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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, FEB. 28.

TRUST LEGISLATION ADEQUATE. We have frequently pointed out the danger of trusting too much in the mere dry bones of anti-monopoly legislation, without full recognition of the absolute necessity for active and persistent efforts to utilize all the machinery which the law puts within reach. This view of the trust situation is enforced by a recent letter written by ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, In this letter Mr. Edmunds tells us that it was the unanimous opinion of the judiciary committee which drafted the anti-trust law that it was an exercise of the whole constitutional power of Congress in the premises. He said, also, that, in his opinion, the law was and is capable of putting an end to such so-called trusts and combinations as interfere with or restrain commerce among the states,

Many decisions of the United States Supreme Court have been against the truste. But one notable ruling was favorable. This was the decision that the anti-trust law did not apply to the sugar trust. It is because of that decision, which was eminently satisfactory to combinations which assert they are engaged exclusively in manufacturing and have nothing to do with interstate commerce, that Congress has been asked to enact additional legislation like that in the Lattlefield bill. Of the decision in the sugar trust case ex-Senator Edmunds said in his letter

If it had been instituted and carried forward with suitable allegations of the precise nature and history of the affair, and had been supported as it could have been, by adequate proof of the facts it set forth, I believe the Supreme Court of the United States would not have had the least difficulty in preventing the carrying on of the combination under consideration and putting an end to it, as it can still do with case was, unhapply, not drawn in such a way as to present the question which now so much commands just public concern.

The Chicago Tribune, which calls our attention to the Edmunds letter, fairly says that while Mr. Edmunds is not infallible, he is nevertheless so sound a constitutional lawyer as to justify the belief that his statements are correct. It may be that the Supreme Court would have decided the sugar trust case otherwise than it did had the then law officers of the United States handled the matter more exhaustively than they did. It may be that the antitrust law, if interpreted by the courts as its framers believed it would be in terpreted, will be effective for the suppression of nearly all monopolles and will make further legislation unnecessary. To obtain that legislation will

require much time.

The Tribune also pertinently suggests that perhaps the beef trust case, now before Judge Grosscup at Chicago, will give the law officers of the National Government an opportunity which Mr. Edmunds thinks was neglected when the sugar trust case was presented, and the court may be induced to modify the views it held when it made the sugar trust decision, Judge Grosscup holds that the packers are engaged in interstate commerce when they buy cattle Why is not the sugar trust engaged in foreign commerce when it buys raw sugar shipped to New York? Judge Grosscup holds that the packers are engaged in interstate commerce when they sell and ship meats to parties in other states. Why is not the sugar trust in interstate commerce when it ells and ships sugar? If the Supreme Court were to modify materially the sugar trust decision, it might not be necessary for the next Congress to take any action concerning the trust ques

We should say that time will prove the action of the present Congress concerning trusts to have been very well advised, and far more adequate than i now generally supposed. It is significant that nearly all the laws enacted at this session have been directed towards strengthening the Sherman act and affording greater facilities for prosecutions under it. We shall not hesitate to say that in connection with the duties intrusted to the new Bureau of Corporations, these acts of the pres antagonism to organized capital, and as far as is of any practical use, in view of the necessarily slow and complicated a field; with the single exception of tariff reductions upon products no longer needing protection. This specific thing that Congress should have done it has conspicuously and discreditably refrained from doing. It is true identical questions; and no tariff reduc tions have been possible at this session.

however righteous in principle and however culpable their opponents.

FUTURE OF OREGON HOPS.

Reports from different sections of the state indicate that in 1903 there will be an increase of at least 2000 acres in the area of land planted with hops in this state. Encouraged by the high prices that have prevailed during the last twelve months, the growers may be led to set out much more new acreage than this. Should the price continue good through March and April, wher the hop roots are to be planted, it would not be surprising if many farmers who have not before engaged in hopgrowing should make a start in the industry. Opinions will differ as to the wisdom of putting out more hops. It is only three years since the Oregon Hopgrowers' Association was trying to induce all

growers to join in an agreement to leave a certain per cent of their hops unpicked, so that the supply might thereby be reduced and the market price improved. Without any material decrease in the acreage a short crop has removed the glut in the market, and we are told that when the crop of 1903 has been put in the bale the available supplies of previous crops will be practically exhausted. A full crop, apparently, would mean another excess of production and another slump in prices There is every reason to expect fair prices for 1903 and perhaps for 1904, but as the history of the hop industry will probably repeat itself, those who are wise will look for another period of overproduction and prepare for it. An increase of 2000 acres in the hop area would be an increase of a little more than 12 per cent. At the same time, the yield per acre, because of gradual exhaustion of the soil, is steadily decreasing, at a rate, we are told, of 10 per cent. The net result would be an increased yield which would be greatly augmented if the old yards, under favorable conditions, should yield for one

