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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 19.

IS WEALTH MISPORTUNE!

President Ellot, of Harvard, says it is the greatest of all misfortunes to be born rich, and Andrew Carnegie says it is a disgrace to die rich. In the time the rich young man was told, "Go sell all that thou hast and give to the Praise of poverty takes the form of fine sentiment, yet nobody thinks it an excellent thing to be poor. Human nature is little consistent in this matter, In "King John" we read:

So whiles I am a beggar I will rail And say there is no sin but to be rich And being rich my virtue then shall To say there is no vice but beggary.

It is silly to say that it is a misfortune be born rich, and equally silly to say that it is a reproach or shame to die rich. Indolence may indeed be a consequence of being born to wealth, but is not likely to be so if wealthy parents instruct their children to a sense of their position and responsibility; but "chill penury" cuts off the opportunity ds where wealth makes one lazy or worthless.

Worship of wenith is the worst kind of idolatry, and they who sink into sloth through wealth are least of all men entitled to consideration, and in modern times least likely to get it. The individual who possesses wealth may be no better for it, and a few may be even worse; but wealth in its aggregations is the great mainspring of the industrial civilization that distinguishes these times from the past. Under the direction of an enlightened morality it becomes the most powerful of all agents that work towards moral ends. Wealth doesn't always do its duty, but the tendmisfortune to the world, because wealth in masses-or in considerable masses should be handed on to posterity for the good it will do in the maintenance or promotion of great industrial undertakings. Work is the most moral thing in the world. It is the main source of all other moralities. But it cannot be promoted or sustained in these times of great endeavor, without wealth in large accumulations

As to the individual himself, doubtless the middle course is better. "Give me neither poverty nor riches" is a wise saying, when one thinks of average contentment, and of the best state for it. Henvy riches are likely to be a heavy burden to their possessors, but they are the necessary reservoire of all great industrial activity, and even of the vast endowments which give Harvard Its efficiency; while poverty, no matter what songs may be sung in praise of it. to a condition that no one thinks helpful to himself, a shield of virtue, a promoter of opportunity, good and desirable either for the individual or for a people in the mass. President Eliot and Mr. Carnegie probably wish to get attention by utterance of antithetical paradoxes.

GOOD PLAYS SUCCEED.

The large houses that are greeting "Christopher, Jr.," at a local playhouse ing testimonial to merit in a play that is absolutely unobjectionable on social and moral grounds. The popularity of such pieces afforde an unanswerable rebuke to the actors and producers who prostitute their noble calling to such base purposes as the animal plays of the "Sapho" and "Zaza" type. They ele-vate the stage while the others only degrade it; and support of them becomes, accordingly, a sort of public duty. The vicious will throng to the vicious play. Shall not the good be equally loyal to decency?

Mrs. Ryley's pieces are four, and all are on a high plane of cleanliness. They stand out prominently for their exquisite humor, their sparkling dialogue, their adherence to the ideal of justice the abhorrence of wrong-doing which shine so respiendently in Shakespeare and are so conspicuously absent "problem" play, whose motive seems often to be the confusion of eth-"An American Citiical convictions. zen" is perhaps her greatest success, "The Moth and the Flame" was noteworthy in the hands of Herbert Kelcey and Effic Shannon, and "My "Christo Dainty" was worthy. pher. Jr.," is pure comedy, and few better examples of pure comedy surpass it in attractiveness of appeal to the uni-

versal mind. The longest run on record is of "Charley's Aunt," the immortal comedy which held the boards in London continuously from December 21, 1892, to February 24, 1897, and delights unnumbered audiences

comedy, ran in London for 1262 productions. The melodrama with the longest run is "Hazel Kirke," which was presented at Madison-Square, New York 656 times. All these pieces are clean and wholesome. There is money, evidently, in honcet work. There is no excuse for managers who deliberately choose vileness in preference to purity. It is a reproach both to the conscience and the intelligence of the American people that they so thoughtlessly run after every unserupulous actress who banks upo the suggestiveness of her lines and the animation of her acting. It is of no use to condemn the pernicious if we give it the same financial support we accord the deserving.

BREAKERS AHEAD FOR LABOR.

It is the inevitable lot of every human institution to approach measurable perfection through infinite vicissitude, loss and errors. The industrial world is no exception to this rule, which seems to apply with relentless and often crue to the cause of organized labor The union, we may take it, has come to stay. The only question is as to its scope and modes; and the path to progresa lies along the way of frequent mis takes, and subsequent retracing of steps in obedience to wiser counsels.

