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TODAY'S WEATHER-Parily cloudy, with YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum to erature, 50 deg.; minimum temperature, 42 leg.; precipitation, .04 inch.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1963.

THE PRESIDENT ON TRUSTS.

In his remarks at Milwaukee on "The Trusts' President Roosevelt succeeded at least in showing how difficult the subject is to deal with through legislation. While The Oregonian is of the opicion that the President does not attach due importance to the fact that protection, in certain ways, greatly faors some of the trusts, and even denies that it is so, still it must be apparent that the country could not and would not stand drastic legislation against masses of capital, by which alone great enterprises necessary to modern progress can be supported.

It is impossible to set any limits by law to accumulations of capital, and not reasonable to suppose that all can be rich, or even that many can be rich, If all the men and women of the world were obliged, as we say, to work for a living, using that term in its popular sense, the world would be sent back quickly to a much lower civilization, if not soon to savage life. While the social life of the people is not so simple as it once was, the generality earn more and live better than ever before, and have more of the comforts of life. A few prosper greatly, and these are not always the men of highest character. Good fortune does not come only to the just, or bad fortune only to the unjust, and this gives rise oftentimes to the spirit of envy and tealousy and hatred in the breasts of those who, though they may be doing fairly well themselves, yet see others who are no more deserving doing far better. Law. it should always be unnecessary to suy, cannot reach this condition. It cannot or ought not, to take from one man and give to another. In the protective system, however, there is an element of this kind; and it ought to be possible

The duty on Iron and steel Inures and it is preposterous to claim that this combination of fourteen hundred millions of dollars, which pays a large dividend on this vastly inflated sum, needs the fostering care of protection. It no more needs it than did the coal barons whose "protection" the late Congress, under stress of the demand for coal and the extortionate prices for it, cut off. Already coal is becoming cheap and will be cheaper; and the greedy coal masters will probably have trouble in getting a 'protective" duty again.

Stoppage of rebates on transportation will cut off one great abuse by which the trusts have prospered. The President is justified in his claim for the efficiency of this reform. Fearlessly enforced, it will cut the connection between the great combinations employed in production of trust-made goods and the other great combinations engaged in railway transportation. Rebates granted by the railroads to great shippers have probably done more to build up great manufacturing trusts and to destroy their smaller competitors than all other causes put

Every state seems friendly to every great trust within its own borders, and it is next to impossible to induce the State Legislatures to do anything for their control-though the trusts are merely the creatures of the states. There is need of supervision and control, but under our system of government there are peculiar difficulties in the way of exercising such supervision and control. National legislation of complete adequacy is nearly impossible, wing to limited power of Congress, while as a matter of practical experience state action has proved entirely insufficient. The American people desire to find and will find some right method of control, and the legislation already tentatively enacted will doubtless lead to more. And yet the people do not want measures so drastic as to bury themselves in the crash of a common

The State of Indiana yesterday preperted on Shiloh battlefield the United States Government twentytwo monuments erected in honor of the twenty-two Indiana regiments which participated in that great battle, the first really great battle fought between the troops of the North and the South, measured by the numbers engaged, the fierceness of the fighting, the and pay the bills. They have protested length of the contest and the severity of the losses. In the battle of Sunday, April | ine as "milking" the Southern Pacific 6, 1862, the Confederates, commanded by General Albert Sydney Johnston, assaulted the Union lines defended by some 27,000 men, with about 50,000, and drove the Federals out of their campe, both suffering and inflicting great loss. The Federal Army was reinforced by 20,000 men under General Buell, and the next day forced the Confederates under Beauregard to retire and reoccupied its justifiable, campa. The losses in killed and wound. At botto

ed were, on the Union side, 1735 killed and 7882 wounded, besides 4000 prisoners. The total Confederate less was 10,679 in killed, wounded and missing. But few Confederate prisoners were taken, so that the ipsess in killed and wounded were about equal. General Lew Waiice is probably correct in his view that General Sherman, who commanded in the absence of Grant, was inexcusably surprised by the enemy. There was no fighting previous to Shiloh that equaled it. Bull Run was a fight between raw troops—so raw, as General Joe Johnston says, that if the Federal Army had not fallen into a causeless panic his own army would have fied. Fort Donelson was a happy success, but not a severe test of military quality; but Shiloh vealed to the South and the North that each had a foeman worthy of its best steel.

