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TODAY'S WEATHER-Occasional rain, prob ly part snow or sleet; variable winds, mostly

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten persiture 45; minimum temperature, 35; total precipitation, 11 of an inch.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1903.

PEACE FOR IRELAND.

The land question in Ireland is as troublesome a problem to the United Kingdom as the race question in our country is troublesome to us. Yet there is more hope of settling the land question in Ireland and of getting it out of politics than of settling the race question in the United States and of clearing our politics from its difficulties. Race problems are of all others

the most troublesome In no other civilized country of the world has such a system of land tenure existed as that which has existed in Ireland. For centuries it has been a reproach to the principles of an enlightened civilization. Till recently the andlord has been absolute master of his tenant; and as the landlord usually lived out of the country, he ground the tenant down by his deputy, absorbing the rents. All enterprise and industry in the Irish peasant were simply at a discount; for any improvements he might make could only result, as he too well knew, in increase of the rent. The oppression became intolerable, and eviction followed as additional injustice. For a long time the aly legislation on the subject was directed to the punishment and repression of the discontent which such a state of things naturally provoked. the law. It must stand aside. All the deeper was the sense of the injustice and cruelty, since it could not but be remembered that in most cases the title of the landlord depended on or ran back to conquest and confiscation. Down to 1870 the legislation did little or nothing to mitigate the cruel Fifth avenue, or by the ragged beggar rigors of this dreadful situation, while

tionists, who have questioned the constitutionality of the statute in regard to compulsory vaccination. Even conceding, says the court, that vaccination may possibly work injury in particular cases, yet it is agreed by the medical sion and the public generally that profes the general results of vaccination are beneficial, and have proved so. It is a case, therefore, where the concern of the individual gives way to that of the community at large. The anti-vaccinationist may escape treatment by paying the \$5 penalty. He might escape by agreeing to isolate himself from others

during an epidemic, but his right to move about among his fellows while subject to the disease is not a reasonable contention.

A BLOW AT ANARCHY.

Every contract, combination in the form of runt or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states. with foreign nations, is illegal. Every son who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding 50000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punish-ments, in the discretion of the court.

Such is the language of the law of the United States, duly enacted by Congress and approved by President Harrison July 2, 1890. Its meaning is perfectly plain, and it is not surpris-ing that the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting at St. Paul, pro-

nounces by the unanimous opinion of the four Judges the Northern Securities merger an illegal body in the view of this first section of the Sherman antitrust law of 1890. It would have been surprising if any other decision had been rendered. And it would also have been ominous and disturbing.

It is hardly susceptible of belief that the Sherman law conveys a different meaning to Hill, Morgan and their colleagues than to the ordinary mind. They can scarcely be credited with the conviction that the joint acquisition and control of Great Northern and Northern Pacific had for either its purpose or its effect the stimulus of competition between those roads. In their heart of hearts they probably regard the contention that the merger's consummation before the Government's bill was filed renders the merger impeccable in the eye of the law, as "novel" and "absurd" as does the rul-

ing of the court: No, we must acquit the merger ple of that bucolic simplicity which they assume, and in which they profess to believe that the merger is an enterprise in aid of competition and aiming at nothing so much as the full consummation and embodiment of the purposes of the Sherman law. They

understood the law, but it did not sul them. They had other ideas. They had other plans. The law was a mere negligible incident to their more pertinent undertakings-a mere fly on the great wheel of their colossal schemes. Hence it did not affect them. It was to be ignored. or, in the last extremity, to be gotten rid of by high-priced legal talent in a maze of technicalities and whimsicalities and nonsensicalities. What was Congress to Hill, what is the President to Morgan, what are a few Judges more or less, to Wall street and the brainiest lawyers in the United States! We are engaged they said in a great movement of world development. We must be equipped for quick and coher ent service acress the American continent and to the coast of Asia. What we require we must have. If the law is otherwise, so much the worse for We

cannot be balked. This is anarchy-in high place, but anarchy. Disregard and impatience of law come to the same thing, whether held at the corner of Broad and Wall and in private palace cars and along least double the strength that we possess to operate against our shores. Adstealing a loaf of bread from the bameasures of great severity were con- ker's wagon. It is to the undying miral Melville says that the defects of the credit of these Eighth Circuit Judges that they send out to waiting mankind in this critical point in the history of representative government that so as they are concerned the law is still supreme. Good or bad, wise or foolish, it is supreme; and it can depend upon the machinery of the judicial department of the Government to do its part in sustaining the mandate of the leg-

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1903.