It is a very easy thing to get a wrong perspective of an organization's welfare to magnify temporary small things and sacrifice the permanent and the real The main thing for labor, obviously, is employment. It ought to be well paid, it must absolutely be steady. Brief spurts of excessive profits are not to be compared with continuous engagement at normal pay. They are ruinous indus trially, socially, morally. They make industry a gamble and in times of idle ness foster the vices of dissipation and discontent.

It is perfectly certain that labo makes a mistake when it insists upon the impossible the unwise or the un profitable as conditions of its cheerful continuance at work. The history of strikes, especially the old order of strikes, is full of bitter lessons to the workingman. His power, to be sure has increased. He is, in many departments of production, the practical mas ter of the situation. Employers yield rather than take the chances of idle plants or lost contracts. If the employer belongs to a trust, he can frequently re his concessions from the consumer But this increased power of the union brings with it increased responsi and peril. If it is misdirected, the

greater the damage to all concerned. greater the damage to all concerned.

Signs are multiplying that the next crisis and panic in this country will not be financial, but industrial and commercial, and that it will not be caused so much by the excesses of capital, overbold exploiting and promoting, expansion of credit and reckless speculation, as by the exarchitant and unreasonable demands of labor and the arbitrary and tyrannical methods by which the leaders of labor organizations seek to enforce them. It is this that is most likely to put a check upon production and give a disto put a check upon production and give a di-astrous shock to the wast fabric of industry an-trade which is necessarily sustained by cred-resting upon confidence in contracts and th-calculations of cost and of returns.

Such is the warning addressed to o ganized labor by an Eastern journal that is at once hostile to the trusts and friendly to the workingman. Possibly its fears are exaggerated, as we believe they are; but the apprehension is not without some justification. Here in Portland, for example, hundreds dwellings would at this time be built or nder way whose owners have been deterred by the cost of construction or the fear of delay through strikes. The logical result of this tendency would be, of course, stoppage of all work. It must be held in check, and the only way to hold it in check is by the adoption of a moderate course on the part of the unions—such a course as will exact for their members fair and just pay with comfortable conditions, but which will facilitate and not impede construction.

Especially at this time, in view of the sear approach of the Lewis and Clark Centennial, would The Oregonian urge upon trades and employers allke a ency is to press it more and more into the service of beneficence and morality. The building requirements of Portland If no man should die rich it would be for three years will be such as to keep all our workmen in continuous employment at good wages. We censure the hotel or restaurant that utilizes such emergencies to wring extortionate tribute from the public; and equally censurable will be the building industry, mastere and men alike, if it undertakes to hold up the city by extortionate de mands. Let us have a reasonable policy here of live and let live. Let us not impede the Fair and stop the city's growth and imperil Portland's good name by labor troubles between and the opening of the Lewis and Clark

- ONE IS BETTER THAN TWO.

The application of the so-called independent telephone company is lying on the table in the City Council chamber pending the filing of a \$25,000 bond and the further demonstration that the citizers who are about to escape the burden of two telephone companies wish to ble user of the telephone will lend himself to furtherance of this enterprise. One telephone system is cheaper, better and more convenient than two. Upon this conclusion all experience unites, voluntarily handicap itself with the more clumsy and costly regime. For

Sacramento-Mayor George H. Clark: "I am against any opposition in the telephone field. For eight years I have paid double rental for my telephone service. Two systems confus-

ing," etc. San Jose-Mayor C. J. Martin: "The Increa expense of keeping two 'phones more than off-sets the small reduction in charge made by the new company. An attempt again to install a new telephone system would be opposed by a majority of our heaviest taxpayers." Akron, O.—Mayor William B. Doyle: 'The

telephone business is a natural monopoly. From its very nature it can be conducted successfully by but one company." fully by but one company."

Kamsas City, Mo.—Mayor J. M. Jones: "In my opinion, the construction of another telephone system in this city would result in tearing up our streets and increase poles and wires with which the streets are already burdened, without any resulting good to the public or to telephone users, to say nothing of the nuisance that would result to subscribers from the operation of two systems."

of two systems."

Columbus, O.-Mayor John N. Hinkle: "Bus ness men are compelled to use both 'phones, and they all consider it the worst nulsance that was ever imposed upon them."
Grand Rapids, Mich.-Mayor George R. Perry:

"I believe the telephone is a natural monopoly, and with one company you will have better service than with twa."

