of horses. At the same time there has been no single case of a railway passenger being fatally injured. There has been a case or two of passengers falling from the platforms, but in no instance when the passenger was in his proper place has there been a fa-tality or even serious injury.

## Hermann for Congress

Eugene Register. Hermann is, beyond doubt, the logical candidate for Tongue's successor under existing conditions, and those who study the situation cannot fail to feel the force of this position. Unless we send a man to the lower house as Tongue's successo who has had experience in National legislation it will be hard sledding for a while at least for our men in the House. If we send a new man to the House, and also a new man to the Senate, there will be but one man in the whole Oregon delegation (Mitchell) who is onto the ropes. This would certainly be a handicap that we can ill afford at this time, especially when we are going to ask Congress for \$2,000,000 to aid our Lewis and Clark Fair.

#### Why School Teachers Are Scarce. Wallowa Chieftain.

The supply of school teachers has been diminishing every year in the State of Oregon for several years, until at present it is impossible to supply all of the districts. The reason is readily found in the fact that the wages usually paid a teacher in this state are not sufficient to cause him to make it a permanent business. The same might be said of the school ma'ams; the wages are insufficient and the prospects of marriage are much more flattering during such prosperous time. A few years ago it was claimed that there were so many school ma'ams becaus they would not give up a \$40 job for a \$30 man; but now the conditions are different. The wages of the teachers have not increased perceptibly, and the school ma'am readily gives up a \$40 job for a \$50 or \$55-man. The wages of school teachers have not increased in proportion with the in-crease in other lines of business.

### WALL STREET AND THE LAW.

Wall-Street Journal. We have heard so much in the street in the past two or three years of evasions of the law in connection with important transactions of various kinds that some people suppose that Wall street mainly does its business by the help of lawyers skilled in evading the law of the land. It is, unfortunately, true that this is the

case to a certain extent. There is a scho of corporation lawyers whose specialty is to find the weak spots in whatever laws d the weak spots in whatever law seem contrary to the wishes of financial interests. Great skill has been developed by these lawyers, and they have undoubtedly rendered some service to the com-munity by discovering flaws and incon-sistencies in the statutes on the books. Nevertheless, it is unquestionably true to say that Wall street as a whole has approached the law rather with the idea of forcing it into consistency with its operaerations to the law. Instead of calling in counsel at first and taking advice as to the legality of what was desired to be the legality of what was desired to be done, it has frequently called in counsel later with instructions to make what has been done legal. The difference lies in the point of view. Wall street's point of view is that if the law is centrar wishes it must be changed, and if it can-not be changed it must be defied. Now, of all sections of the community

Wall street is the most dependent upon the law. The business of the street is to make, buy and sell evidences of title property of all kinds. These evidences of are worthless and as so much waste paper except in so far as law gives then validity. A certificate of stock in a rail-road or a bond secured by mortgage on property is of no value save by virtue the law safeguarding property rights and protecting the creditor in the recognition and collection of his just debts. Now th foundation of the law is the same cases. A man may not logically defy one law and assert another, if both are given by the same authority. The authority vested in the people of the United States is found in natural law, and is morally binding upon all, provided that the natural law is not broken by any statute of positive law. A man's opinion as to the wis-dom of a law is of no force against that law so far as he is concerned. He is bound by it, and must obey it.

It is, perhaps, natural that Wall street should feel annoyance when the law conflicts with its desires and its plans. Inasmuch, however, as its very existence de pends upon the continuance of law and order in the community, it may well be argued that it can far better afford to submit to inconvenience and annoyance than it can afford to rank itself on the side those forces which are continually arrayed against all law. For this reason we cannot help thinking it a very short-sighted policy on the part of the "street" to permit even the slightest exhibition of disre gard of the law as it stands in any particular. It seems to us that it is not merely the duty of the "street," but also very greatly to its advantage, to support execution of the law in the most rigid and impartial fashion at sil times.