The question before the farmers of Oregon is whether it will pay to set out new hopyards at this time. The yield and prices that have been secured this year prove that any man would have been richly repaid who had set out hops two years ago so as to get the full benefit of the present prosperity in the hongrowing industry. There is some reason to believe that there is a great future in store for hopgrowing in Oregon. Discouraged by repeated failures and an ever-decreasing yield, the growers in England have been steadily reducing their acreage, and many will be compelled because of the fallure of last year to quit the industry entirely. Wisconsin has almost entirely abandoned hopgrowing, and the yield in New York State is steadily falling off. Unless there should be a revival of the indus try in those places, it would seem that here in Oregon, where the cost of pro duction is comparatively low, the op portunity should be good for continued growth of the industry.

season a full crop of hops,

It is to be doubted, however, whether this is the proper time for a start in hongrowing. A yard set out this Spring will bear its first crop in 1904, and there is nothing to warrant a belief that prices will be exceptionally good by that time. One year of good prices is all that could be expected for several years for a yard set out this year. It e a rule well worth observing that the time to buy is when every one else wants to sell, and the time to sell is when every one else wants to buy. When hop prices were at the bottom was the time to go into the hop indus-

One who has faith in the future of Oregon dislikes to discourage the investment of money in any legitimate industry, yet the story of failure and financial ruin that is well remembered by the people of the Willamette Valley prompts a word of warning to those who contemplate going into hopgrowing now. Especially is this true with regard to those who intend making their start on borrowed capital. The man who pays interest during a period of depression must be a good manager if he survives the adverse conditions. The man who already has a hondrier that will care for the crop of an increased acreage, and the man who has idle money that will carry him over a possible depression, may well be encouraged to set out hops now, but all others should be warned that the tide of hop prices seems now to be almost full, and

an ebb may reasonably be anticipated. Too much cannot be said to encourage those who are already engaged in growing hops to improve both the yield and quality of their crops by thorough cultivation, training and spraying. This is a subject that should be studied by every grower, with a view to learning and putting in practice the very best methods. The time has probably not yet come when it will pay to put commercial fertilizers on hop land, but the experience of other hopgrowing regions proves that in the course of time Oregon growers will be compelled to fertilize. When that time comes the Oregot agricultural experiment station should be prepared to give the growers exact and reliable information concerning the best fertilizers for the different classes

of soil. The future of hopgrowing in Oregon is bright, but one cannot help believing that the man who blunders into the industry is likely to blunder out again,

priation bill that went down under the Governor's veto, which very many loyal Oregonians of the old school would be glad to have been allowed, was that of \$500 for the purchase and improvement of lands surrounding the monument raised at Champoeg some two years ago in commemoration of the establishment of the provisional government of Ore gon. This monument is but a modest haft of granite placed upon the spot where the men whose names it carries met and set up a form of government suited to the conditions of the country more than half a century ago. The lands about it are not valuable except in a historical sense, and the acquisi tion by the state of a very small tract would be sufficient for the protection of the monument, which stands on the river bank, well out of the way of high water and in an open field or pasture. The purchase of a few acres and their improvement by the erection of a sub stantial fence and the judicious selection and planting of trees is desirable and the sum asked for this purpose while not too small, was yet no doubt ample. The item was one of those that was used to carry a job lot of special claims through the Legislature, and went down with the promiseuous colection. The Historical Solcety, under whose auspices probably this bill was introduced, has learned its lesson in the Governor's veto, and will, no doubt, profit by it in presenting at the next

session of the Legislature a bill for this

purchase directing that it stand alone. It may be added that regret for the fate of this appropriation is greatly softened by the reflection that the scalp-bounty deficiency claim, aggregating \$34 298.66. went to a merited death under the executive penstroke that carried down this and other mildly meritorious or distinctly pernicious claims. The taxpayers of Oregon can stand a good deal of this port of executive interference in legislation without calling for the impeachment of the Governor.

WELCOME THE HOMESPEKERS.