Here in Portland we are in the throes of a change in installment at the central office. Two years ago a new switch-board, the best then available, was put in. It is already outdated, and the whole installment is being superseded by a new one which seems to approach as nearly as human ingenuity can make it to perfection. The complaints that have recently been voiced are all in process of remedy by these changes No line will have more than six numbers "Our Boys," another clean on it, and large numbers of poles and rights, which the Canadian people and

wires are going in to perfect the new ar and inopportune to interrupt and in convenience by the menace of a new company. Business men, who have had to bear the double expense and exasperating inconvenience of two telephones will not be disposed to lo kindly upon an effort to perpetuate this

The end of these so-called independent companies is consolidation and monopoly in any case, and meanwhile the public has had to bear the burden of the competitor's maintenance. All the earnings of the old Columbia company have been an unnecessary charge upon the community's productive forces. are well rid of it, and we should not be in haste to put our necks in the same old trap. The rates are low now. The tendency is to lower and lower rates, and in any event any increase is abso lutely forbidden by the existing fran-Contentions to the contrary are based on delusions.

COMMISSION OR NOTHING. Advices from Olympia yesterday in dicate that the expected will happen in the veto by Governor McBride of the Tax Commission bill. This action will occasion little surprise among those who know the Governor best. His attltude on the commission-bill question has been thoroughly consistent throughout. From the time that he issued his famous anti-railroad manifesto, nearly a year ago, the Governor has recognized no merit in any measure of this nature except one in which the sole appointive power and consequently the sole operative power was vested in himself.

A great deal of the bitterness in the late fight in Washington could have been eliminated had the cohorts of the Chief Executive met the opposition half way at the Tacoma convention and consented to an elective commission. This would have shorn the Governor of much of hie power, and, flushed with his vic tories in railroading the appointive commission plank through the county con vention platforms, he rejected all overtures toward a compromise. The Tax ommission bill, which it is said that he will veto, was the result of a combination of three bills carefully and de liberately considered by the joint judiciary committee of the House and Senate. This committee was made up of some of the best lawyers in the State of Washington, and from the material they had in the Easterday, Rands and Gunderson bills they succeeded in working out a measure which one of the Gov ernor's own friends admitted was almost an exact duplicate of the Wiscon sin law, which has doubled the amoun

of property on the tax rolls in that state The veto of this bill may be followed by bad results for the Republican party in the state. The Republican party was pledged to pass a railroad and Tax Commission bill, and, as the party must uffer for the acts of its representatives, the veto of the Tax Commission bill will be a breach of faith for which the party as a whole must suffer, although the Governor as an individual is solely to blame. Eventually, however, the Governor must be the worst sufferer by the veto. His leading argument when he abandoned the Statehouse for the stump last Fall was that the railroads were not paying their just proportion of the state taxes. His chief lieutenant, Senstor Warburton, made exhaustive researches into the matter, and his speeches throughout were on this one feature of the bill. Discrimination in rates adjustment of tariffs and similar features of the railroad business were either ignored entirely or touched on so lightly that they were hardly viewed as having anything in comomn with the

commission ideal. The bill now before the Governor for his approval or veto not only makes provision for getting all of the railroad axable property on the assessment rolls, but also provides that all other forms of corporate property must bear its just proportion of the public burden. It accordingly embraces the good features of the one bad feature—that of placing in the hands of one man such unlimited power as would be conferred on him by the McBride bill. In vetoing this bill Governor McBride may pull down the walls of the Republican temple in the State of Washington, but in so doing he cannot escape unscathed from the ruin he has wrought. There may have been considerable truth in the statement of Representative Roth, who denounced the Governor on the floor of the House as "a man gone crazy in his thirst for power."

AN UNWARRANTED ASSUMPTION. Now and then the annexation fever breaks out, and the individual body or newspaper suffering from the attack points toward Canada, assuming with out having investigated the matter that that country is only waiting an opportunity to come joyfully under the Stars and Stripes. Representative DeArmond, of Missouri, recently gave expression to load themselves up with it again. It is this idea in a resolution presented to earnestly to be hoped that no responsiopen negotiations looking to the annexa tion or absorption of Canada to or into the United States, the assumption being that our semi-British, semi-French neighbors north of the international line and it is almost inconceivable that a would readily agree to the proposition, city which has tried both methods will This assumption is probably very wide of the truth. Nor is it at all certain that, fond as we are of such of our Canadian cousins as we know, we should like them on masse, as fellowcitizens, as well as we like them as neighbors who maintain their own "cab-

bage patch." In considering the annexation of Canada we are wont to proceed upon the assumption, first that Canada is willing, and second that it is populated almost exclusively by English and English speaking people. The fact that at least two distinct nationalities inhabit Canada, and that Quebec, though a part of the British provincial scheme, is, as far as language, customs, religion minor laws of government go, French to all intents and purposes, is lost sight We have some troubles of our own of. on the race question now. If we solve them peacefully and satisfactorily, without adding to them, in a generation, we will indeed be fortunate. Canada has two rival or distinct races dwelling peacefully side by edde. It has a national life of its own upbuilding. It is satisfied with its conditions and its ways. It has a government with an imperial center in London, which fosters commerce and encourages industry. Its vast agricultural areas are being settled by people of simple habits and wealthducing power. Development and production are encouraged in ways which, to the view of our people, are decidedly un-American. The bounty and the bonus habit permeates the en-