narrowed to discrimination against of their ability, some of these substitutes men. Here employers of labor take their stand with determined resistance, and here, also, labor leaders take up their strongest position. This is a principle which the anthracite op-erators distinctly excepted from the arbitration of the coal-strike committee, and to it labor leaders generally cling

with tenacity. Thus far there seems to be little dismition in this city or elsewhere throughout the labor storm area to en-courage a general strike movement on a sentimental instead of a practical oasis. This feature of the situation is indicative of two things-first, that the labor leaders are more practical and just men than some of the generals who have conducted the labor wars of

the past; and, second, that the power defined as popular sentiment is a force with which intelligent men in this day prudently reckon. The popular feeling is today with the laborer, and it may be depended upon to support cordially any reasonable demand that is made in his name. To place this tremendous reserve force in jeopardy is not wise and it is not at all likely that it will be done in the Spring campaign now on between labor unionism and capital

THE STRENGTH OF OUR NAVY. A Vancouver correspondent recently deprecated the view of Admiral Dewey regarding the strength and ability o our Navy. In justice to Admiral Dewey it should be noted that in his compari son of the German and American navies he said, "Germany could not possibly get a fleet over here that could fight the fifty-four warships of the American Navy." In this statement Admiral Dewey is correct for Admiral Melville who is not a very able man, but is authority in the matter of steam engineer ing, in his discussion of our actual naval strength in the March North American Review, says in substance that while we need a Navy of such strength that it would hold its own, at least near our own coast, with any fleet that could be assembled even by a combination of powers, yet to effect this purpose we do not need to possess the largest navy, for "the modern battleship has so many engineering weaknesses that the actual force that could be brought here, even

by a league of foreign powers, would be only a fraction of the strength that some experts believe could be assembled." This article was published by Admiral Melville before the views of Admiral Dewey were in print. Admiral Melville points out that if naval strength were dependent only on the relative number of guns and the amount of armor posed by naval powers, their relative strength would be simply proportionate

to relative national wealth, and navies would be bought rather than created. But supremacy on the sea can only be secured by that nation which is rich in natural, manufacturing and material resources and whose people possess or can acquire the sea habit. Naval strength is dependent upon the auxiliaries that the fleet requires. Great Britain has invested from three to four imes as much money in naval auxiltaries as in battleships. These auxiliaries include training-ships, torpedoboats, supply vessels, cruisens, docks, arsenals and naval stations; and becaus of the strength of these auxiliaries the English naval experts are very indifferent to any projected alliance of naval Continental powers. The English naval experts agree that it would require England to match two French vemels of like character, if a blockade of the French coast should be attempted, because the French vesseles in harbor would be supported by coast batteries and torpedo mines. A European power would therefore require a fleet of at

and other women who have faith in themselves have taken the regular civil service examination, and, passing it creditably, have been given routes There are now something like forty women mailcarriers in their own right in the rural delivery service. Perhaps the most astonishing and in some quarters disconcerting testimony in regard

to their qualifications for the work comes from the department offi who say that the women carriers lose no time in visiting and gossiping on their routes, but attend to business promptly and cover their distances on Thus one by one the traditi of the ages drop away from us. Perhaps in the course of human events even the mother-in-law may receive credit for the patient, unpaid drudge that she is, instead of insolent cens for her true motherly interest in her children and their children.

"There has been nothing so hopeful, patriotic and business-like in Ireland since the eighteenth century." These were the concluding words of Mr. Wyndham, Irish Secretary, in a speech in the House of Commons in regard to the genuine industrial revival in that island that has followed the annual grant for the develoment of its agricultural and industrial resources. Victoria's long reign, celebrated in the annals of history for enlightenment and progress, missed a grand opportunity for further and greater distinction that its ruling forces remained stolid in the presence of Gladstone's efforts to infuse new energy and hope into the hearts of the Irish people. Loyalty to a government cannot be coerced. To be worth the having, it must be spontaneous, and to be spontaneous it must be supported by a just appreciation of the people's rights. Lacking this support, the loyalty of the Irish people to Queen Victoria and her government was of a surface quality that gave allegiance as a mere matter of form and under compulsion of circumstances. Possessing it, Irish loyalty to King Ed-Vest. ward will manifest itself in such terms of welcome and fealty upon the occasion of his forthcoming visit as neither royalty nor its representative has met upon Irish soll for more than a century. The Czar of Russia might learn a use ful lesson from the revival of hope and

loyalty and industry in Ireland and apply it with profit to Finland and its hungry, hopeless, inly rebellious, out wardly crushed people.