At last the tide of homeseekers seems fairly turned toward Oregon, Settlers are coming by the hundreds daily, prepared to make homes here and to engage in productive occupations. They expect to receive pleasant impressions and to accept the conditions they find here. They will probably find in most cases their highest hopes realized so far as the character of the country is concerned. But much will depend on the manner of their reception as to whether they will feel at home in the midst of surroundings that are strange, preferable though they be to those left behind.

The charm of a hospitable welcome will do more than all the efforts of real estate hustlers to make the newcomers feel contented in Oregon. This is not to say, of course, that present residents of the state are to provide without limit free entertainment for all the guests that may flock this way. It is not to say that anybody should suffer material inconvenience in order to accommodate home seekers who are abundantly able to take care of themselves. The people now coming to Oregon are not seeking charity and do not want it. They are prepared to pay their way and expect to do so. But at the same time a neighporly, friendly interest is ours to bestow and theirs reasonably to expect, and it is a very large factor in the contentment and satisfaction which money cannot buy and which is the most valuable asset of any community.

Oregonians owe it to themselves and their prospective friends and neighbors to give cheerful and friendly greeting. Homescekers are after pleasant conditions, not merely broad acres. Property is more valuable in an intelligent, orderly, hospitable community than where the opposite attributes prevail. because of the more desirable conditions. To contribute to this general attractiveness pays in dollars and cents and pays in the character, in the ounlcitizenship, it brings and nourishes. Oregon has not been largely called upon to cultivate the social graces, the neighborly interest, that charm the stranger and hold hitm among us. We are inclined to be bluff and blunt, and they do say that in some quarters there has been manifested a disposition to regard the homeseeker as fair game for plucking. Such policy is surely too shortsighted and narrow to require reprobation at this day. way to gain profit from the newcomers is to make our state in all ways so attractive that they will not be kept from it. And the very surest means to this end is a friendly greeting, an honest, neighborly interest in the welfare of the stranger, on the part of those who already have their homes in this pleasact and fruitful land.

ENGLAND'S ABLEST STATESMAN.

The comparative success of Mr. Chamberlain's mission to South Africa and the moral courage with which he has undertaken and executed it stamp him as easily the ablest member of the British Ministry, and entitled to the flattering welcome home he is sure to receive from his political admirers and personal friends. Justly or unjustly, he was regarded by the Boers as the au thor and contriver of the terrible war which ended in British subjugation of the South African Republics, and at the close of the contest he was hated more cordially than any eminent Englishman of his time. Nevertheless, Mr. Cham-berlain decided personally to visit South Africa and determine for himself what was best to be done with the Boers. It was as if on the beels of Lincoln's assassination Secretary Stanton or Thad Stevens had visited the South and decided by personal inspection what scheme of reconstruction would be best

for the recently conquered insurgents. This decision of Mr. Chamberlain to visit South Africa did not command the approval of all the leading English newspapers, which predicted that the intense personal hate and distrust with which he was regarded by the Boers would make his mission a failure. Mr. Chamberlain nevertheless persisted in his purpose, and it is but fair to say that he returns from his visit quite as successful as any other member of the Balfour government could have hoped to be. It is doubtful if any other man could have done as much as Mr. Chamberlain has accomplished. He has reconciled the mineowners of Johannesburg to the imposition of a contribution

of \$150,000,000 toward the expenses of the war. This was a great achievement, for these mineowners are the taxpayers of the Transvaal. If they were discontented with the home government it would be a far more serious matter for the future peace of the Transvaal than the growling of the vanguished Boers, who are not only defeated and dispirited, but too completely impoverished for any hope of successful insur-

rection ten years hence. Before the Boer War took place the mineowners of the Transvaal were really at the mercy and dictation of Paul Kruger and his oligarchy, but today the mineowners of Johannesburg are entirely independent of the Boers and know that upon the British govern. ment depends the future security and development of their mining property. They have decided, like sound men of business, that they cannot afford to refuse the large contribution demanded by Great Britain to the expenses of the Boer War. They cannot hope for any responsible government save that of Great Britain. The price demanded may seem high, but what cannot be cured must be endured. The mineown, ers of Johannesburg have no alternative but to pay and look pleasant. They have further agreed that the revenues of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colonies are to be made primarily responsible for a second sum of \$150,000, 600, which will be raised and guaran teed by the British government. The proceeds of this loan are to be spent, not for the mineowners, but for improvement and advantage of the farming districts in the newly annexed