The complicated system of vested

overnment manage to their own satis would be unbearable to American statesmen and American people well, yet they are inseparable from the system which stands for Canadian life and development. Canada has its own ways about these things ways that are a part of its national life, that suit its purposes and have contributed to its substantial growth. But they are not American ways and would not suit the American people. To change them would not be possible; to accept them would be difficult. The question would a serious one if we were at all likely to be called upon to face it. It is a question largely of sentiment on this side of the border-a sentiment that does not meet with response on the other side, since very naturally the mass of Canadians are satisfied with the gov-ernment and institutions that have brought them protection and honor and insured to them a distinct national growth and life. As neighbors, the peo-ple of the United States and Canada are in the main excellent friends. As members of the same political family it is more than probable that they would not agree upon the great problem ways and means, with which national as well as family life is constantly struggling.

The antagonism of labor to machin ery in Great Britain has never yielded an inch except upon the strongest com pulsion, and it is still strong and pow In proof of this statement Mr Alfred Moseley relates that a British nagufacturer who some months ago bought one of the latest American too machines on being asked recently by the maker how it worked, replied: cannot tell you; the union has not allowed me to use the machine for an hour." In sharp contrast to this is the statement bythe same industrial and social investigator in hie observations upon the use of machinery in the United States. He says: "As the American manufacturer works his men harder and pays them more liberally, so he is mer-ciless with his machinery and renews it whenever the slightest increases in ciency can be gained by so doing. So rapid is the change in appliances that one manufacturer explained his willingess to show the English delegates the secrets of his machines, saying that before we would have time to copy them in England he would have discarded them in favor of new machinery." He adds that the American workman takes to these changes naturally, and mentions as further illustration of American indorsement of labor-saving machinery that one American workman will mind two, three, four, or even eight machine tools, while his British brother will not allow one to be tested in his thop. Of course, all of this must result disastrously to British manufactures and trade, and find reflection in low wages and the slow output of produ-The American system of "hustling" may be prejudicial to longevity or even of long-continued effectiveness in the ordinary routine of industrial pursuits; the pace at which Americans are going must, perhaps, sooner or later, be slack-But at present the industrial en ergy, inventive genius and mechanical skill of America is the wonder of the world, and the despair of English manufacturers.

The Democrats of Missouri recently celebrated with great pomp in Jefferson City what they term "the emancipation of the state from debt." This, says the Kansas City Journal, "is the demagogue's way of saying, 'Rejoice that Missouri lags behind in the march of civilization,'" adding: "When the people of Missouri are told to thank God that they have been emancipated from debt and that their tax rate is the lowest in the country, are they to be promised that Andrew Carnegie will give them a Capitol that will keep out the rain: that John D. Rockefeller will endow their university, and that J. Pierpont Morgan will provide good schools for the blind and decent asylums for their insane? Or if the state is not to turn beggar, in the name of all the saints from what source are decent public institutions to come?" It is true that the only honorable way to secure the blessings of civilization is to pay for them The one thing that is worse than public lavishness is public parsimony of the ultimately debt-producing type Some things civilization demands and will have. If these are not paid for this year they must be paid for next, or ome succeeding year that has also its own burdens to carry. The policy as applied to public expenditures of running below cost is the demagogue's resource to perpetuate themselves in office. Specious appeal to the thoughtlessness and parsimony of voters of the class that pays a very small proportion of the state's expenses has before now enabled them to do this, and it is not unlikely that the cheap device again succeed in Missouri

With Portland exporters shipping wheat to Tacoma by the trainload and to San Francisco by the shipload, and at the same time taking care of the usual amount of direct export business. It is apparent that the headquarters of the wheat business of the Pacific Northwest has not yet shifted to other ports. Portland has had bad years and good years in the wheat business, and other ports have had similar experience. Repidly developing territory in the Big Bend and other districts not tributary to Portland have swelled the receipts of wheat at Puget Sound ports, but Portland still remains the financial headquarters and the distributing point for greater part of the wheat country of the Palouse and Walla Walla districts, which are and always will be the important and most valuable most wheat districts in the State of Wash-

Captain Peary, after several strenu ous attempts to reach the north pole. has at length almost accomplished his object-on paper. He believes that the man who with the proper party, experience and equipment next goes north will "hold the pole in his grasp." Perhaps so. But the fact remains that a number of valiant men "properly equipped," so far as equipment for a battle with nature in her frigid strongholds may be secured, have falled to grasp the pole or even to come within long reaching dis-

President Roosevelt's stay in Portland will be all too brief. Wisely planned, however, the time will be long enough to enable him to get a very good ide of the size, activity, location, scenery and grand possibilities of Portland. It is to be regretted that he will have to cover the ground on rapid schedule time, but this flying trip is so much better than none at all that the people of the Pacific Coast and of the great Rocky Mountain region will take what is given and be grateful.