THE PEOPLE'S MAN. The revolt of machine politicia: against Roosevelt is apparent. Our Eastern advices make it perfectly clear that the outspoken attempt here in Oregon to send a hostile delegation to the next Republican National Conven tion will be duplicated in other states. Our local expression of the machine resentment, though taking the form of protest against an alleged, anti-Semitic prejudice of the President, may after all be only part of a concerted scheme to get rid, if possible, of a President who is his own man, and acquire one who will do the bidding of the bosses in the various states. Roosevelt is not the politician's man. His methods are not machine methods, his advisers are not the grindstone-turners. He has offended the politicians just as Cleveland offended them. He confronts the same opposition that McKinley confronted in 896, when every big Republican boss

but Hanna went to St. Louis with a

knife in his boot for the Ohio candi

The President has other hostile critos, as far as possible removed from the machines, and even more implacable They are the mugwumps, as we used to call them; the ideologists, as Napo leon called those of his day; the inde pendents, as they call themselves Roosevelt is not good enough party man for the bosses, but he is entirely too good a party man for the independents. They are not Republicans at all, but in reality dilettantists of Republican antecedents and Gold Democrats. It would be very near the truth to say that, except for Bryanism's attacks on money, property and business, the Democratic party would today have the support of Harper's Weekly, the New York Times, New York Evening Post, Springfield Republican, Brooklyn Eagle, New York Herald, New York World, Boston Herald, Kansas City Star, Chicago News Record-Herald, Washington Chicago Post, Washington Star, Philadelphia Ledger and Times, Philadelphia Bulletin and many others journals of lesser fame but great influence in their respective fields. As to the tariff, these papers are Democratic. It is transparently impossible for Mr. Roosevelt, as a Republican President, to occupy the Democratic position. But it is equally clear that his defenses of protection can find no favor in the so-called "independent" eyes.

But the independents are not the peple any more than the bosses are. Their aritagenism is possibly a source of strength equal to that afforded by the hostility of the machines. The average man doesn't warm up to the scholar in politics. A clean shirt and whole gloves are not more fatal to popularity than are irrefragable evidences of accurate knowledge and refined feelings. Cleveland the Sheriff was an entirely differ ent "proposition" from Cleveland the Princeton sage. It is quite certain that Thomas B. Reed knew too much, and it was Mr. McKinley's invincible as tuteness that kept him from acquiring or at least from displaying any intelligence above the common run of the horny-handed and the plain-faced. Mr. osevelt apparently the rejected stone of the political and of the business it is a matter of necesthe cultivated builders, he will attest to the masses his fitness for "the head

For Roosevelt is the people's man. He is out now on a tour which is hooted at by the bosses and reprobated by the mugwumpa. But he is not going to hurt the average voter's feelings by coming to see him in a democratic way as his equal at all points. And probably it is all for the best. This is not the college professor's country any more than it is the rich man's country. The Government belongs to the people as a whole, to the vast majority, by whatever test of material, intellectual or moral excellence they are rated. This is not idealism, but it is justice. Above all, it is representative democracy. Give the people, then, their due. Otherwise they

THE KEENE-HARRIMAN DECISION.

Mr. Harriman, who controls both the Southern and the Union Pacific Railway systems, has costly plans for the development of the Ogden route across the continent, which, though geographically the shortest cut between the East and the West, has of late years suffered in competition with its Northern and Southern rivals. His idea is to reduce the mileage by the cutting out of curves and detours, to reduce the grades by tunneling the principal mountain ranges-particularly the Sierra Ne vada where the road enters California to solidify the roadbed and by every other available expedient to put th route in condition for heavy trains and fast time. To accomplish all this will involve the expenditure of a vast amount of money; and it is Mr. Harriman's declared policy to put the who earnings of the system during the next few years into work.

Mr. Keene, himself presumably large holder of Southern Pacific stock. and the representative of other large stockholdere, has opposed the Harrimas policy. Now, while the Southern Pacific system is making money, Keene and his associates want dividends. Their claim is that the improvements which Mr. Harriman has planned are designed in their effects rather for the advantage of the Union Pacific, which connects with the Southern Pacific at Ogden, than for the company which must do the work against a course which they character for the aggrandisement of the Union Pacific. The reply of Mr. Harriman and his partisusus to these charges-a reply which has convinced the courtwas that the betterments planned for the Southern Pacific line west from Ogden are necessary on its own account and that the employment of compan funds in this work is legitimate and

At bottom, probably, the trouble was

based upon the desire of Keene and his associates of the stock board for a policy calculated to give trading value Southern Pacific securities. The stock of a railroad which does not pay divi dends is not in demand and it makes a poor basis for such activities as make up the business life of operators of the Keene type. They know nothing and care nothing about building up a property or for its successful operation a very different thing from the business of the stock exchange; and it answers not at all the purpose for which they became holders of Southern Pacific

Sun Francisco, as the terminus of the Southern Pacific line, has been much interested in the decision be-tween Harriman and Keene, and will be gratified over the contest which gives the victory to the former. The policy of Harriman is for her advantage, because whatever tends to increase the efficiency and develop the business of the Ogden route must unfallingly con tribute to her commercial importance By the same token there is small reason why the cities north and south of San Francisco should be pleased, since their interest is in the diversion rather than in the concentration of transcortinental traffic.