Baltimore makes boast of one of the

best street raliway systems of any city in the country, and, furthermore, that it is served by conductors and motormen excellent in quality, efficient in duty and obliging in manners. Not the patrons of the system alone, but the ruling forces of the company as well, appreciate this latter phase of the service. Attesting this fact, an increase of approximately 10 per cent in the wages of its employes has lately been made by the company, the anouncement of which was a complete surprise to the men. The action of the management in substantially apreciating length of service and fidelity duty will, says the Baltimore Herald. ubtedly be followed by happy results. It adds: "When men feel that the corporation they serve will do the right thing by them, they will give it a higher grade of work, and all conerned will be benefited." It behooves these men to make good this assertion Men so situated represent a principle. three battleships upon the part of In this respect they are like women who hold political office, or who by strange lapse in the prejudices of the average school board reach the position of City Superintendent of Schools, or perchance that of principal of one of the larger schools. The burden of proof of a strong contention which rests upon a demand for fairness lies

with them. They cannot afford to fall.

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS FIRST FAILURES OF GREAT ORATORS

without uttering a word.

he foresaw the time when his elogs

with Byron when he wrote:

demagogue.

would damle and delight that same house

and hold a kingdom spellbound. Some of the very men who laughed at

Nature made but one such man And broke the die in molding Sheridan.

His first speech was nothing but stam-

mering jargon, and the uproar was so great that he had to sit down.

"It is all right," he said, "you will not listen now, but the time is coming when you will hear me."

How spiendidly that prediction was re-alized is a matter of history.

A fow years later he was a master of men, easily adapting himself to every class, the aristocracy and the mob, the

irly and the illiterate.

Accused of Infidelity. Medford Mail.

Medford Mail. Ex-Senator Simon complaine that Presi-dent Rocsevelt went back on his word in relation to the appointment of the Regis-ter of the Oregon City Land Office. Joseph has done those sort of things himself, so he should not be surprised if the in-fluences of two live Senators is greater than that of one "dead one."

Ought to Fail and Will.

Newport News. It looks now as though the effort to invoke the referendum on the Lewis and Clark Exposition appropriation were about to fail through-and it ought to. No man that takes the least hit of pride or in-terest in the weifare of the state, should attempt to raise the sticker obstrele to less embarrassment. A short time ago the Duke of Devon-shire made a still more notable failure. He was loaded for a big speech, but, after rising and attracting the attention of the house, he looked in every direction, de-liberately changed his position two or three times, and then resumed his scat, without uttering a word attempt to raise the slightest obstacle to the progress of this great enterprise, which means so much to the whole Pacific Northwest.

Oregon Needs New Blood.

Roseburg Plaindealer. It has gone too far to stop the appro-priation for the Lewis and Clark Fair. printion for the Lewis and Clara which by having the matter put off by the referendum. We cannot afford to put the state back ten years because the graft was thrust upon us; and now that the Fair is assured let all the papers of Forman who were originally opposed to rambling, unintelligible and inationov that the Commons saluted him with laughter and jeers, forcing him at last to sit down. But the brilliant young Irishman was game all the way through. 'I know I have got it in me, and, by G-d, it shall come out!" In the depth of his humiliation that day be foresaw the time when his eloquence Oregon who were originally oppose the manner the enterprise was railro through the Legislature, go in to make it a success. We are fully persuaded that if there is one place in the world con-trolled by the Anglo-Saxon race that needs new blood it is Oregon, and the Lewis and Clark Fair will bring it.

Roland for His Oliver.

Deschutes Echo. An Albany man, who made the trip to the Bend country, Crook County, says that the roadway all along the course is strewn with whisky bottles and cans. Over in that country every one is in-vited to drink at every turn. In Prine-ville, a man in front of the saloons invites the passer-by to go in. Out in the country the first question asked is: "Have you kissed the baby."-Albany Democrat. That the bottles and cans are all empty is not a surprise to us, or the great number of them either, for there has been a good many people from Al-bany over this same road in the last

Let Them Be Themselves.

Eugene Register. Let Oregon schools teach and demand

more independent thought and self re-liance. It is had policy and of little ben-efit to education that our young men and women are made over from second-hand thought and not imbued with an ambition to be original in all they say and do. This is not the basis upon which real genius is founded, and the world never hears much of the second-hand man or woman. This thing of young men being foisted onto the people as winners of ora-torical contents upon borrowed laurels of others is a disparagement of education in Oregon that will keep the standard down to mere mediocrity. Let us have an awakening along this line. There may be nothing new under the sun, but because of that fact we need not develop into the stale, flat and unprofitable.

Perpetuation of Great Fortunes.