IMMORAL AND UNMORAL PLAYS.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Kyrie Bellew, the actor, has favored the public with an attack upon the "problem" play in general, and upon Mrs. Patrick Campbell in particular, as the most conspicuous actress just now in that kind of plays.

That the "problem" play, with its uncompromising presentation of certain un-pleasant facts of life, may be "immoral" to certain classes of spectators may be admitted. Certain facts of physiology may, and often do, have an immoral in-fluence upon minds unfitted to grasp them in their true relations. It might as well be admitted once for all that the real "problem" play is not written and acted for boys and girls, but for grown men

The first danger of the "problem" play is that ignorant curiosity or social fash ion may lead the unfit to see it. Th second danger, or rather defect, is that it portrays vicious characters, whom it often leaves apparently untouched by repent-ance. Whether Iris, to take the latest notable example, ultimately returns to righteousness or sinks to destruction, the playwright gives no indication. He sim-ply presents the fact of her apparently hopeless condition, and leaves the spectator to draw his own conclusions.

That the conclusion of the average mine

is often destructively pessimistic, instead of savingly optimistic, would seem a fair inference. It is an inference justified by inference. It is an inference justified by
the fact that Mr. Bellew's average mind
draws the conclusion that "Mrs. Tanqueray killed herself, not because she felt
any remorse for her sine, but because her
neighbors refused to call upon her"; that
her act was "not repentance, but pique."
That is the real danger of the "problem"
her with the constant and appearance of the problem. play—that it generates a pessimistic at-titude toward life; that it tends to make men look at the badness of life as it is rather than at its goodness as it might be. However, though the "problem" play may be "immoral," for the reasons already given, it is least of all plays moral." It constantly enforces the truth that "the wages of sin is death." The trouble with it is that it does not offer the hope that there may be a life beyond that suffering and death in which it leaves such characters as Mrs. Tanqueray and Mayda and Iris.

"unmoral," and hence "im moral," plays now conspicuously before the public are the so-called "French" and "musical comedies" now so popular. Most of these are frankly pagan in their lack of any moral intention v seever. Most of them appeal to nothing but the gratification of the senses, even if they do not openly pander to vicious desires. They are the really "immoral plays because they are "unmoral." Wit them must be classed those popular melo dramas which make heroes of noted crim

And these plays are the most dangerous And these plays are the most dangerous because they attract those who, in mo cases, would be simply puzzled by ti-climax of the real "problem" play, would be inspired by it only to feelings pity, or would fall back upon the cor monplaces of universal hope. These are the plays to which Mr. Bellew might more appropriately devote his reformatory vors. As for the "problem" plays which he girds, though their influence inducing a pessimistic attitude toward life be maleficent, that evil is largely reduced, if not altogether cured, by the hope that springs eternal in the human breast;

Joy of Dignity and Deliberation. New York Evening Post.

That the Senate should at last be willing even to consider a resolution to limit de-bate, shows that the stafts of public indignation are beginning to strike home. It is not alone Congressman Cannon, not merely the House of Representatives, but the country at large that is growing weary and ashamed of a Senate of grown men which can find no way of escape from filtwhich can make no way of care had not busterers and marauders on its own floor. Senator Hoar proposed yesterday that a manual of parliamentary law be printed for the special use of the Senate. It certainly needs it. If we had a Vice-President of the Senate of the Sena dent who would exercise the functions of dent who would exercise the functions of the ordinary presiding officer, and call upon Senators to speak to the point and do business, reform might be begun. He would inour odium at first, no doubt, and would not have the backing of the major-ity of the Senate; but that would come in time, and the indorsement of the people would be given from the first to any man who bolds stowe to free the Senate from who holdly strove to free the Senate from who bottly strong the humiliating fetters which it has forged for its own limbs. Meanwhile, the Senate committee may do something by the time Congress meets again, to prevent the up-per chamber from fulfilling Shelley's

Grover Won't Play With Billie.