DISCOUNTING THE FUTURE.

In perhaps no other branch of comerce is the future discounted so much as in the grain markets. Yesterday the fficial figures on world's shipments for last week were posted as 10,677,000 bushels, compared with 7,351,000 bushels for the previous week. The "quantities on passage" increased from 29,360,000 bush els for the previous week to 37,040,000 bushels last week. Thus apparently came into sight 11,000,000 bushels more wheat than was shown up from these two sources a week ago, and the only builish figures in sight to offset these enormous increases were those of the American "visible," which showed a derease of 1,233,000 bushels. Ordinarity this array of weakness might be expect ed to cause lower prices in the wheat market, and yet Chlcago, the greates wheat market in the world, closed the day three-eights of a cent higher than on Saturday

These statistics, collected and complied by the big exchanges of the world for official records, were not available collectively or accurately until yesterday and yet individually enough "leaked" out regarding some of them last week to discount effectually any influence they might have on prices. The Argen tine was the easiest to "get a line on," and as far back as last Wednesday ru more of big shipments came over the cables leading up from the Southern Hemisphere, Many of the big wheat firms of the Old World have representatives there, and the situation was tipped off far enough in advance to assure the big operators on both sides of the Atlantic that shipments would be run well up toward 4,000,000 bushels for the week The condition regarding Russia was similar, and though her contribution to the 10,677,000 bushels making up the week's shipments was more than double that of the week previous, its effect had been discounted in the market reports printed in the daily papers throughout ast week,

So keen is this rivalry for inside in formation with which to forecast the future that the successful grain operato can no longer wait until something hap pens before taking action on a trade but instead must learn what is going to happen several days, or at least hours, before it actually happens. This is no exactly an age of miracles, and accorderrors of judgment someting make these forecasts of the market very expensive matters for the men who place their faith in them, but the practice of acting on advance information has become so general that operators who do not follow it are nearly always found with the rear guard.

Another illustration of discounting the future in the grain trade is always besels for handling wheat. In this branch sity, absolute and unavoidable, for the tonnage required to move the grain crops of Oregon and Washington must be drawn from remote quarters of the The successful exporter must not only secure the best possible infor-mation as to the acreage and condition of the growing crop in his own country, but he must secure similar information regarding the crops of other countries whose exporters may be competitors in the market for tonnage as well as wheat. He must also learn how much of the idle tonnage in the Orient may be diverted to the rice ports (knowledge of the condition of the rice crop is nec essary in connection with this), how much of it will go across to the nitrate ports, to Java for sugar, to New Cale donia for ore. All of this informatio in accurate form is available severa months hence, and it is then too late for it to be of any assistance or value to either the exporter or the man whose

ELECTRIC AND STANDARD RAIL

ROADS. There is an interesting situation a Los Angeles in relation to the busin of local passenger transportation. The city, as everybody knows, is the center of a district in which there are many smaller towns or cities within a radius of twenty miles or more; and, due to the climate, the large number of victors and to other local conditions, it has come to be the center of a great passenger transport business. To a visitor whole population appears to be constantly on the cars; and that there is some basis for this presumption is exhibited by the fact that the gross reccipts of the Los Angeles street-car system aggregate upwards of \$9000 per day; this in a city scarcely larger than

Until very recently the passenge transportation business between Los Angeles and its surrounding group of tributary communities was in the hands of the general railroads—the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe, particularly the latter, which has branches everywhere. But within the past two or three years there has been developed an electric railway system of wonderful pro-portions. Mr. H. E. Huntington, who, through the will of his uncle, the late Collis P. Huntington, has come to be a man of enormous wealth, has made this system his special hobby, and has been pouring his millions into it with unlim ted confidence in the success of electric transportation in competition with standard railroad transportation. Al Already the results are justifying his theory. Mr. Huntington's cars connecting Los Angeles with its near-by towns go crowded, while the regular trains go The electric route unfailingly the passengers; for, by its regularity, its ease of access at every street

steam car at a dissovantage. At SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS the steam car at a disadvantage. At Los Angeles, as everywhere where the electric road has been brought into com-petition with the standard road in the matter of research matter of passenger transportation, the latter has all but been put out of busi-

