# The Oregonian.

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TODAT'S WEATHER-Occasional rain, cooler, briak southerly winds.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem-perature, 70 deg.; minimum temperature, 45 deg.; precipitation, 0 inches.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 21.

THE GROUND OF THE PROTEST.

Nature, in her orderly moods, does nothing in excess. "Ne quid nimis" is as clearly her motto as it is the philosophy of human action. In healthy conditions there is growth and there is change; but it is in a regular, moderate and orderly way. Society must "get ahead." It cannot get ahead on a basis whereon all are on a level. The community where all men are on a level. where no man is more successful than another, no man no richer than another, will be, inevitably, a community stagnant, idle, at best semibarbarous and on the verge of starva-

But, while all this is so on the one hand, on the other hand it is not good, nor can it come to good, to have great not likely to seek to evade it. The part of the wealth of the country and the power that goes with it concen-trated in a few hands. "Nothing to excess" is the safest of rules. The great objection to the trust and to the merger is that they make a few persons enorinously rich, and concentrate power over the industry, the capital and the general welfare of the country in the than the pound of cure. hands of the few-and, at the rate at which the process is moving-of the

very few. It cannot be good for a country, for a great country like ours, that a few score persons shall be the masters of its industrial forces and the great body of the people their dependents. Hence the protest against the

trust and the merger. Doubtless they who desire to make themselves the autocrats of this system and to perpetuate their power are sere in their estimate of themselves and of their own good intentions. They believe, we may suppose, that the beworld have flourished in the temperate nevalent paternalism which they seek establish will be good for the body of the people; just as the Holy Alliance, under the leadership of the Czar of Russia, after the fall of Napoleon, proposed on benevalent principles, to relieve the people of the trouble of political agitation and of government, and to leave them no duty but that of submissive subjects. And yet that proposal was not accepted as the gospe of affairs in the political world; nor will the proposal of the magnates of our trusts and mergers be accepted as the gospel of affairs in the social and industrial world. The protest against the trust and the merger is a protest against a new feudalism, dependence and serfdom. Men like Rockefeller, Carnegie, Morgan and Hill may think, perhaps sincerely, that would be better for the masses of the people to accept without question and be content in the positions they would assign them; but that is not the way it is going in the industrial and social world, any more than in the political. Everybody knows that in the nature of things some men must be richer than others, and that all progress is both a result and a cause of inequality of conditions. But they be lieve, too, that there is positive danger and evil in enormous combination of wealth and in concentration of the direction of it in a few hands; and that they who have had the favor of the Government to establish corporations and to build up corporate power should not be permitted to combine the forces thus created through corporations to establish a universal monopoly and maintain it, subjecting the industrial operations of the whole people to their rule or will. Power like this is greater than all the power of absolute Kings. Between man's material condition and his living spirit there is intimate relation; and the power that can control the former will ere long control the It is the firm hope of the people that the check given to combination and merger in the recent suits at St. Paul tons to the acre. will prove the first step of a necessary and salutary restraint. Government by the people becomes a mockery and farce, if some twenty Morgans, Hills and Carnegies, or a less number, are allowed to control the means and operations through which and mainly for which government exists. In an industrial age they who control the indus trial forces of a country are its Kings. and they control the life of a people who by combination and merger, corporate powers, get control of the means whereby they live. It is a subtle and insidious, yet most effective, usurpation.

strating the qualand money in demon ity of the fiber that can be produced in this state. Their demonstration was complete, so far as the quality of the product was concerned, but it remains to be seen whether the manufacture of flax products can be profitably conduct-ed in this state. Mr. Eugene Bosse, raising flax for fiber at Salem found last year that he could not se-cure a sufficient number of persons to pull his crop. Oregon children enjoy reaching up to pick hops from the vine, backs would not endure the work of pulling flax. Yet the pulling of the crop is one of the necessary pro-cesses, and unless the problem of securing labor can be solved, a serious

obstacle has been encountered.

#### AN ACTIVE COMMISSION.

The Child Labor Commission has begun its work in a manner that promnes a careful and thorough supervision of the matter with which, under the new law covering this question, it is called upon to deal. It is a well-estab-lished fact that what is everybody's usiness is nobody's business, and in no other field of public endeavor is his maxim more fully verified than in that of so-called reform legislation. Take, for example, our temperand

The lawmakers of past years have been importuned by ardent fries of temperance to pass laws fixing the responsibility for drunkenness in certain cases upon the more responsible party to the transaction-the venders of liquor. The laws asked for have been cheerfully given, and yet it is a matter of common knowledge that in many saloons minors drink at their will, habitual drunkards do not find it ifficult, not to say impossible, to pro

cure drink, and even very small boys have been found drunk upon the streets without any effort having been made to secure the apprehension and convic tion of the dealers who gave or sold them drink.