Los Angeles Times. Grover Cleveland postively will not play with Billie Bryan. As if there was someone still denying it, he reiterates for the forty-fourth time, that he is irrevocably out of politics, that he has got his fingers crossed, that it is Kings' Ex., anyway, that he positively will not play in their back yard, that their cellar door does not look good to him, and that he refuses absolutely to ever again "holler" down their rain barrel. Grover is, for once, very eminently correct. He is just about as unanimously and prolifically out about as unanimously and prolincally out of politics as it is possible for one man to be, and it is nice that he realizes this without any outside assistance. But if there should ever, at any time, arise in his mind, any lingering doubt as to where he stands with regard to politics, it ought not to take very much scientific retrospection or casting of the horoscope either. to tion or casting of the horoscope either, to reveal to him that he is still largely in the

The War on Steam

McClure's "Inch by inch the field is contested, and slowly, sullenly, the locomotive is giving way before the insistent trolley. A dozen way before the insistent trongy. A dozen years ago it was only the car horse and the cable in the towns that were threatened by electric traction. Then the trolley poked an inquiring tentacle over the city ilmits into the suburbs. The results city ilmits into the suburbe. The results were satisfactory, and swiftly the electric lines flung their spider filaments from town to town until now great sections of the country are cobwebbed with them. The trolley map of Eastern Massachusetts looks as complete as the steam railroad map. If you have a little time to spare you can go on an electric car to almost any part of Southern New England that you could reach by a locometive, and uld reach by a locomotive, and to a good many parts that you could not."

> Kathleen Mavourneen Louisa Macartney Crawford.
>
> Mayourneen! the gray dawn is

Kathleen Maxourneen, what! slumb'ring
Kathleen Maxourneen, what!

Oh, has thou forgotten how soon we mus

Oh, has thou forgotten this day we must

nart?

It may be for year, and it may be forever?

Ob, why are thou silent, thou voice of my heart?

It may be for years, and it may be forever?

Then why are thou silent, Kathleen Mavourneen? Kathleen Mayourneen! awake from thy slum-

The blue mountains glow in the sun's golden light; Ah! where is the spell that once hung on my Arise in thy beauty, thou star of my night! Arise in thy beauty, thou star of my night!

Mayourneen! Mayourneen! My sad tears are falling.
To think that from Erin and thee I must

part:
It may be for years, and it may be forever!
Then why art thou silent, thou voice of my heart?
Then why art thou silent, Kathleen Mavourneen?

THE INPLUX OF IMMIGRANTS.

Baltimore Sun.

In the last six months of 1902 the number of immigrants entering the United States was 372,503, an increase of \$7,551 over the number in the like part of 1901, and the influx during January of this year was \$5,697, against \$2,650 in January, 1902, showing an increase for one month of the new year of 8538. The tide of aliens is swelling, owing to the reputed prosperity of this country, of which the newcomers of this country, of which the newcomers desire a share. Formerly we got the bulk of our immigration from England, Scot-land, Ireland and the northern part of the continent of Europe, but at present the majority is of different blood and less the majority is of different blood and less assimilable. In the last half of 1802 Italy sent us 77.845 Immigrants, an increase of 22.894. Austria-Hungary sent 73.775, or 13.670 more than in the last half of 1901. Russia, with Finland, contributed 57,180, an increase of 18,535. The United Kingdom supplied but 28,482, of which number Ireland furnished 14,286, Germany sent but 16,440, against 12,005 in 1801, a smaller increase than was to be expected in view increase than was to be expected in view of the hard times in the Empire during the past year. Sweden and Norway to-gether sent us 27,004 of their citizens. All Europe contributed 361,991 to our popula-tion in the six months, an increase of \$2,300.

Asia sent us but 16,296, of which nur her Japan contributed 10,041, or 5028 merthan in the previous year. The Chinese influx was but 1237, if the official returns may be relied upon. Africa, Australia and other countries supplied a trifling stream of immigrants, the West Indies leading of immigrants, the West Indies leading with 2585. It is to be noted as of special interest that Canada gave us but 515 im-migrants, against 28,291 in the 12 months of 1885. The prosperity of British North America in recent years has reversed the current which formerly set this causing, it is said, some 40,000 of people to become subjects of Edward people to become subjects to have last year. In January the figures teach the same lesson—that Austria-Hungary and Italy are sending us most immigrants and are most rapidly increasing their contributions to our population. If we look tributions to our population. If we led back over the record for figures approach back over the record for ngures approaching the present we find them in 1887, when there were \$23,684 immigrants. That was the maximum. With the panies and stag nation of business in this country in the following years immigration declined rapidly till in 1888 there were but 229,289 immigrants. With reviving prosperity the review increased and in the census years. influx increased, and in the census yea the figure was 48.572. How greatly immi-gration has contributed to our population gration has contributed to our population may be gathered from the fact that as far back as 1850 we received 310,004 immi-Senate's Inexcusable Opposition.