Eugene Guard. The late Henry W. Corbett was a suc with the other students. cessful business man, yet he had one peculiar idea about handling money. He bequeathed the bulk of his estate of sev-eral millions to three grandsons yet in When the day came his same wa called, and with a firm step he mounted the platform. Facing the audience with perfect outward self-posse nity, he made a low bow. their minority, with the unusual condi-tion that they should not come into their Everybody waited expectantly. The inheritance, except for allowances, till the youngest attained the age of 40, about 27 years hence.

If money and the saving of money is all, Henry W. Corbett was right. If the shaping of the lives of boys and girls to depend on themselves, to be able to man-age the affairs of life when at man's and woman's estates without the ald of executors is right, Henry W. Corbett was entirely wrong. Such inheritances cannot but stiffe individual effort, will make mere machines of the beneficiaries

Penalty for Forest Neglect.

Waitsburg Times. That the sins of the fathers are visited

upon the children was never more fully illustrated than in the present distress along the southern portion of the Mis-sissippi River, and along a number of The denudation of the rate, he followed it. With no ear for

NOTE AND COMMENT. Wallace Painam Reed in Atlanta Constitution. It accounts that Lord Lovat, a gailant hero of the South adrican War, rose to address the House of Lords in the debate on the army bill and suddenly collapsed in the most ludicrous manner, after finishing his first sentence. The noble lord was attempting his first speech, and was seized with what is called "stage fright." He managed to say, "My lords. I venture to think this army sys-tem, by producing a definite scheme-" Then he paused, waited a moment or two, and sat down in hopeless and help-less embarrassment. "Our" Binger seems as agile as ever.

The Browns are all right. They have

learly won several games.

Hereafter the scores of the Portland ball team will have a minus sign pre-

fixed.

"Out of the Land office into Congress"

is the title of the latest popular novel by an Oregon author.

The painters and carpenters have a inion, and the contractors are also going to organize. It's about time the general

public did something along this line, If Messrs, Lewis and Clark could have foreseen the present unhappy termination of the 1905 Woman's Club, they probably would never have started on their great

journey.

Some of the world's greatest orators made ridiculcus failures in early life. Sheridan in his maiden speech made such a donkey of himself-was so nervous, rambling, unintelligible and inaudible that the Commons saluted him with laughter and lears forcing him at his to do the down The painters say the people can't paint any more. Does this apply to the ladies with the artificial complexions and the gentlemen who wish to put a red coat of pigment on the town?

> The telephones to The Oregonian were kept busy last night by Portlanders interested in the returns from Eugene. Finally one of the centrals, whose curios ity could not be downed, butted in with: "Say, where is the prizefight?"

Peter de Villa, the discoverer of gold in Some of the very men who laughed at his maiden speech lived to hall him as the ideal orator of their time, when they heard his matchless speech against War-ren Hastings, and they thoroughly agreed the Klondike region and once fabulously rich, is now earning a livelihood by nali-ing boxes at the Ben Lemont winery at Santa Cruz, Cal. He has a suit pending for the recovery of one of the richest mines in the Nome region, but has no Disraell had a very similar experience. When he entered Parliament he was un-popular because he was a Jew, a spec-tacular dandy, a conceited youngster and means with which to prosecute it, and the case is likely to go against him by de-

fault.

Lackawanna trains go through a tunnel under Hoboken Heights that is three-quarters of a mile long. The signals are locked automatically. The instant a train enters the portal the danger signal is set, and no power on earth can turn it white until that train has passed safely out of the other end. The blocks on the road are from half a mile to a mile and a half in length, and they are guarded by two semaphores-one for the block immediately shead and the other for that in ad-Motiey heard him address a crowd in a sountry town and described his speech as one of the cleverest, wittlest, most man-if one or the other is occupied. vance of it. The engineer can tell at a glance whether both blocks are open, or

In a Western town recently while David Warfield was playing "The Auctioneer, the performance was witnessed by a number of girls from a local seminary. They were much pleased with the actor's work, so much so, in fact, that each of them wrote her name on a programme, the originator of the scheme adding the line:

of the ushers and reached the star just as he was making up for the second act.

"Thanks awfully, but I don't come apart. Am all in one plece."

A man who is on duty most of the time in the White House offices and has a weakness for statistics has made a record for a month of the number of visits which certain public men paid to the President. Here are a few items taken from his record for February: James R. Garfield, 65; John R. Proctor, 64; General Leonard A. Wood, 62; W. D. Foulke, 58; Senator T. C. Platt, 35; Frank P. Sargent, 49; Senator H. C. Lodge, 61; Secretary of State Hay, 10; Secretary of War Root, 5; Senator Knute Nelson, 62. Mr. Garfield takes the lead because he has taken much of the burden of the new department of Commerce off Secretary Cortelyou's shoulders.