It is conceded that the speeches de livered by Mr. Chamberlain in the Transvaal and Orange River country have tended to allay the hostility many of the Boer inhabitants; that the number of irreconcilables is less today ited South Africa. In the matter of the

owners desire to replace the Kaffirs with Chinese or Hindoo coolies, as white labor could not be obtained except at wages too high to be profitably employed. China would probably prohibit the importation of its subjects and the British ports of Hong Kong and Singapore could not supply the coolle labor wanted. The Afrikanders of Cape Colony are not satisfied with Mr. Cham berlain because of his determination not to remove Lord Milner from the post of Governor-General. Taken all in

all. Mr. Chamberlain's visit and the suc-

cess that has attended it have greatly enhanced his high reputation as the ablest of all English statesmen that are active members of the government. Great talents as a business man, great alents as a debater, inflexible moral courage, are the sallent points in Mr. Chamberlain's statesmanship. Nothing keeps him from the first place in the government save the fact that as an old-time Gladstonian Liberal he does not enjoy the full confidence of the Conservatives. But it is not impossible that he may yet become Premier. In the event of the death or retirement of Balfour, Chamberlain could hardly be denied the first place in the government It is true that he is not ailled by blood to the aristocracy, but neither was George Canning or Sir Robert Peel.

Mr. Chamberlain found his wife in America, as did Lord Curzon, and he has a large acquaintance in our country, which he has repeatedly visited. He is the most aggressive and fateful statesman of all Englishmen of his day. His repudiation of Gladstone settled the fate of home rule; his South African policy precipitated the Boer War, and it remains to be seen if his wisdom can make its ultimate result a subject for congratulation by both Roer and Briton.

It is stated that the bill creating the new Department of Commerce provides only for the confirmation of its chief officer by the Senate, leaving all the contingent positions to be filled absolutely at the discretion of the President. This charges the Executive with the sole responsibility of the operation of the Bureau of Corporations, at the head of which James R. Garfield has been placed. The duty of this bureau is to inquire into the workings of all trusts whose methods the President believes to require examination. Authority in the matter is absolute, and it is not shared or divided with any other part of the Government. In the hands of President Roosevelt this concentration of power may be considered safe Its tendency is to make and hold the Executive responsible. The American people will be fortunate, indeed, if through coming years they elect Presidents in every-instance in whose judgment, honesty and capability they car rely as sole arbiter of matters that come before or should be brought to the attention of the Bureau of Corporations

A drydock would come handy just now for the Alsternixe. Because of the lack of it, the Columbia River will suffer in reputation and there will be material loss to the owners of the ship. After resting two weeks on Sand Island near the mouth of the river, she floated off on a high tide, but some of her plates were found to be sprung below the water line, and, of course, she leaked a little. The damage is small and there are ample facilities for making repairs here, but this will not do Insurers require a thorough inspection of her bottom in a drydock before they will take risks for the voyage to Eu rope. Therefore she must post off to Esquimalt and undergo official survey in a British drydock. Then she will return to Portland for her cargo. There a a degree of comfort, however, in the thought that this will probably be the last time such a course will be necessary. Our own drydock will be com pleted by August, and these formal surveys, as well as the necessary repairs in such cases, will then be as well attended to here as at any other port.

Lovers and growers of roses, of whon there are thousands in this city, no doubt found the item published yesterday in regard to rose planting on the Lewie and Clark Fair site exceedingly interesting. Every intelligent rosegrower knows and calls his roses by name, and in the list published most of the old and many new favorites are found. An amateur in rose culture, however enthusiastic in his work, cannot cope successfully with the problem that includes the planting and care of 20,000 rose bushes. The appointment of a competent resarian is the first step necessary to the grand success of the rose garden under consideration. Intelligent, careful culture following the celection of the plans should make this part of the exhibit the wonder and delight of visitors and the pride of our citizens.

The Newman Club, of the University of Pennsylvania, recently gave a reception in honor of Cardinal Gibbons at the museum of science and art of the university. Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, was present, receiving with the Cardinal. Some 3000 men and women greeted Cardinal Gibbons. The occasion was not exclusively Roman Catholic, for there were present Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Agnes Repplier, Wharton Barker, St. Clair Mulholland and Judge George Gray. The Boston Pilot recalls the interesting historical fact that the late United States Senator Dawes in 1854 helped to give the deathblow to Knownothingism in Massachusetts.