Resolutions from the Nevada Legislature demanding the election of Senators by rect vote have been presented to United States Senate. Similar resolution from other states will follow, very pos-sibly in such numbers that the present Congress will be compelled to face the alternative of either submitting the ne sary Constitutional amendment directly to the people or being forced by the demands of two-thirds of the state to call a Conof two-thirds of the state to call a Con stitutional Convention for the purpose Among the states in which similar resol tions have already been favorably acted on by one or both Houses of the Legislature, are Kansas, Delaware, Illinois, Wash-ington and Oregon. Though the National House of Representatives is eager for the reform the Senate is loath to swallow such bitter medicine. Nevertheless, the moneyed men from rotten boroughs must in the end yield. The quicker they yield the better for the country. No other re-form in the mechanism of the Federal Government will have a more beneficial influence on the political life of the country. Through it local issues may be in large part disentangled from National policies, the all too numerous Addickses of the Senate may be weeded out by the people, and the Senate will stand some chance of attaining a position in which its members will expeditiously attend to the interest of the Nation instead of to those of their personal friends and sup-

Model Work of Its Kind.

Army and Navy Journal. A large and handsomely bound volume giving the "Official Records of the Oregon Volunteers in the Spanish War and Philippine Insurrection" has been compiled by Brigadier-General C. U. Gantenbein, adju-tant-general of the State of Oregon and late major Second Oregon United States Volunteer Infantry. It forms a very complete and interesting record of the excel-lent services of this regiment, a number of illustrations adding to its value. The state less made white state law under which the records are ublished provides that the copies shall Governor may direct. provided for in the act Governor Gear has directed that one copy be presented to each of the 33 officers, sergeants and corporals of the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry and of Batteries A and B, Oregon Volunteer Light Infantry, and to the wife, father or mother of each of the 64 members of the Second Oregon who lost their lives while in the service, provided they apply to the adjutant-general before May 1, 1902. The method of distribution of such volumes as may remain on hand May 1, 1803, will be made known at that time. The volume is of 700 pages and contains the individual record of each man in the regiment aside from other facts of importance. It is certainly a model work of its kind,

Love on a Motorcycle. London Daily Mail. Some interesting advice to lovers was given by Mr. Mervyn O'Gorman in an ad-dress on motorcycles he delivered before the Automobile Club, last evening. He was enthusiastic in praise of the motorcycle, which, for speed, lightness and cheapness rivaled the motor car. There were those, he added, who, drew attention to the loneliness of the motorcyclist as compared with the owner of an automobile. "But," he continued, "It is not a solitary game. You will find in Summer that free wheeling is an exercise which your lady friends will greatly enjoy. I have heard that waiting is a very agreeable pastime, with your right hand gently pressed against the waist of your partner. Imitate the position after you have mounted your motorcan get to Henley quite nicely that

Peoria Journal,

The thing to do with the trusts is not to wait until they have done the damage, but when their intentions are clearly avowed as they are in most cases, if not by admission at least by construction—to so legislate that their power for doing evil may be curbed.

Bruce to His Men at Bannockburn. Robert Burns.

(The battle of Bannockburn, to which this poem relates, was fought on June 24, 1314, between the Scotch under Robert Bruce and the English under Edward II. It resulted in the total defeat of the English.)

Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled. ous wham Bruce has aften led; 'elcome to your gory bed Or to victorie!

Now's the day, and now's the hour; See the front o' battle lour; See approach proud Edward's pow'r-Chains and slaverie! Wha will be a traiter knave?

Wha can fill a coward's grave? Wha sae base as be a slave? Let him turn and flee! Wha for Scotland's King and law

Freeman stand or freeman fa'? Let him follow mel By appression's woes and pains! our sons in servile chains!

om's aword will strongly draw,

We will drain our dearest veins, But they shall be free!

Lay the proud usurpers low! Tyrants fall in every fee! Liberty's in every blow!-Let us do or die! NOTE AND COMMENT.

serve with satisfaction that Oreon D. M. Gaddis (Mr., Mrs. or Misswhich is 117) has been appointed postmaster at Kingman, Mohave County, Ari-

The Democrate of the First District are cheerful lot of fellows, anyway. They go through all the motions with as punc tilious regard for detail as if they really expected their man to be elected.

> Of course, the charge against Whittaker Wright-that of circulating false reports-le absurd. He should be in jail simply for obtaining money by false pretenses, like any plebelan who had sir larly offended.

> Now that the Governor is after the basebunter and lieu-land grabber, and pron ises that these parasites shall no longer feed on Oregon's honor. We suppose Genfeed on Oregon's honor, we suppose General Odell will issue another icrcular.