Within the past fortnight application has been made to the City Council of Los Angeles by persone who do not name their backers for a series of electric lines, with the purpose, rather os tentationsly presented, of paralleling the Huntington roads; and a special bid for favor is made in the form of a piedge, to be guarded in the proposed urally, such a proposal vastly interests the people who pay car rates; and in the nature of things, the franchise would have been granted, in spite of the fact that the city is already badly cut up with car-tracks. But it is charged, with every appearance of its being true that the bidders for the franchises are agents of the standard roads which have recently suffered so much from competition; that they have no inten tion to put their proposals through, but wish to obtain and hold the franchises as a club over Mr. Huntington, with the hope of bringing him to "reasonable policies" respecting their rival inter-ests. On this basis, there is in progress at Los Angeles a fight which promise to make a vote in the City Council, in combination with an easy conscience, valuable personal asset.

The general interest in this matter is its exposition of the relative advantage of electric over standard roads in the matter of traffic when they operate in the same field. By this experience at Los Angeles, it is demonstrated beyond a doubt that where the competition is direct the standard road may as well withdraw its trains. The fact is of the greatest importance in this and in every ountry where the local transport sys tem has yet practically to be created, and where facilities are at hand for generating electric power cheaply.

There is no feature of the improv ment now in progress in Portland that is more promising than that which is providing homes of the better class in the suburban districts for a multitude of workers. Following this in importance is the movement toward building up a wholesale and manufacturing district on the East Side within easy reach of these The dilapidated condition of that portion of Union avenue, East Stark street and East Water street, that in the palmy days of the old Starkstreet ferry constituted the business portion of East Portland, bas long been an index of blighted industrial and trade conditions. These, until recently, have shown not the least prospect of recov ecry. Now, however, the pulse of enterprise has begun to throb in this longneglected district, and the impulse a new business life is promised. "Rose City" is desirable, and a clean city is essential. But a city that is enterprising along commercial and indus trial lines that extend from workshops and manufacturing plants to home and house returns and in solid, substantial growth, as well as in the accruing bene fits of an advancing civilization

grass grow where one grew before has long held an honored place in the ecoomics of civilization. The principle involved is capable of wide expansion, An example of this is witnessed in the multiplication of the "evergreen blackberry," to which reference was made by Mr. Killin in a letter published a few days ago. With very little encouragement on the part of the landholder dozens of these blackberry bushes can be made to grow where but one grew be fore, especially if a moist soil invites These bushes ar such propagation. covered with savage briars, which make it necessary for the habitual picker of the berries to be clad in denim and buckskin, and the fruit, to be palatable, than this blackberry bush-imported, as Mr. Killin informs us, from Tennessee never made an aggressive stand for it-self in any neighborhood. If it can be made to serve the purposes of a local

industry, so much the better. A sublime and at the same time a pitiful, exhibition of mother love and hope, and the unreason that comes from the excess of both, was witnessed in Thurston County, Washington, recently. A lad died suddenly from an acute attack of rheumatism. The usual evidences of death were lacking for somdays, and the mother worked constantly over the manimate body, hoping to re store the life that had fled, for a period of three weeks, before she gave up and consented to burial. Those

Who have learned in homes of faith The truth to fissh and sense unknown, That Life is ever lord of Death, And Love can never lose its own.

may well pause in compassion before one who resists so persistently the decree of nature, as did this faithful, patient, heartbroken mother.

Eternal vigilance on the part of property-owners is the price of properly constructed streets and sewers. The cottonwood trees that have lately been merificed as sewer-obstructors have fallen martyrs to faulty sewer construction that left in open joints and broken sections an invitation to thirsty rootlets to come in and take a drink. What with slovenly workmen and careless inspectors there are few sewers in the suburban districts that would bear to be uncovered to the gaze of the taxpayera. The latter should enter protes while the work is being done, and before all evidences of faulty construction and careless inspection is buried under

The statement that a number of cititens of Baker County have become infected by "lumpy jaw" from eating the meat of cattle that were suffering from the disease when slaughtered is revolt-ing. Indorsement of the deciaration of Dr. Woods Hutchleson, State Health Officer, that upon proper inspection all cattle found to be afflicted with this discase should be killed, is easy in the presence of this statement. This is the safest and best way to stamp out a distressing disease among cattle and its disgusting menace to human beings, and it should be rigidly pursued, even though the decimation or extinction of the herds of the entire section affected were to follow the execution of the order.