A speaker at the Maryland Society dinner in New York City accused the President of delegate-hunting in the South through negro appointments This charge is absurd, and it is well known that United States Senator Hanns has captured nearly all the Southern delegations, which the President has lost by alienating the Repub lican machine at the South through his appointment of educated, independent negroes for office.

nia and Nevada have passed laws pro hibiting alleged boxing matches, which are neither more nor less than prizefights. A bill has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature authorizing the Governor to call out the National Guard to prevent boxing exhibitions, and the New York Evening Post favors clothing Governor Odell with the same power it is proposed to give the Governor of

Not Troubled With Conscience. New York Press.

The easiest way (for your conscience sake) to swear off taxes or to reduce the assessment is to send your lawver to the bureau. He is paid not to mind those little equivocations which might disturb

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

Astoria Will Dictate. Baker City Democrat.
"The city by the sea" will now be in a position to dictate lower river improve-

ments, without the consent of Portland or Portland like the situation?

Concerning 1909.

Woodburn Independent. We can safely trust our interests in the hands of Senator Fulton, whose superior talents and growing influence at Washington will be such that he will not only have great weight there, but his will be such a march of progress that six years from now he will be unanimously rechosen.

Came Forward by Clean Methods.

Gervais Star. blest citizens of the state; he has a repitation as a legislator, debator, orator and his honest methods and clean politics past many have been the recipients of his favors and in the order it is but just that he should be thus honored. He will take a prominent place in the halls of Congress and will ably represent the entire State of Oregon.

Not "Particularly.

Lebanon Criterion. We sincerely believe that he is the best man Oregon could send to Washington at this time. While not particularly s Mitchell man, yet he will work in harmony with Senator Mitchell on all tions involving the best interests of Oregon. He is also in harmony with the Ad-ministration and as such he will receive recognition. His personal qualifications too well known to need any comment at this time. We congratulate upon the election of her new Senator and also the new Senator upon his election,

Nehalem and Tillamook Also

Salem Statesman Portland is getting excited about a ew railroad into the undeveloped porof Eastern and Southeastern Ore-But there is a country right at the back door of the big city, in the Tillamook and Nehalem regions, offering more business than will come out of any portion of Eastern Oregon with twice the extent of territory; a country that will pour its wealth into the lap of Portland for the construction and development of only 50 miles of railroad. Still, Eastern and Southeastern Oregon are great and rich fields.

His Pledges to Multnomah.

Corvailis Gazette. In his speech of acceptance, Mr. Fulton promised that he would prove to the Multnomah delegation that he would do Portland full justice. That pledge, will keep. It will be his desire and his purpose to keep it. It will be his business to keep it, for not to do so is to invite colitical annihilation. Besides he is the ort of man to perform his pledges. has good ability, he is declared to be pulously honest, and will undoubtedly renhighly, the very best service that lies

More Disappointments Than One.

Baker City Democrat.
At last Charles W. Fulton, of Astoria,
Clatsop County, leading politician and
railroad lawyer, has secured the United States Senatorship he has so long desired and fought for so persistently. Multno-mah County Republicans suffered distinct defeat and disappointment, and were unable even to end the Legislature with a deadlock, as was predicted would be the case if a Multnomah County man could not land the prize. Eastern publicans who hoped in the mix-up they might secure the Senatorship for John L.

His Personal Character.

Medford Success Mr. Fulton is a man of strict integrity both in personal and political matters. In an acquaintance of some seventeen years which the editor of this paper has had with Senator Fulton he has never known Mr. Fulton to do a questionable act, even in the local politics of Astoria, for the true character of a politician. Such is that on his return home the whole city turned out to great their neighbor, the by the leading Democrat of the city.

The Choice a Good One.

Newberg Graphic. Senator Fulton amply proved his stay-ing qualities, and, rather to the general surprise after so long a fight, forced the opposition to him at the last moment, and is now United States Senator Fulton, of Oregon. The choice is a good one and the general feeling is that an abler man could not have been selected to co-operate with Senator Mitchell in the interests of the state. From a party standpoint, Mr. Fulton really deserves the honor, Being in the prime of a vigorous manhood, he has many years of good service before him and can reasonably look forward to a successful career.