When Mr. Alles, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was returning from Cuba

gars through?

a few days ago a young man whom he had seen on the Key West steamer came up to him on the train and began a conversation with easy familiarity. "Get any

red the affi

statesmanlike and altogether different from his declamatory efforts before the Some fanciful stories have led people to Some fanciful stories have led people to believe that Daniel Webster was a natural orator, even in his early boyhood. This is a mistake. One of his class-mates, in an article published in Put-nam's Magazine about 60 years ago, says that at college Webster could never be induced to speak. One of his professors, who appreciated his great tailent, bleaded with him so earnostly that Daniel, then a grown man of 21, promised to declaim with the other students. "Can we see you apart?" The message was duly delivered by one

Taking a red pencil, one of his "propa," he wrote the following reply:

friendly professor began to look anxious. A suppressed titter was heard among the Then, with a look of unutterable despair in his large, unfathomable eyes, the God-like Daniel made another majestic bow and walked back to his seat.

session and dig-

He never tried to speak again at college. John Randolph and Alexander H. Ste-phens were almost living skeletons, with-out an ounce of surplus flesh. Their voices

were naturally shrill, high-keyed and dis-Randolph practiced singing until his voice became, well trained, attuned to

every mood, and its tones and cader were so musical that the speaker swayed and controlled any crowd at his will. Perhaps Stephene had read of Ran-dolph's system of voice training. At any

incious and most besotted speeches ever heard.' A few days afterward he wrote that Disraell's style in Parliament "was caim,

stantly employed against all resistance to It.

The first measure that opened a door of hope was Mr. Gladstone's bill of 1870. It had three objects-first, to obtain for the Irish tenant security of tenure; second, to encourage the making of improvements; and, third, the creation of a peasant proprietorship. But it did not go far. What it really did was to make eviction too costly for any but the wealthier landowners. Its provisions for compensation of landowners were ineffectual, and the clauses attempting to create a peasant proprietorship were also futile. It tended, therefore, to increase the agitation rather than to allay it; and the natural consequence was increasing severity of repression. Followed then the act of 1581, which attempted to introduce the principle of purchase with the ald of the state, and regulation of the rent charge by law. Results were insatisfactory, and popular tumult in Ireland was followed by vigorous coercion acts. Through the Land League the power of the government was resisted, and the treatment accorded to Captain Boycott gave a new word to the language. By the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish in Phoenix Park, Dublin, immense harm was done to the cause of Ireland-though that crime was a conspiracy in which only a few persons were concerned, all of whom were brought to punishment. But the agitation tended to open men's minds to the demands of justice, and in 1885 the first effective purchase act was passed, setting aside \$25,000,000 to promote the purchase of lands by tenants, the government to advance the purchase money as a loan. A second and similar act was passed in 1888. Down to the present time there has been an expenditure of more than \$100,000,000 on this account, and the new bill now pending will add \$90,000,000 to this great The Conservative party, at first hitterly opposed to the policy, has now apparently made the policy its own. Government is taking the place of the landlord, and the tenants are encouraged and helped on favorable terms to become owners of the land. Of course, there are difficulties. Where the ten ants have been turbulent, the landlords are eager to sell, but where the tenants have been quiet and law-abiding the landlords are unwilling to sell and put up the price. Thus, it is complained, "the virtuous have suffered in many cases for their very virtues, while the had have profited by their vices." But such difficulties are inevitable in the redress of a great national wrong. Since 1885 the Irish question has been passing into a wholly new phase; and Justin McCarthy, himself an Irishman, sounds the triumphant note that the struggies of that fair but long unhappy country, not merely since the union but for many centuries, "are practically at an end.

preme Court of Massachusetts

decided against the anti-vaccina-

islative department. The victory, however, is not final The custodians of the people's cause in this preliminary skirmish have acquitted themselves well-the Attorney-General as well as the court. But the ultimate outcome is for the people themselves. This decision is probably in advance of the public conviction as to the sacredness of the law. From the rich tax-shirker and automobilist down to the humble wreaker of private vengeance on his enemy's premises or person, we are all too careless of statutes and ordinances that stand in our way. If this decision evokes in us all, high and low, a higher regard for the social compact, it will have served its purpose well. In the day when our resect for law crumbles at the founds. tions of our Teutonic-English civilization, we shall begin to throw away the means by which a thousand years of training have raised us to the pinnacle of social and industrial efficiency.

THE LABOR SITUATION.