The labor union that demands a mini mum wage for its members, regardless of their skill or quickness, is sugacious, if not strictly fair. How about the mass ter mechanics' union, that insists upon a maximum wage upon the same conditions? Are not sagacity and fairness also its leading characteristics?

Ankeny Is All Right. Walla Walla Argus.

Senator Ankeny is not as much of a figure-head as his enemies prophesied. The Senator is unassuming, but he evidently has a big reserve fund of the quiet but Pernicions Activity of Land Agents

Stayton Mail.

Hundreds of landseekers are traveling up and down the Willamette Valley in search of locations, and almost every piace they stop the land agents are so numerous and determined that many return home disgusted. If what we hear is true, the average land agent down the Valley is a nuisance that should be sup-

Valley is a nuisance that should be sup-

The Shyness of George C.

Albany Democrat. There are strange things about politics For instance: George C. Brownell is os-tensibly a candidate for Congress with ckamas County at his back, but he really is not a candidate for Congress at all, but for United States District At-torney. Running for Congress is just a part of the game of running for United States District Attorney. Having elected Mr. Fuiton United States Senator he will probably get the latter.

Mortality Among Sheep Denied.

Grant County News. It seems that Baker City is, or aspires to be, the news center of Grant County. Reports to the effect that thousands of sheep are starving to death were recently sent to The Oregonian, and much of the loss was said to be in this county. Inquiry failed to locate a single case in which sheep are dying for lack of food, Such losses as do occur are the natural dying off of the old pelters, and this is caused by lack of teeth,

For the Benefit of the Uninitiated.

Baker City Democrat. Baker City Democrat.

The Eastern Oregon gold field is now the victim of Eastern fake companies which are preying on the unsuspecting and selling stock in mythical claims, making the good reputation of this district the lever by which they can gull the pub-How long this swindle can go on without the doors of the penitentiary swinging open to receive these nothing ess than robbers remains to be seen. Cer tainly the Government authorities are lax in their duty or else there is a nigger in the woodpile somewhere,

Still Joined to Its Idels.

Eugene Guard. The attention of the gold standard press s called to the fact that President Diaz, of Mexico, says his country is generally prosperous, notwithstanding the rapid and ous depreciation of the value of silver, Mexico's chief product. That will make the editor of The Oregonian feel bad. How can it be that a silver-using coun try is prosperous, even with its greatest industry lesislated against by every im-portant country in the world? Surely Mexico should be in financial straits, in the depths of despair, if the fine theo of these people is correct that there out one money metal-one metallic god fit to be worshipped-and that gold!

From Western to Eastern Oregon.

Albany Herald. Albany Heraid.

What is the matter with Eastern Oregon, any way? Last Spring their Republican representatives were at the State Convention asking for an Eastern Oregon man for Governor. They were given the man they asked for and immediately be-gan to fight him. They were at the re-cent Legislature asking for an appropriation for a portage railroad from The Dalles to Ceilio Falls in the Columbia and got that, and now they are howling about it being a graft. While we doubt the wisdom in the state making such an ropriation, yet we would like to see brethren on the other side of the untains consistent in their actions. Their actions over there have very much the appearance of revenge and retilia-tion rather than a spirit of progress and for the development of that part of the

Samitic Theory Discredited.

Arlington Record. Ex-Senator Jeseph Simen is making himself more ridiculous, if possible, than he has heretofore been by trying to make the people believe that President Roosevelt played him false in not nominating George Steel for the Oregon City Land and played the baby because he could not be the whole thing after Senator Mitchell was elected. He showed himself like the child that wanted two big red apples that its mother had, and when mother gave one to the little brother and one to him, became so incensed that he threw away the one she gave him. But the meanest and most contemptible instruction he makes is that he had no influence with the President because he is a Jew. While it is true that the Jews followed Simon's lead in opposition to Furnish for Governor in our state election, with a few exceptions, it illi becomes Mr. Simon to make this insinu ation against President Roosevelt.

Chiefly Questions of Spoils,

Western Leader, Whatever the merits of Senator Simon's quarrel with the President, it is eviparty of Oregon is still wide and deep It is also evident that Mr. Simon is just about at the bottom of the chasm, in so far as the Administration is concerned. A man of political prowess in his own balliwick, he was nevertheless a Lilipu-tisn at Washington, and could only watch in envy while his big colleague plucked the plums of patronage from the Federal tree. It is no longer a question of prin-ciple, but of spoils, that divides the Republican party in this state, and the Mitchell wing is dominant through the far superior influence of this astute and able Senator at Washington. For the rest, it is difficult to believe that if even the President felt fully justified in ignoring Simon, he would deliberately violate political pleage made to the disgruntled senator. Time will no doubt prove the truth or faisity of Simon's serious and open charges in this particular.