#### Difficulties of Modern Diplomacy. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Manifestly it is impossible for any diplo-nat, even if he had the sagacity of Talleyrand or the prescience of Gortschakoff. to foretell everything of consequence which was going to come off in the United States before the newspapers got hold of it. A diplomat who would fill the role which William II has cut out for him in the United States would not only have to be omniscient, but he would have to be omnipresent. The only way in which the Kaiser could get information of things in this country of interest to him before the papers got them would be to employ s corps of American newspaper men, with hendquarters at Washington and branches at the capitals and principal cities of some of the more important states. Even then his private information would seldom be ahead of that printed in the newspapers and sent from here to the journals of the rest of the world. Talleyrand said a diplomat was a person sent abroad to lie for his country he gave a fairly good definition of the species in his time; but that function does not "go" today. The press and the land and ocean telegraphs make duplicity vain, even if attempted. Nobody says or intimates that ernment or ours. He failed, in one two particulars, to read the signs of the times in this country correctly, but the Kalser will be unreasonable if he expects

Washington Star.
And yet there are men who insist that the tariff question should not be dis-cussed, Read the debates in Congress and see how pertinent they are on tariff line to matters of pressing interest. Read the comments on them in the newspapers and see how much space they command Observe how strong the argument is in favor of a revision of schedules which were fashioned for a day of depression and as a stimulation to prostrate indus-tries. The tariff question cannot be avoided It crops out at every turn. The soone It is taken up for systematic considera-tion, therefore, the better. Why not courageously act upon a proposition which has so much to support it both in the way of commercial necessity and political ex-pediency? Shall the hesitation of this Congress extend to and affect the next?

## Foreigners Who Are Not Welcom

Philadelphia Ledger. Immigration is now increasing at a very rapid rate, owing to the efforts of the agents of steamship companies in Europe, who tell the immigrants that the new immigration law is to be passed, and that this is their last chance to come to Amer-ica. There is, in consequence, an oncoming "wave of illiterate, criminal, insane pauperized, weak-minded and diseased humanity." Everybody welcomes the brave, self-reliant foreigner who has the energy, the "initiative," to strike out for fortune in a strange and distant land, but the "assisted" immigration urged hither by the steamship companies for the sake of profit and the debased and diseased beings which the European countries wish to get rid of are a real menace to the

## Always the Same Result.

Savannah, Ga., News. William H. Seaver, of the National Steel & Wire Company, gave some interesting testimony before the House ways and means committee the other day. He said that the steel billet cost \$10 less abroad than at home, and added: "At the present time we can buy it abroad and pay the duty cheaper than we can buy it at home." Mr. Seaver was asked if his company sold its finished products for less prices abroad than at home, "Yes," answered, "because we get the benefit of the drawback." That is how the tariff works for the benefit of the trusts at

#### Teaching the People a Lesson. New York Evening Post

When once you begin to take off tariff taxes you never can tell where you will be able to stop. Such temporary rellef as is now promised in the matter of the coal duty should, of course, be welcomed, though we hope that the Democrats in the Senate will offer amendments untaxing been and article and wifer foreigns and ing beef and steel and wire fencing and glass and compel the Republicans to go on record. But the great lesson for the people to take to heart is that they can get whatever they want, even from a pro-tection-mad Congress, if they only insist

## Will the Same Sauce Be Served?

Dallas News.

Apostle Reed Smoot, of Utah, has been named by the Republican caucus of the Legislature for the Senate. The matter is of interest in that the world will be anxious to know if the Republicans of Congress will consider the sauce for the goose, Brigham H. Roberts, good sauce for the gander, Reed Smoot.

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

Got the grtp?

The man without a cold feels lonesome. One wonders what the doctors do with all the money.

That cold impromptu plunge given to heir comrade will be nothing as compared to the chilly stare that the board of directors will give to the offending nurses,

Whenever Admiral Dewey wants to laugh he has only to think of the unsuccessful attempt of the three German warships to put an old Venezuelan fort out of business.

Prince Cupid is something of an athlete and knows how to handle his fists, the papers say. Too bad he was elected to the House of Representatives, instead of the Senate The Sultan of Morocco seems to have

undermined the pretender by buying out the opposing forces. Evidently the Sultan has been putting in his spare time reading up American politics. The fact Mr. Bowen doesn't want to

give any one of of the nations the best of it in the Venezuelan showdown is perhaps the reason why all the nations have rejected his overtures. The young men who are umlergoing the tests inaugurated by Professor Wiley, of

pretty well now, but wait until he begins to try them on the new breakfast foods! Chicago University, which has tackled many a difficult problem in the past, now announces its intention to stop lovemaking among the co-eds. As a prelimi-

nary step it should have tried a half-

the Agricultural Department, are doing

Nelson on the sun. A variety actress in Washington struck a new device the other day and it made a hit in the papers. She pushed the fire alarm button in her hotel and when the reporters followed the firemen up to her floor, she handed out a neat, typewritten story about puehing the wrong button when it was a drink she wanted instead of a fire extinguisher.