This looks as if our temperance friend had expended all of their enthusiasm and righteous indignation in getting the laws forbidding the gift or sale of intoxicants to irresponsibles of the classes named, and had complacently retired upon their laurels. Indeed, the esson that reformers have been the slowest to learn is the simple one based upon the self-evident fact that no law, however salutary, will enforce itself. The champions of the child-labor law are proving notable exceptions to this

rule. The result will be that this very salutary law will be enforced in the spirit of justice and humanity in which its passage was urged and secured. Its provisions are plain, and it is the purpose of the commission to keep them before the public to the end that they will not be violated through ignorance Vigilance is the price exacted for the enforcement of all laws of a reforma to Canada so tory nature. The chief stumbling-blocks in the path of the child-labor law are Canada will repel the natives of South parental avarice, carelessness and duern Europe; the climate of our Southern plicity. In the present stage of the in-States will attract them. dustrial life of this state employers are

point where child labor can be used extensively and with any considerable profit has not yet been reached. Hence this law and the full and fair promisof its enforcement come at this period in our industrial development as safe assurances of a wise application of the ounce of prevention, which is better

CLIMATE AND NATIONAL GROWTH. Ben Butler was wont to insist that all year. the great races of the world dwelt in the temperate sone; that tropical climates had never produced great races or great men. This statement is doubtless too sweeping so far as individuals are concerned, for Hannibal was a child of North Africa, Mohammed a son of Arabia, Hyder Ali a native of Southern India, and Toussaint L'Overture of San Domingo. It is probably true, how ever, that the great peoples of the

son River, 1900 miles will be saved over the present routes, and by her acces-sibility to the waters of the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence and its tributaries Canada ought to become in the near future a great transporter and ex-

porter of food products. The leading prophets of Canada's coming greatness, like Brastus Wiman, an American merchant of Canadian birth, point out that Canada possesses a vast element of wealth in her great orests of paper-pulp wood; that with her ample water power she is perfectly equipped to prepare the pulp for manufacture. This pulp area extends from the interior of Labrador, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia west and northwest to Alaska, from the St. Lawrence Valley and the prairie sections almost to the Arctic circle. This pulp area, which

is estimated to contain 450,000,000 of acres, is practically inexhaustible as a ource of future revenue for Canada. The mineral wealth of Canada is iron, opper, lead, nickel, coal, petroleum salt, mica and slate. In coal Canada has rich mines, canable of great develpment, at tidewater, in Nova Scotia or, the Atlantic and on Vancouver Island on the Pacific. These facts strongly fortify the conclusion of the Canadian statesmen that Canada will ultimately prove a formidable rival to the United States as a competitor in the narkets of the world, but it must not be forgotten that there is no part of the United States, save Alaska, which has not been considered in this comparison, which is not included in the

mperate zone. The productivity of the United States s not limited by any extremity of heat er cold. Accepting as sound the view that any climate where a good crop of wheat can be regularly harvested is not too cold to invite an immigration of sturdy agriculturists, the United States has the best of Canada, for it is admitted that the country north of the Peace River Valley in Athabasca is not fit for remunerative agriculture. There is no large part of the United States, from the Canada line to the Gulf of Mexico. from Maine to Oregon, of which it can be said that it is incapable of remunerative development owing to the severty of the climate. Even our old-tin American Desert is only fertile arid

and that irrigation makes luxuriantly productive. And this fact will make it mpossible for Canada, great as she is destined to become, to overtake the United States. Canada is limited by limate in her development, while the United States is not thus restricted. A few thousand Americans will be attracted by Canada's cheap wheat lands but the vast majority of European imnigration will settle in the United States. The South will be filled up with mmigrants from Southern Italy; the North will retain the immigration from Northern Europe. Little of it will go long as we have cheap acres to occupy. The climate of

#### CLEVELAND FOR PRESIDENT.

The antipathy to Roosevelt which mes to the surface of the financial world ever and anon is much more a natter of news to Democrats than to Republicans. It is of no great moment how cordially the President is disliked by rich free-traders in the Democratic party. The interesting thing is whether these men can get a nominee to their minds on the Democratic ticket next

Certainly it would be a dramatic epi ode if Miss Democracy should appear on the ballroom floor leaning on the arm of Mr. Wall Street. Certainly it would be a fight for your money if Grover Cleveland should be the Democratic nominee against Theodore Roose velt; if the plutocrats so sedulously allenated from the Democracy by the joint efforts of Colonel Bryan and Chairman Hanna should come back to

sit at the head of the feast. Cleveland is in reality a promising date, provided only his

of that wild debauch of 1896 have not yet worn away. Mr. Bryan will have to be much older and feebier than he is today before a Democratic President can be elected in spite of him.