The Letter-Writing System.

Joseph, Or., Herald.
In a letter to the editor of the Herald.
received this week, Senator Charles William Fulton, of Oregon, now attending the extra session of the United States Senate, among other things says: "To tell you the exact truth. I have not had time to size up the situation and determine whether or not I like the sensation of being United States Senator, or indeed, whether there is any appreciable sensa-tion connected with the position, for I have been so busy that I have hardly had time to think, and I have no doubt that the work that I have been doing will bear evidence of the fact that I have not thought. However, I can assure you of one lact, that when I meet you again in Oregon or elsewhere. I will be ready to take a drink the same as usual (at your expense), for you know a United States Senator is not supposed to pay for any-thing he drinks himself. That is the only difference I can see in the situation. *
 * I expect to return to Oregon Immediately on the adjournment of this special session, which, I am told, may last a month, although it may terminate He grabed for this one, hu within ten days. So there you have it. Too much carbonic acid gas I am sure I don't know when it will be.

Asphysiated him. but I am anxious to get back to my bust-ness." Senator Fulton will make one of but I am anxious to get back to my bust-ness." Senator Fulton will make one of the most useful Senators Oregon has ever-sent to the Nation's Upper House. Being-known as Senator Mitchell's warm per-sonal friend will start him well on his way of greatness and valuable service to Oregon and our country.

THE PASSING OF SCHWAR.

Kanssa City Star.

Incidentally, the election of Henry C.
Frick to the presidency of the United
States Steel Corporation, which seems to
have been authorized by J. Pierpont Mergan, will be anything but pleasing to Andrew Carnesie, who is a Schwab men.
Frick detests Carnesie more heartly than
Carnesie dislikes Frick. To discover the
resi nature of a philanthropist it is proce-Kansus City Star. carnegie disinter Frick. To discover the resi nature of a philanthropist it is neces-sary to have business dealings with him. This is the way that Frick detected Car-negle, though he succeeded in thwarting the echeme of the Scotch altruist to pinch

him.

Schwab's finish might have been foretold almost from the beginning. His sudden fortune made him foolism and ridiculous. It caused him to become a plunger
at Monte Carlo and to induige in all
sorts of absurd extravagances in Europe
which proclaimed the parvenu. The
United States Steel Corporation was unreasonable enough to expect that Schwab
could be raised in a few years from a
humble station to opulence and power and humble station to opulence and power and at the same time conduct himself as if he at the same time conduct himself as if he were to the manner born. That was to require an impossibility, though for that matter Schwab has been quite as modest and self-contained as Andrew Carnegie, who, in his way, fafrly reeks with vanity and ostentation.

Schwab is to be let out of the presidency of the United States Steel Corporation because he has not lest to the let.

dency of the United States Steel Corpora-tion because he has not lent to the job the dignity which the steel magnates say ought to attach to the greatest corpora-tion on earth. Dignity, under certain con-ditions, becomes a vital requirement. It often comes in handy as a veneer to cover over defects and blemishes which would be unsightly without concealment. It is outto necessary to make as greedy It is quite necessary to make as greedy and rapacious an institution as the United States Steel Corporation "Impressive," States Steel Corporation "impressive," and there is where Schwab has fallen down.

Who Are Protected.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mr. Edward Atkinson has been figuring on the tariff question, and has given
the result in the Quarterly Journal of mies. His cor ing, and he gives tariff data to justify

hem. In 1901 there were 29,674,117 pers engaged in gainful pursuits in the United States. Of these according to Mr. Atkinson, there are 25,077,222 who are not sub-ject to foreign competition and not af-fected by the tariff except that they pay enhanced prices caused by protection. There is a second class not subject to foreign competition, but whose industries would be promoted by the removal of duties, and these number 2,366,296. Of those who might be disastrously affected by the sudden removal of all duties whatever there are 600,000. Of these some 200,600 are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and yet a majority of the far of the country are somehow made to be-lieve that their prosperity is wholly de-pendent upon the existence of a protect-

ve tariff. As nobody proposes to dispense with all the duties at once, it is not at all ap-parent that even two-thirds of a million of people out of more than 25,000,000 would be in the least hurt by a reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis. In other words, the present high level of tariff rates is maintained by a gigantic confi-dence game of which the majority of the people are the unconscious victims, is now up to the minions of monopoly to

The Cabinet and the Senate.