As the first of May approaches, the labor situation throughout the country, and, indeed, the civilized world, becomes strained and laborers of the less considerable type more or less turbulent, and employers more or less dogmatic. This has been the rule for a number of years, and the present year, though big with prosperity and bright with promise, is no exception. A feature of the situation, however, that is

of tolerance and self-control is the absence, generally speaking, of inwiens-Melville. ness and the prevalence of a temperate spirit in the discussion of matters at issue. Time was when the terms "strike" and "violence" were synonymous. Remembering the real grievances to which laboring men at times were subjected-grievances in which trades unionism took mighty root-together with the fact that might was generally held to make right, this fact not surprising. That labor has less to complain of in these days than it had in those is a fact patent to all. Equally patent is the fact that its leaders are men of greater breadth of view and its rank and file less excitable and less prone to the use of the physical argument when pushing its claims to

ustice than formerly. It is thus that the strikes of the present year have been orderly. Managers counsel men to refrain from vio-ience, and the men are quiet and well behaved, albeit idleness is the greatest possible incentive to habits that breed order. The point of battle has been

modern battleship for blockading pur poses will be made manifest to the naval world if some nation ever attempts to operate against our principal Atlantic ports, and our naval strength has thus been enormously increased by reason of our isolation from those countries which aspire to naval supremacy. Coal or the want of it is the life or

death of a fleet; and Great Britain is the only naval power in the world that is on equality with America as regards the possession of an adequate supply of fuel of good steaming quality. In warship-building yards Great Britain is the only country that is superior to us. In transportation facilities we surpass the world, and in event of war all parts of the country could contribute quickly to the defense of our coast and the support of our Navy. In men who have the habit of the sea we equal any nation of the world, for our Navy, in event of war, could draw on the fishermen and whalers of New England, the oystermen of the Chesapeake, the sponge-divers of Florida, the sealers of Oregon and Washington, and the coast marine of the Atlantic and Pacific states. Our military strength is such that if a forelen army should ever land on our coast it would be utterly wrecked through our resources; and Admiral Melville holds that while we may not be able to prevent hostile vessels from reaching our shores, "It is highly probable that we

would prevent many from returning to their home base." The navies of the several leading powers are, says Admiral Melville, "powerful shields of defense, but uncertain weapons for distant work, and conflicts between great fleets can only be expected between powers whose possessions are not distant from each other." It is not our battleships alone, but our supremacy in agricultural, min-eral, manufacturing and material resources that constitute our actual naval strength, and from this point of view encouraging as indicating the growth Admiral Dewey is sustained by the great professional authority of Admiral

With the last few months, says the Baltimore American, women in the country districts of the United States have found a new occupation in the Government service. Some hundreds of them in various parts of the country have been appointed rural mallcarriers, and the reports to the department show that they have done their work promptly, efficiently and intelligently. While we should naturally think that women mailcarriers would be delayed in the performance of the work by stress weather, these reports show that they have braved the fierce blizzards of the West in the discharge of duty in a most remarkable and satisfactory man-

ner. While working as substitutes for men carriers of their families temporarily disabled by illness, daily deliveries have been made practically on time by women in the deep snow and driving sicet. Feeling their responsibility, they have met it with courage, determination and success. Encouraged by this proof

The women of Portland, or those among them who are anxious and willing to help the Lewis and Clark Fair along, should fling away personal ambition and become imbued with the idea that the public good is paramount to private ends. What they must do, if they are to succeed-and, of course,

they will succeed-is to get together, and, in honor preferring one another let titles go and set to work systematically to do what is expected of them. There is work for all. Competent leadership is necessary; but, like the man behind the guns on a battleship in action, the rank and file of the Woman's Lewis and Clark Club will be the de pendable quantity in this organization. This being true, it is not worth while nor is it worth of women to fight over honors of official position that will be empty unless rounded out with plenty of hard work and a just consideration of the value that attaches to the work of others.

A black cloud passes over this favored section of the Pacific Northwest in April, splts a little snow and disappears; in other sections of the country arsansas, for example-such a cloud assumes the shape of a funnel, and, swooping low, carries death and destruction in its track. The story is one of sharp contrasts. Its moral is plain. There are still uncultivated but productive lands in this favored section awaiting development, and special railway rates are made to immigrants.

Representative Lucius N. Littauer, of Gloversville, N. Y., is a Jew. He served in the Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses, and was an intimate personal friend of President Roosevelt. Representative Lessier, of New York, is a Jew, and Congre Julius Kahn, Adolph Myer and Henry M. Goldfogle are all Jews.

The new sewer in East Twenty-eighth

street is an excellent piece of work-as ewers go. The inspector says so. That ought to settle the question and end the complaining property-owners who insisted on uniform size of pipe and properly cemented joints home wiser if sadder men.