The names of the Army officers first to serve on the general staff under the new law providing for its organization were published early in the present onth. The criticism that has follow their annound cement seems to sustain the vigorous opposition with which the suggestion of the measure was met by the commanding General of the Army and by others, who feared that it might simply mean an increase of power in Adjutant-General's department, with corresponding weakness in that of the Quartermaster. This fear was partially allayed by the promulgation of rules for the government of the selection of officers of the staff service, but it has been aroused again by the cement of the list of appointees. forty-two in number, in which the Quartermaster's department has but a single representative. This, in the face of the recent lesson of the Spanish War, is, to say the least, surprising. Everybody will remember how men and supplies piled up at Tampa in the Spring of 1888, owing to the lack of experi-enced Quartermasters. The one thing needed for prompt military action in an emergency is expert judgment in the purchase and movement of supplies, and this our Army equipment, woefully incked when put to a practical test. In view of this fact, it is surprising that the Ouestermenter's American test

Quartermaster's department rethe ceived such alight recognition in the appointment of the general staff, while the Adjutant-General's office was given six of the first ten officers appointed. There are ten staff departments, so that if Corbin's department had been given only its just quota there would be but one instead of six members from the oody that is supposed to perform only the clerical duties of the Army. However, since the rules governing the seection of staff officers forbid the board to receive political or personal indorsements, and direct it to consider only the merits of the candidates, the coun try is bound to believe that merit, and t favoritism, controlled these appointments, though the large preponrance of merit in the Adjutant-Ge eral's department does seem a little strange.

Judge Sherwood, of Missouri, presents an able argument in support of his contention that the initiative and referendum amendment is in violation of that section of the Federal Constitution which guarantees to each state a republican form of government. Our old friend U'Ren replies that the laws of the state are still made by representatives of the people, and that the referendum serves merely as a limitation which precludes the Legislature from misrepresenting the people. From present indications, all attempts to proceed under the initiative and refer endum have been abandoned, and it is likely that our Supreme Court will not have an opportunity to pass upon the validity of the amendment until some Legislature passes a law that is rad-ically wrong. When the amendment was before the people in the last campaign, it was not discussed in all its

bearings, but was considered only as a means of placing a restraining hand upon an unwise Legislature. It was ot even suggested that desirable legislation might be endangered for a time by the filing of a referendum petition

which would tie up an act of the Legislature for eighteen months. If good judgment shall be used in exercising the referendum power, the amendment will still have the popular approval evidenced by the large vote by which it was adopted; but if the amendment should be used as a means of hampering legislation which will be finally sustained by a vote of the people, it will not be long before there will be a cry for its repeal. There was no act passed by the last Legislature which a ma-

jority of the people desire to vote down,

TRIGGS AND ROMEO.

"Do up" the hymn writers,
Name his haby at the end of a year

A. Name his baby at the end of a year of solernn consultation. But these achievements are only the bright beginning of a long course of hal-cyon and vociferous proceedings. As yet, Professor Triggs is but in the bud. He came near blossoming the other day, and the English drama would have blossomed with him. A firm which is to produce "Romeo and Juliet" offered him \$700 a week to be the "advance agent" of the show and to "work up enthusiasm by lecturing." Professor Triggs was compelled to decline the offer, but the terms of his refusal show that it is not absolute and that "some day," as the melodramas cry, he will illuminate Shakespeare, dramatic literature and the public mind: T regret my inability at this time to take of the majority" is the duty of all men, unless moral issues are involved. Time has vindicated the men who vielnted the fourties of the majority is the duty of all men, unless moral issues are involved. Time has vindicated the men who vielnted the fourties the fourties of the state of the men who vielnted the fourties of the men who vielnted the fourties as the men who vielnted the fourties of the men who vielnted the fourties of the men who vielnted the fourties of the men who vielnted the fourties of the fourties of the fourties of the men who vielnted the fourties of the men who vielnted the fourties of the fourties