Boston Herald. It seems that Chauncey M. Depew is not the only Senator who has been offered Cabinet positions. Mr. Spooner has had two of these places put at his disposal since he came to the Senate the second time. He says so in his biography furnished. time. He says so in his biography fur-nished the Congressional Directory. This is hardly a case of self-vaunting on the part of Mr. Spooner, as the acceptance of the places would have lessened rather than added to his distinction as a public than added to his distinction as a public man with the country. We judge from what Mr. Depew and Mr. Spooner have said that men like to be offered Cabinet positions, even if they do not accept them. First and last elso, there have been able men in the Cabinet—perhaps as able men as in the Senate itself. A good share of the great Senators, like Webster, Calboun, Seward, Chase and Sherman, have also been Cubinet officers; yet we think no man has left the Senate for that position in recent years without subsequent. tion in recent years without sub ly regretting the couse he had taken,

Writing Up Winnipeg.

Winnipeg Telegram. Eugene D. White, special correspondent of The Oregonian, Portland, Or., is writing a series of articles for his paper dealing with the Canadian West. He reports an enormous influx of settlers into Oregon. To keep Winnipeg humble, he states that from 3000 to 5000 new buildings are going up in Portland this year. Still considerable interest has been aroused in this country, and to satisfy it. The Oregonian is arranging the series by descriptive letters. Mr. White is at present working in

Anti-Saloon Victories.

Cleveland Leader. Some notable "dry" victories are be-ng won in towns which have large manufacturing interests and many foreign-born coters from countries in which the use of alcoholic liquors is almost universal. It is not uncommon to find men who have used much strong drink willing and eager to help vote saloons out of the town where they live.

> Two Kinds of Polygamy Boston Globe

What is the difference between having four wives and being an outright polyga-mist, and having had four divorces and taken a new wife each time? The one practice is called polygamy, and the other "marriage infelicity," or what you will. How much difference is there in prin-

The Ballad of the Muskrat and the James Montague in New York Journal.

Oh, there once was a mink that was wont to #link slink
With a stealthy step to the river's brink,
And cock one eye at a marrow chink
In the crisp and crystal toe;
For a big muskrat that was sleek and fat
In the slimy cose of the bottom sat, And the mink had oft reflected that Hot muskrat stew was nice.

And so one day, so the Indians say, When the muskrat looked the other way, The willy mins elipped in the drink With the plous aim to prey, But the muskrat knew a thing or two, As even muskrats often do, And without a word of fund adjeg He bled himself away

Of course, you know that the average mink Is built like a Summer sausage link, With little space behind his face For the use of his flecting breath;
While a muskrat, not so long and si
Has lungs enough inside of him
Beneath the rippling tide to swim
Until be starves to death.

Now you well might think that our friend the mink
Would have tipped himself the warning
When he saw the pudgy muskrat sink
To the portals of his lair
And turned about in his foamy track,
Like a prudent mink, and hurried back
To some adjacent surface crack
For a fresh involce of air.

This crossed his mind, in point of fact, But lack of tact delayed the act, Till is second rat—and a whale at that— Came forth to take a swim; He grabbed for this one, but also, For greed so negligently crass,

Now, the moral here is distinct and clear-In your element you need not fear To blaze away at a thing all day, For you know right where you are; But when on fun or pleasure bent You get outside your element, Just stop and think of the luckiese min? Or you're apt to go too far,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The expected unexpected has happened in Macedo

If the new comic weekly to be started in New York will bar the Irish joke, it.

will soon become famous. It is said that in Quincy, Mass., there

is a family of II boys, all musicians. The neighbors are to be pitied. It seems very remarkable that Mr. Cleveland can't take a little trip without

driving William J. Bryan to double leads, There seems to be one feature about the Browns that is good. No matter how many games they lose, they never go any further down the list of averages.

Teddy will probably have ample opportunity to shake hands with so many large families on his trip that he will wish he had never said anything about race mifelde.

Back in Iown, the last election reited in the Democrats getting three Mayors out of 22. The editor of the Commoner doesn't need to go far from home to get in the enemy's country.

The report comes from Los Angeles that a man has replaced his watch dogs with goese. If we remember rightly, the Romans used this sort of protection successfully against the Gauls several cor turies ago.

Stankisentx Szesientinski is the name of a man who filed a petition in Chicago the other day to change his appellation. He did not express any preference as to his new name. He ought to take plain John Smith for a while and rest up.