Dalles Times-Mountaineer.
The election of Mr. Fulton is one of those incidents that may occur at any time under similar circumstances. For years it has been his ambition to be United States Senator, an ambition by the devoted his entire energies in that direction. In his campaign of years he has made friends who were closely tied to him, among whom were Senator Mitchell, who is no small figure in Oregon politics, and consequently he was able to hold his support in the Legislature together until tion came his forces presented a solid front and the supporters of no other can-didate did, hence he was in the position of being the only available candidate.

Not Much Difference. Walla Walla Statesman.

States Senate Oregon occupies a proud position. Both are able statesmen and brilliant crators and it is doubtful whether any other state in the Union has a strong er team. As to the State of Washington, it now has in the United States Senate two good business men, neither of whom can make a speech. When they have any extended remarks to make they will have to call upon Mitchell or Fulton. A few days ago Patrick Henry Winston was asked which he regarded the better Senator, Foster or Ankeny. Winston said he would not like to express a direct opinion as comparisons were odious. But the question reminded him of a story. A negro in North Carolina having secured a marriage license to marry one of two sisters, got the notion in his head that he would rather marry the other and he went to the County Clerk to have the license changed to that effect. The clerk told him that the change would cost him ollars. "Nebber mind den," said "I knows' em bof, and dere's not two dollars' wuf of difference between

Why Did They Permit the Strike?

Pittsburg Dispatch. When President Baer, in his address be fore the Gray Commission, offered to pay the contract miners on a sliding scale based upon the price of coal at New York, but not to fall below the present rate of wages, Mr. Darrow, of counse for the miners, remarked that the operators now proposed to do exactly what the men demanded nine months ago. This once more arouses interest in the question why the strike was permitted in the first ability to meet the demands of the men then as now. What did they hope to gain by forcing a suspension of work?

NO CLOTURE FOR THE SENATE.

Chicago Chronicle Wednesday's debate in the United States Senate disclosed the fact that the right to filibuster is so highly prized by Senators regardless of party that it is not likely to be surrendered very soon.

Both Republicans and Democrats de nounced the cloture as an invasion of the rights of the minority. If united in nothing else they are united in upholding the inestimable right of obstruction to the last

The Republican leaders have special use for obstruction tactics just now in defeating Senator Quay (an insurgent on their own side of the chamber) and the statehood bill, and in defeating the insurgent of the White House and some of his trea-

In order to draw recruits from the Democratic side, after the manner of the in surgent Quay, they adroitly called attention to the fact that the "force bill"-a bill to enforce a provision of the constitution not relished by Southern statesmenwas defeated by fillbustering, and they were rewarded instantly. Southern Senators hastened to say that they would never surrender so effective a weapon of nullification of the filibuster.

Those who cling so tenaciously to this weapon are right to a certain extent, but they are altogether wrong in the extreme to which they go. The cloture should never be employed to silence opposition to a majority measure. That is to say, it should never be used to prevent the minority from presenting in debate their reasons for opposing the measure minority have a right to be heard. ought even to be treated with indulgence to avoid so much as the appearance depriving them of their right.

But they have no moral right to go beyond the bounds of fair debate and delib-eration. They have no moral right to talk merely to kill time or to force roll calls or resort to other dilatory tricks for the same purpose.

they have had ample opportunity After to offer all reasonable arguments, an when they resort to methods in which there is no semblance or pretense of ar-gument, their right ends, and it is the right of the majority to bring the measure

Ours is a government by a constitu tional majority. Such a majority in a Legislature, state or National, has a right to legislate, and when a minority attempts to defeat this right otherwise than by actual debate and a reasonable application of parliamentary rules, it is essentially in

a state of insurrection.

For the first 70 years or more under the Constitution there was no need of the loture because the minority in Congress ecognized the reasonable limitation of its rights and rarely carried obstructive tac tics to the extreme of defeating the right of the majority to legislate. Now it is a common practice to resort to such tactics to defeat anything to which the minority party or a faction of the majority party strongly objects. Some 15 years ago it such a pass that it was neces sary to introduce the cloture in the popuuse in order to protect the right to

It bids fair to become necessary in the Senate not merely to protect the right to legislate, but even to prevent the extincon of serious debate. The majority, with the threat of the fillbusters always hang-ing over it, sees its only hope of reaching vote in refusing to debate and main taining a stubborn silence while the mi-nority wears itself out, not in argument but in mere words spoken to kill time. A reasonable application of the cloture would be far more likely to promote de bate, true deliberation and just and wise legislation than is the present ubmission to obstruction, with its moun tains of idle words on one side and stony silence on the other. This method is not compatible with either Senatorial dignity

wise legislation The Astorian and the Astorians. Salem Statesman.