literature and the public mind: "I segret my inability at this time to take advantage of this opportunity, for the plan proposed seems to me to be an excellent one. I would regard it, from my point of view, as an educational opportunity. It would gratify me to be able to present my views on drama, out Shakespeare, and on this particu-lar play, to autismess that would gather to-gether from a serious inlerest in the drama inself. This would be a form of university extension' not hitherto tried, and which should be attended with good educational re-sults-such as I would desire." The map is worn off the phrase "univer-

as I assume you would desire." The map is worn off the phrase "univer-sity extension." What Professor Triggs proposes and the country hungers for is Triggs extension. He must not give up to Chicago what was meant for mankind. His views on any subject are impressive; but on Shakespears they would be as authoritative and final as it is his genius to be a me heat way the day to be any subject of the section. o be. As we have watched him swatting Whittier and Longfellow, we have felt like yelling,

What, art thou drawn among these heartless binds ?"

hinds " The professor should take a man more nearly of his size. The Shakespeare le-gent should be allowed to delude no more. Professor Triggs can be depended upon to reduce this man Shakespeare to his natural proportions, club the awedust out of that wax figger of literature and preach to eager multitudes the superior-ity of the modern playwrights, with all the modern improvements. The so-called poetry and imagination visible in this Stratford charlatan's plays must be torn out, deracinated, the fellow would call it. his fustian style. If these plays are to be put upon the stage, they must be rewritten; and Professor Triggs is the destined rewriter, amender and reviser. The sapless old-fashioned rhetoric must cut down. The fresh and natural conmust be substituted. For example, who can read with patience these tinsel lines? Madam, an hour before the worshipped sun Peered forth the golden window of the east, & troubled mind drave me to walk abroad." This must be translated into Triggelan,

"Eay, lady, an hour before sun-up I was feeling wormy and took a walk around the block."

Here is more Shakesperian rubbish: "O, she doth teach the torches to burn bright! Her beauty hangs upon the check of night, As a rich jewei in an Ethiop's ear." How much more forcible in clear, con-

ine Triggsian: "Bay, she's a peach! A bird!" Hear "Pop" Capulat drivel:

"Go to, go to, You are a saucy boy."

In the Oscar dialect this is this: "Come off, hid! You're too fresh. Compare the dropsical hifalutin,

'Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day stands tiptoe on the misty mountain's tops."

with this time-saving Triggstan version: "I hear the milkman

The downfall of Shakespeare is only a The downtail of Shakespeare is only a matter of time and Triggs. Carnegie ought to endow Triggs. Oscar Hammer-stein ought to dramatize Triggs. Triggs the hope, and soon will be the pride,

# ADVICE TO THE "STRONG MEN."

New York Sun. New York Sun. To mean of good liver, life is full of happineases. To us at is, and long has to guide amateurs to Professor Oscar Loreil Triggs, a true museum piece and the choicest treasure in Dr. Harper's col-lection. We cannot boast of having dis-toovered Triggs, for he was born great, discovered finaselt early and has a just appreciation of the value of this discov-try. But in our humble way we have helped communicate him to the world, assisted in his effusion and doffusion and bocknoned reverent millions to his shrine. We have joyed to see him perform three heroic labors, viz. . "Knock cut" old Whittler and Longfel-tors. . "Do up" the hymn writers.

they are interested. Unfortunately, the "strong man," less he has had political experience, dom knows how to yield gracefully to will of a majority when he thinks

of the majority" is the duty of all men, unless moral issues are involved. Time has vindicated the men who violated the fugitive slave law. When the question is whether a corporation which exists by virtue of a statute is greater than the people who allowed it to be organized, tho man who endeavors to defeat the will of the majority need look for no vindica-tion. Instead of entering upon an un-equal contest he should submit to the will.

tion. Instead of entering upon an un-equal contest he should submit to the will of the majority and confine his efforts to endeavers to convert the majority to his way of thinking. It may be galling for Mr. Morgan and other men who have a how ended of the wisdom of popular Mr. Morgan and other men who have a low opinion of the wisdom of popular majorities and of a public sentiment ad-verse to railroad combinations, which they think is unenlightened, to obey an obnoxious law which embodies the wishes of the people, but it will be wise to do so. The part of "Ajax defying the light-ning" is a spectacular but not a success-ful one. ful one.