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Mr. Hermann has been nominated in the First District for Representative in Congress, apparently because a majority of the Republican electors of the district prefer him to others. He has a strong hold on public sentiment in the district, and doubtless will be elected.

His House Was a Rich Beehive.

Philadelphia Inquirer. Contractor Thomas McD. Hirst, of Contractor Thomas McD. Hirst, of Bethlehem, Pa., has secured 200 pounds of fine boncy in comb, which he found in layers of six feet in length stored in there between nine-inch rafters in the garret floor of his house, which is undergoing repairs. The presence of the bees is a mysisry, for the residence has been con-tionally occuried for the past 10 wars occupied for the past 10 years.

headwaters of streams and rivers is bring headwaters of streams and rivers is bring-ing about its own retribution in alternat-ing periods of drouths and floods, either of which alone are sources of calamity to the Nation as well as to the immediate territory affected. In addition to this, the devastation of forests has caused an ex-nerse in building and vortexing large pense in building and protecting levees that runs into the millions of dollars an-nually. Mile after mile of these emankments are now required to hold in waters that formerly did not rush down in such torrents as to cover the same territory, and would not now had not the of nature been so grossly set

its tributaries.

Trail of the Plagiaristic Serpent. Walla Walla Statemar

Down in Oregon a great fuss has been raised because the champion college orator has been found guilty of plagiarism his oration on "The Homeless Nation' being copied from a speech on "The Scattered Nation" delivered by the late Senator Zebulon Vance, of North Carolina. The only wonder is that there are not more discoveries of flagrant plagi-arism on the part of college debaters Anyone who has been on the inside knows

that not more than one speech out of 10 delivered by college students is truly original in its language, to say nothing of the ideas expressed. It is quite a com-mon thing to hear High-School boys at mon thing to hear righ-school boys at commencement exercises talk as elo-quently as Daniel Webster, yet when a young Demostheness after graduation is given a trial as a newspaper reporter, it is a rare thing to find him able to express the most commonplace ideas in readable English. "Cribbing," however, is not confined to high-school and col-lege students. Many political orators of nsiderable promine tected in the same practice

Tacoma Ledger. The will of the late ex-Senator Corbett was stamped with the same and wholesome personality of that gentleman. Mr. Corbett had lived long. His con-duct had been marked by wisdom, prudence and thrift. The result was that,

ture, old age found him with a fortune. The distribution of this fortune he Other relatives are to re-

forgotten. Worthy institutions will have a substantial addition to their resources

a substantial addition to their resources. The dominant feature of the will, as it strikes the observer, is the absence of effort to keep the accumulations together and to pass them down intact. There is no foundation laid for a branch of the aristocracy of gold. The money is to be scattered, not wildly or without aim, but in the best possible manner. It will find its way through many channels into use its way through many channels into use-ful service. No beneficiary will be ele-vated by his or her share above the necessity of work, or at least of cars in

one who passes from the scene.

usic and never able to carry a tune the young lawyer, when riding the cir-cult, used to sing for hours as he traveled the lonely country roads, leading from one Courthouse to another.

Robert Toombs, at college, began to display some speaking ability, and while still a young man his imperious will, self-confidence, habit of self-assertion, intellectual pride and firm belief in the mas terful power of his thundering voice, backed by a superb physique, which made nervousness out of the question, advanced him to the front rank of the great ora-

A certain recklessness, contempt for the opinion of others, determination to himself heard, and perfect confidence in his own powers, made him equal to any emergency, and carried him tri-umphantiy through ordeals in which almost any other man would have failed.

A Mighty Poor Policy.

Brownsyille Times. After all the money that has been spent and the work and energy that has been put forth toward making the Lewis and Clark Exposition a success, it would seem mighty poor policy to put the project in grave doubt by inviting a vote under the referendum on the propos

Morgan's Address to the Senate.

Chicago Becord-Harald. I come not here to talk. You know too well The story I would tell you. But this ditch; The bright sun rises to his course and lights You ditch's banks! He sets and his has beam Fall on that ditch-not Nicaragua's ditch, Of which I would that I might say a word, Of which I would that I might say a which If I had but the time and gift of speech-But that ignoble hole of Panama. That residing, foul and Sever-haunted rut, Dug past some dozen paitry villages. Berong is some hundred odors, only great In that strange spell-a debt.