The Statesman is not surprised at the editorial from the Astorian reprinted in The Oregonian of yesterday and copied in the Legislature of this universal sentiment prevailing at Astoria concerning what the Astorian in this editorial calls "Portland's seaport pretensions." Senator Fulton announces a broad policy af fecting the Columbia River; indeed, he has done so on many occasions, but if he adheres to it in actual service in the Senate he will disappoint every citizen of Astoria, man, woman and child.

Astoria does not believe in Portland as seaport. Its people universally believe that every sea-going vessel which goes any distance above Astoria is transgress ing the laws of nature and of common sense. They believe Astoria is the only natural scaport of Oregon, and that but for the arbitrary and uselessly expensive system of dredging the Columbia, that city would be the beneficiary of all the foreign commerce of the state.

The Astorian asserts that Senator Fulton "cannot be expected to lie awake o' nights scheming to get a bill through Congress which will render available the air vessels necessary to maintain Portland's seaport pretensions."

Likely not. This confession since his election by the paper that was his especial champion before his election need not surprise any one. During the Legislative session the Statesman pointed out day by day this very objection to Mr. Fulton's election, among others. Now, however, that he has been successful, it trusts that he may be able to rise above his surroundings and his advisers. The entire state, especially Eastern Oregon, and the Willamette Valley equally so, is vitally interested in the continued growth of Portland and in the maintenance of a deep channel from it to the sea.

This will, indeed, cripple Astoria, or at east, retard its growth, and every Astorian but Senator Fulton will say so. Mr. Fulton will find that he has no alternative but to choose between serving Astoria's selfish demand and expectation on the one hand or the interests of the entire state on the other.

What Do They Want? Salem Statesman.

Some of the labor unions of Oregon City are scoring Senator Brownell because he did not keep his promises in the Legislature! And this coming from Clackamas County! What do the people of that County expect of Senator Brownell, any-He is no saint, and said so whi addressing the Senate on the direct primary law. He said he was as unrella as any man in Oregon on political mat-ters, for the reason that he found such methods necessary to "head off" unreliable politicians!

A Royal Heart.

A Royal Heart.

Will H. Ogilvie in London Spectator.
Ragged, uncomely, and old and gray,
A woman walked in a northern town,
And through the crowd as she wound her way
One saw her lotter and then stoop down,
Putting something away in her old torn gown

"You are hiding a jewel!" the watcher said.
(Ah! that was her heart—had the truth been

"What have you stolen?" he asked again. Then the dim eyes filled with a sudden pain, And under the flickering light of the gas She showed him her gleaning, "It's broke

glass."

She said: "I hae lifted it up frae the street."

To be oot o' the road 'o the bairnies' feet!" Under the fluttering rags astir

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Who said the House had ceased to be a deliberative body?

What will Ireland do for rights to kick

for when she gets her rights? The railway commission bill dies almost as hard as the Dowager Empress of

struck with a pickax.

China. Some of the false notes hit by the Salvation Army sound as if they had been

If Seattle keeps on "reforming" some day it may be a fit place for self-respecting persons to live in

When a man has something disagreeable to do, he tries to get some unsuspecting friend to do it for him.

A Montana man wrote a poem, then committed suicide. It isn't often that a man's misdeeds cause such deep remorse.

Those in the work of forming a white Republican party in the South are advised to waste no time with Butler of Missourt.

Women's rights have received another blow. A Washington Legislator has introduced a bill to prohibit women appearing in male attire.

Booker Washington's Washington's birthday speech made it plain that the remarks of President Roosevelt and President Ellot touching the perpetuity of our population did not apply to the negroes.

The New York Press has taken a census that shows an average of less than one child to the family among the millionaires of that city, while the tenement dwellers average three children to the family. The race is dying off at the top, thank heaven, not at the root.

The Washington Legislature passed a law making gambling a felony while Montana's lawgivers were repealing a similar law after eight years' trial, and providing for Beensing gambling. In Portland the law is clearly against gambling, but the Lord only knows what the practice is.

There were 228 cases of murder in varlous degrees in South Carolina last year. and there were 102 acquittals on pleas of self-defense. There are no figures to indicate an execution during the year. Since January 1 there have been six murders. Statistics do not say whether murder is an industry or a pastime in those parts.