The one thing that Congress hasn't got to apologize for is its liberal appropriations for harbor improvement and irrigation systems in the West. The submarine boat scandal was bad and the anti-trust bills framed by trust lawyers were worse, but Congress has discovered that this end of the continent is on the map, and for that we are grateful.

Bishop Potter was waiting for a train in Minnesota on one occasion when he noticed a stranger eyeing him with great curiosity. "Excuse me, mleter," he was eventually asked, "but I think I've seen our picture in the papers." "Probably," admitted the bishop, "Kin I ask," continued the fellow traveler, edging nearer, "what you was cured of?"

Senator Mulkey's bill to prohibit the publication of obscene and sensational Hterature needs no commendation. It is the one pending ordinance at Salem against which no argument is possible, and the clean-minded people of Oregon are glad that the stories and dramas of Tracy pointed their own moral. The outlaw did this much good, anyway.

inches of his beard by fire recently. In a semi-tropical growth like Mr. Dole's two inches will scarcely be missed, yet there was danger for a few moments of an appalling conflagration, with no insurance. There is no suspicion of arson. But Governor Dole should learn, like ex-Senator Peffer, to carry a siphon for such emergencies. Senator Culiom tells this story of h

Governor Dole, of Hawaii, lort two

grandchild: The little girl aproached her mother recently and said: "Mamma, the man who collects our ashes must be awful religious." "Why, my dear?" asked her mother, "Well," said the little one, "after the man emptied our ashes in the wagon his mule wouldn't go, and then the man eat down on the barrel and told the mule all about lots of religious things."

"When Marcont gets his wireless tele phone perfected," says the Alfalfa Sage, "I am going to call up San Francisco, and have San Francisco call up Hong Kong, and have Hong Kong call up Calcutta, and have Calcutta call up Cairo, and have Cairo call up Constantinople, and have Constantinople call up Paris, and have Paris call up London, and have London call up New York, and have New York call up Kansas City, and have Kansas City call me up, and hold a conversation with myself."

The stock poet of the Chicago Tribune verses a unanimous sentiment when he

sings:
San Carlos was defended well
By Bello.
The enemy was given shell
By Bello.
The fight was fought with dash and vim
By Bello.
The cruisers found they could not swim
By Bello.
Let's hope it's all that will be done
By Bello.

By Bello. No further tasks will be begun By Bello. For, though hot fighting has been seen By Bello.

We'd hate to buy a magazine And find "The Way I Held the Fort"; And "Court of Inquiry's Report"; And "How a Hero Does His Stunt";

And "How a Hero Does His Stunt";
And "Diary Writ at the Front";
And "Revolutions I Have Known";
And "Presidents I've Overthrown";
And "Modern Tactics in the Fight";
And "Are the Germans Wrong or Right";
And "Incidents of the Campaign";
And "How the Lonely Mule Was Slain";
And "Venezuela's Future Dreams";
And "Venezuela's Future Dreams";
And "Wen a Big Bombardment Segment"; And "How a Big Bombardment Seems";

And ten or twenty other things.

Through which the hurtling missile sings.
We hope, indeed, we will not find
The articles we've mentioned, signed
By Bello!

# PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

She—Doctor, is Squedunk a good place to go for rheumatism? Doctor—Sure. That's where I got mine.—Detroit Free Press. Cholly-Was poor Gussie pwepared to die? Algy-Oh, not at all. His valet was away on his vacation, ye know.-Judge.

"The Hifens are awfully proud of their family tree." "But it seems to me it might have been greatly improved by a little pruning."—Brooklyn Life. "Do you take this internally?" asked the cus-

tomer as he put the bottle in his pocket and handed over the change. "Mer" said the drug-gist's new assistant. "Great Scott, no! I sell it."—Chicago Tribune.

She—The cook let me take her picture with my camera today. He—For gracious sakes, dear! Please don't let her see them! I had hard enough work getting her!—Yonkers States— "But you really are getting seedy," persisted Mrs. Naggit. "Just look at your hair. How long is it since you've had it cut?" "I don't know," he snapped. "I haven't measured it."

-Philadelphia Press. "If you kiss me again, sir, I shall call my mother!" "What's the use of that?" said Chellie Freshe; "you know I'd prefer to klas you, and, besides, your father might object to my kissing the old lady."—Baltimore Herald. my kissing the old lady."—Baltimore Herald.
Restful Rawlins—Dat new hobo her jess completed his first "century" ride on de trucks in a freight train! Narrow-Gauge Nevins—Did it please him much? Restful Rawlins—Not a bit! He said de dust an' joits reminded him uv de days when he wur rich an' owned an "auto" i—Puck.