Each hour gray ghosts Of its dead victims haunt the thing. Cry out against it! But this very d An honest man, my neighbor-I

Cried: "Rise! Bize, Morgan, say a word or 180

Against this crime-this shameful thing! Sit

Against this crime-tas commetts thing: not In servile silence! Are you speechless, dun That rightful protect may not pass your II I know a better course-I that speak to ye-I told you of it once. A pleasant way Full of all beauties and of easy grades

Of sweet and quiet scenes, with here and there A tail volcano throwing askes out in graceful showers.

How I loved

That glorious scheme! Tounger by forty years Than you behold me now, I took it up To descant on its fair advantages And win your favor for it. In one short ses

sion That pleasing fad of mine was slain! I saw The friends that I had won descri! But here I rise, at last, from silence to cry Shame! Have ye good ears? Then I will ope my mouth and speak!

I have few words, but I can my them o'er and

o'er: You shall not stop me ere I say my plece, For I can skeep and talk if needs must be And eating still declaim!

Yet here I stand

And here ye sit and read the while I talk Of that which needs no honest praise of min Why, but its very name should be a charm To win you to its favor!

And once again Hear ma, ye walls that onho back the words Two said and still will say: Again I swear That Nicerrague shall be diriched

man. "Oh, yes," replied Mr. Ailes. couple of boxes." "Didn't pay any duty on 'em, I hope." "Yes, I paid duty." said Mr. Alles sadly. "Oh, phsaw!" said the young man. "You're dead slow, I got 250 through and they didn't pay duty." "You see," said Mr. Alles, "the difference between us is that I am an Assistant Secretrary of the Treasury." The young man vanished and Mr. Ailes did not see him again during the trip to Washington.

Congressman Cannon was sympathizing with the woes of Postmasters, says the New York Tribune.

"Why anybody would be a Postmaster!" he exclaimed. "And yet there are hosts of applicants. But why anybodyjust listen, now, to what a Postmaster from my district out near Danville went through the other day.

"An Irishman came to this man and asked if there was a letter for him.

" "There is,' says the Postmaster, 'and it's a big, fat letter, too. There's 11 cents due on it.

"'Well,' says the Irishman, 'just open it and read it to me, will you? My education was neglected in my youth."

"The letter was twenty pages long, but the Postmaster read it all through out loud.

"'Just read it again,' says the Irishman, when he ended, and, being obliging, the Postmaster did so.

"Then the Irishman scratched his head and said:

"How much is due on her?"

"''Eleven cents.'

"Well, keep her; she's none of mine," said the Irishman. 'She don't belong to me." And he walked off."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"Why, Judge," said the colored witness, "though dat boy ain't three foot high, he kin sum jest ex good en you kin!"-Ailanta Con-

She-Are you food of birds? He-Sure thing! I simply adors them. She-Which is your fa-corite? He-Quail on toast.-Chicago Daily

"Do your neighbors keep chickens?" "No," answered the suburban citizen; "that's just the trouble. They don't keep 'em. They turn 'em loose."-Washington Star.

Birdie Coruss-Why, some day I hope to be billed as the acknowledged queen of comic opern. Hamington Fat-I should think you might. Lots of singers are -Fuck.

Pailette-You'd be surprised if you knew the amount of time spent on that canvas. Peilette -Yes: I understand men have stood in front of it for hours trying to make out what it is. -Yonkers Statesman.

- Ionkers Statesman. Miss Spatts-Of course no one could truthfully spask of her as pretty. Mr. Lovetl--Well-er-perhaps not, but she has such a quiet, unaffect-ed manner. Miss Speits-Tes, but it has taken her several years to acquire it.-Philadelphia

"Now that ye are one of thim, tell me what a politician is." "A politician is a feller that promises something that he can't do to git elected, and does something he promised not to do to hold his job."-Life.

no to non siz you, --Life. Miss Gusch--I'm sure something has hap-pened to Clarence-mix fance, you know. He started for Boston two days ago, and I haven't heard from him since. Mr. Brutle-Why not advertue? Miss Gusch-Advertiss! Mr. Brutle -Yes; say "Lost, a fance; wore high collar: answers to name of Clarence." or something like that.-Philadolphia Prolike that .- Philadelphia Fress.

planned on a scale that is a new honor to his memory. The wife, who had long been his companion, was remembered in an ample provision of cash, and a librefve large amounts, but not on a mag-nificent scale. Servants have not been

necessity of work, or at least of care in conserving the allotted portion, and yet the sum to each will be sufficient to mean independence of the finest sort; freedom from poverty without the burden of ex-cessive wealth. It is refreshing to ob-serve an instance where a will is in token of unselfishness, and serves to carry into effect the actual force and character of one who cances from the scene.

although while active in affairs, he had been quick to answer the demands of charity and to sanction needed expendi-

ce have been de-A Sane and Wholesome Will,