The Puget Sound City of Everett has fust issued a very handsome pamphlet describing its many advantages and incidentally rubbing salt into the sores of Tacoma and Seattle. One of the advantages it puts forth very prominently is its "fresh water harbor (now building)." Puget Sound has been fond of ridiculing fresh water harbors-on the Columbia River.

The requirement that the state shall ompile and print its own school books is in the constitution of California, but that does not prevent fault-finding. A proposal to amend the constitution so as to provide for adoption of outside publications as texts for the public schools, as in Oregon, is now before the Legislature, and it is said to be in the interest of the school book trust.

The delight with which the Martha Washington Hotel, in New York, exclusively for women, is welcomed proves that wemen enjoy flocking together quite as mucl, as the men, if they have the opportunity. So anxious were the women to get into their new hotel that 20 have moved in before it is done, and, in the midst of shavings, lead pipes, painters and plumbers, are enjoying the freedom of the Statesman of this morning. It warned their Adamless Eden. The bachelor neglected to die, the widow de facto, all may find refuge where no man may moles:

> How they dress for high social functions in North Carolina may be imagined from the following description in the Raleigh Post:

and make afraid.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Royall, in black chiffor over black taffeta silk and diamonds Mrs. Royall, in black taffeta silk, pa Mrs. Royall, in black taffeta silk, paune velvet and applique: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lynch, in blue crepe-de-chene, white silk applique and pearls; Professor and Mrs. Poteat, in gray pair-de-cois silk and cut-steel trimmings; Professor and Mrs. Lake, in heliotrope Duchasse satin and white silk applique; Mr. and Mrs. Ford Dickson, in white organdy over blue silk; Professor and Mrs. Lameau, in black taffeta silk chiffon and diamonds; Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Holding, in old rose silk and chiffon; Mr. and Mrs. E. Allen, in black silk and Duchesso lace; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Holding, in black Duchesse satin and pearls; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Allen, in gray trimmings of pearl; Mr. and Mrs. len, in gray trimmings of pearl; Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Fololer, in white silk and black applique; Mr. and Mrs. Z. P. Peed, in green pour-de-soir

A Scotch shipbuilding firm which failed to deliver torpedo-boat destroyers to the Spanish government in contract time is assessed for the benefit of Spain by a Scotch court \$2500 a week for the period of delay, the total sum being \$337,500. But the most interesting point of the decision for American consumption is the declaration of the court that timely delivery of the torpedo-boats might have placed Spain "in a position to establish a really effect. ive blockade in Cuba against the unloading of munitions of war, the insurrection might have been crushed and American intervention have been avoided," with all the consequences that followed. Adopting the court's view as sound, the company got off cheap as against Spain, and it is a question whether the people of this country ought not to take up a collection to reimburse it. The delay was worth more than \$337,500 to the United States for it gave us the opportunity to get rid of a bothersome neighbor.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS "Is the Senator a self-made man?" "Nope; machine-made."-Puck.

Arthur-Do you love nature? Alice-Oh, yest often buy a big box of candy and eat it right n the park.-Puck. Charlie-That fellow there has killed his man.

Seorge-Indeed? Deer-shooting, football or au-omobiling?-Judge. Biohardt-Yes, I once thought of going on the tage, but friends dissuaded me. Knocker-riends of the stage, I presume?-Baltimore

Wife-We must have a piano. Husband-We tre neither of us musical. Wife-I know; but what is home without a piano lamp?-New York Weekly.

"And so you don't believe your father thinks I'm such a bad sort of a chap?" on, no. I'm sure he doesn't. Papa has so many important things to think about, you know."—Chicago

Record-Herald. "Who is that man they are forcing to eat so much beefsteak and chops?" "Oh, he is the strong man." "Going in a museum, eh?" "No, strong man." (Going in a museum, ch?" 'No, some cereal-food concern is going to use his picture on their product." Chicago Daily Nowa.

Burton-Talk about talent! I'd have you know, sir, that I am a born painter. Stumkins Of course, you are not to be blamed for being born a painter; but I really think you are cul-pable in sticking to the business.—Boston

Spartacus-They tell me that some royal dwellings are surrounded by guards standing so close together as to resemble a fence. Smartacus—A sort of picket fence, I suppose; yet in reality they are only palace sides.—Balti-