> The thoroughness in which the agricultural schools of the Western states are going into the education of farmers is illustrated by the announcement that the Iowa State Agricultural College has just established a course of instruction in the slaughtering of livestock. It is a laboratory course and the young farmers will learn the art by practical instruction

Twenty-six German titles are worn by American girls who have married abroad and 20 English peerages. There are three French duchesses and five French count sses of American birth. Seventeen Italian noblemen and six "Russians of title" have laid their coronets at the feet of American brides. Holland has two baronesses American born: Bavaria, one countess, and the sovereign Princess of Monaco clowes the list.

The trouble with "Lionel Stagge" is that he will not work. With his attainments and opportunities any man of average honesty and industry would have won suc cess in large measure. But his moral foundation was rotten, he deemed himself too good a thing and the world too 'easy" to require exertion on his part and he is getting come of the wage he has earned. He is likely to get more of it in the course of time, though the world is easy with velvet rogues.

In dismissing a policeman from the force convicted of taking candy from a peddler's pushcart the Police Commissioner of New York bluntly called the offender a petty thief, disgracing his uniform and his fellows. He was right in word and action. Petty oppression and injustice toward a class incapable of maintaining their rights against those in offices of more or less authority is one of the most despicable forms of preying, and such offenders everywhere should be dismissed to the dis. grace they deserve.

Nearly 500 members of the bar of New York State have petitioned the Legislature to amend the ballot law by providing the form of the Australian ballot used in Massachusetts. Attention is called to the large number of void and defective bailots cast at every election in that state, and to an opinion of the Court of Appeals that "the evil and disorders which would ensue in case of a close Presidential election would be difficult to estimate." The remedy, say the petitioning lawyers, is the Massachusetts ballot, which places each candidate on an equality with every

We wonder if there is a taxpayer in the whole of Oregon who really believes it would be for the best interest of the state to upset the Lewis and Clark appropriation. In the present state of affairs here a more withering blow can hardly be imagined. Oregon is stepping forward right prosperously and taking its place in the ranks of the progressive. Defeat of this appropriation would be regarded everywhere as a display of unpardonable mosebackiem and would set the state back 50 years. But it won't be done. The progressive spirit has too firm a place in Oregon.

Despite his plea grasp of his hand, Mayor Low, of New York, is regarded by those who have oc easion to do much public business with him as a cold man. He has never shown one spark of temper since elected to the markable self-control, as he has a temper that would blaze up if he would let it. No matter how loudly he may be calling an official down, he does it in a quiet voice and in choice words chosen with academic precision. This characteristic is all the more marked as his predecessor, Mayor Van Wyck, was a steel trap baited with vitriol.

The recent example in Oregon seems to have had its effect on the Surveyor-General of Idaho. That honesty, decency and efficiency outrank partisan and personal political fine work as qualifications for the public service is hard to get into the heads of the small, office-seeking pollticians. Stupefying as it is to that class of minds, it is gradually winning recognition. The idea that these land officials can enan their fingers in the face of their superiors and do as they blank please, so long as they escape indictments by the grand jury, is falling into the background. The criminal statutes are not the only ones to be obeyed.

The navigating and ordnance officer of the Oregon, in her famous journey from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and during the investment and battle of Santiago, who had been 29 years in the Navy, then received \$2600 per annum, while the chaplain of the same ship, who had been nine years in the Navy, received \$2800 per annum. In the distribution of prize money the chaplain received more than the navigating and ordnance officer. Upon this and similar cases, Secretary Moody bases his application for a change in the law to require the pay of chaplains to be graded according to their term of service from \$1600 to \$4500.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Bill-What would you call this attack on the coolrooms? Jill-Race prejudice, I guess.-Fonkers Statesman. In the Future.—"I had to discharge my wife today." "What was the matter?" "She was horrid to the cook."—Brooklyn Life. Dick-Jiminy! I'd like to go to Alaska and hunt bears. Dors-You'd better stay

where you are and hunt me a sealskin cont Detroit Free Press. Mrs. Grady-Phin was yure family founded, Mrs. Kelly? Mrs. Kelly-Founded, Mrs. Grady? Shure, none av thim was iver loshi but little Timmy-Judge.

Customer-I want a ton of coal. Dealer— Tes, sir. What size? Customer-Well, if it isn't asking too much, I'd like to have a 2000-pound ton.—Chicago Daily News.

2000-pound ton.—Chicago Daily News.

New Barber-Should I talk to patrons on any particular subject? Old Barber-Well, if a man wanted a pompadour you might tell him a hair-raising story.—Chicago Daily News.

"I want to get some bird seed," said the custimer in the seed store, "No, we don't, smarty," replied the new clerk, recently acquired from the country, "ye can't joke me. Bird grows from eggs, not seeds."—Philadelphia Press.