It is announced that a New York department store will publish a magazine for the benefit of the many employes. Every department will be represented in the publication, and the editorial staff will be composed of one clerk from each floor, There will be special articles on the conducting of successful business, and a "society column."

The latest cure for anemia is to go up in a balloon. If you come down alive you get well. The proper thing is to have a tame balloon in your back yard and go up in it after breakfast each morning for a couple of hours. It is claimed that half a dosen ascents are equal to three months in a health resort because of the pure air breathed in the higher

The newspapers of Charleston (S. C.) have been quick to contrast the President's appointment of Crum in that city with Ms action toward Postmaster Vick. "The President evidently thinks," says the Evening Post (Dem.), "the people of Wilson, N. C., are entitled to better consideration than the people of this community. He has removed an efficient colored man from the office of Postmaster and put a waste man in the office there as he should have done, on the solo ground that the negro was objectionable to the people, though he has prepared some academic excuse for his conduct on other reasoning."

Tom Allen, whose death was announced yesterday, was the only prizefighter on record who ever lost the world's champlouship and afterward regained it. At one of the recent big contests, it was stated that no fighter had ever lost the title and then won it again, but this was an error, for Allen was the man that did it. He won his laurels in the days of bare flat fighting, and after he to gained his title he retired from the ring with it. He lost the championship to Jem Mace in May, 1870, and when he defeated Mike McCool, three years later, he was the world's heavyweight champion again.

The Charleston News and Courier andthe Washington Post have raised, tween them, a new National issue; Is the American eagle, the "Bird of Freedom," a male or a female. The former declares eagle, and an accepted type of the spe hadn't been in Madison for six months after his return from the South when, one fine morning "he" hopped into the janitor's easy chair and laid an egg. Woman suffrage, co-education, the leadership of either sex in National affairs and headship in the American household-all would seem to depend on the question, is our eagle a hen? Lacking other issues, the next Democratic National convention will be expected to declare itself on this.

The Strenuous Business Man.

Pittsburg Dispatch.
Certain New York newspapers have late by been printing the personal views of business "Napoleons" with the view to teaching the young American idea how to shoot a million. One "successful" mag-nate, who has acquired a fortune that takes seven figures to indicate, says he takes seven figures to indicate, says he turned 'the trick by devoting himself wholly to business—nothing but business." I dropped all my old friends and made no new ones." he says. "I cut out all social functions and never entertained myself. I didn't have time." This successful young man—he is only 30—then goes on to tell in detail how, step by step, he dried up all the founts of human kindness in his heart and at such arid carrier planted a heart and at each arid crater planted a

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Would-Be Artist-Did you get anything for your last poem? Ditto Poet-Yes, I got many happy returns.—Harvard Lampoon.

The Landlady.—Which part of the chicken do your prefer, Mr. Lanks? The Boarder-Either half will do, thank you, Mrs. Hungerford.—

Scene at an Art Exhibition.—He-Well, how do you like Brown's picture? She-That one?

Why, I thought it was yours! Very bad, isn't First Lawyer-These people are kicking be cause we don't settle the estate. Second Law-per-As if we didn't need the money as much as they!-Life.

Beyond the Average.—"Your brother is quite an enthusiant, is he not?" "Yes, quite. I've known him to cling obstinately to a fad for a whole month."—Brooklyn Life.

"Isn't it out of their line for the wholesale firy goods houses to go into the book busi-ness." Not at all. Most books nowadays can be claused as dry goods."—Town and Coun-

"Remember," said the optimist, "every day'll be Sunday, by and by." "Yes," grouned the pessimist, "and I'll bet there'll be morning and evening services right along, too."—Chicago Record-Heraid.

cago Record-Hernid.

'I think auntie is very inconsistent," said the fearfully bright boy. "Why?" asked his mother. "Because she called me a young heathen, but she never makes the other children save up their pennics and send them to me."—Washington Star.

"I am fixing up a surprise for John, but I am afraid that if he stays around the house he will discover me." "That's all right. You just ite a towel around your head and sak him if he can't stay at home today and help you take up the carpets."—Baltimore Naws.

"Tell me what people read and I will tell

take up the carpets."—Saltimore News.

"Tell me what people read and I will tell you what they are," said the self-confesses philosopher. "Well, there's my wife," rejoined the dyspeptic party. "She's forever reading cook books. Now, what is she?" "Why, a cook, of course," replied the philosophy dispenser. "That's where the spokes rattle in your wheels," said the other. "She only thinks also is."—Chicago Daily News.