#### PRESIDENTS AND MONARCHS.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Chicago Inter Ocean. Professor Hasse, of Leipaic, is regarded by his countrymen as an entirely serious person. It is safe to assume, in fact, that he always thinks and speaks from the German viewpoint with the utmost grava German university professor. Yet Professor Hasse, when the Reichstag on Thursday was discussing the Venezuelan adventure, declared that the result of the government's conduct was "to increase America's reputation while ours sinks." A large share of the blame for such depression he ascribed to Baron Speck von Sternberg, German Ambassa-dor to Washington, of whom he said: The behavior of Ambassador Sternberg has been such that the United States ought to pay his salary. I have no words in which to char-acterize his action. He even ventured to place the President on the same plane with the Em-

Professor Hasse and those Europeans who think as he does will doubless re-gard the statement as "Yankee impu-dence," yet it is the solid fact that the american people regard it as no com-pliment to have their President de-scribed as the equal of Emperor William. And Emperor William is about the only monarch new whom they would not be offended to have placed on the same plane with their President.

That is the American viewpoint, jus-tified to the American mind by the fact that European monarchs do not now, and, as a class, never have, compared either in statesmenty ability or in personal rec-titude with American Presidents. There have been 2 American Presidents,

their equals as either statesm en or men. No Democrats From the North.

Chicago Chronicle (Dem.) In the United States Senate which will meet next December the Democrate will have only six members from Northern

and no royal house in Europe can show

States

states - two each from Idaho and Ne-tana, and one each from Idaho and Ne-vada. And these are not Democrats. They are the surviving progeny of po-litical miscegenation-a system which began when cranks and freaks of all par-

NOTE AND COMMENT.

What if the ballplayers should strike? Today we have the Browns, not the

We will have a chance to see for ourelves this afterno

Jack Marshall will find out today what it feels like to be a conquered h

The only thing that could knock out James J. Corbett would be a phon running overtime.

It has been decided to shed a little illumination on the quarrel of the gas co panies in San Francisco.

Great storms are ann sany. This time it is not the press that is on the rampage, but the weather.

The city government would like to know how to get more money. That is a question a whole lot of us would like to know, too.

A man named Silm was yesterday lynched in Wyoming for murdering an-other man. He had that sort of a chance from the first.

Every day some doctor announces that he has discovered the cause of cancers. The public is more generally interested in cures than cause

The gentleman who tried to imitate Tracy in California is no doubt now hav ing an opportunity to swap yarms with the Oregon outlaw between blasts.

Countees Russell, who married Prince Athrobald Stuart de Modens, has discovered that her husband is not a prince at all, but a footman. It seems he is to be of some use after all.

Reports from Paris state that Sentos Dumont is husy building a big balloon shed which will house at least three of his airships. He has purchased 12,000 square meters of land facing the Seine at Neully, just opposite the Island of Puteaux, where is situated the famous Summer club for Parisian sportsmen. M. Dumont lives in the Champs Elysees and goes about the city on a tiny electric American runabout. His new balloon will be the tenth that he has built and as M. Dumont is of the opinion that No. was much too heavy No. 10 will be of ity upon all public questions and occa- 9 was much too heavy No. 19 will be of sions. If he did not he would hardly be a much lighter design. Experts say that No. 10 will be a beautiful toy but not a machine to conquer the air.

Dr. Fatton was delivering a lecture re-

cently in his course on ethics at the Princeton Theological Seminary and ex-

perienced much annoyance because some

of the students ate peanuts instead of

attending to him. Finally he administered

this rebuke: "Gentlemen, I have delayed

starting the most important part of to-

peanuts would be consumed and a rest-

day's lecture, hoping that the stock of

ful quiet be restored. As the quantity

seems ample to meet the demands and

the supply appears inexhausible, I feel

be restrained until the conclusion of the

in the future anyone wishing to conduct a 5 o'clock tea in the classroom would

confine the refreshments to sponge cake.

Prominent among the King of Portu-

gal's varied tastes is an English passion

for sports of all kinds and it is known

that once when Duke of Braganza he

entered the ring to face a bull "with

points unbated"; that is to say, not

of the ladies of the court had dared the

Duke to face a bull with its horns un-

guarded and so he entered the arena in

the Spanish manner-incognito, though

was. Unfortunately the Duke slipped and

could charge again, he ran for the bar-

ricade and cleared it at a bound just a

moment or two before the infuriated ani-

mal splintered the woodwork with its

everyone knew who the hold handerill

fell, but, starting up before

padded, as is generally the case in Portu-gal as distinguished from Spain. One

ecture. I would be greatly pleased if

request that your appetites

constrained to

If the flaxgrowing industry finally proves to be the great success that is now predicted for it, the Williamette Vailey will be under no small obligato the Oregon Women's Flax tions Fiber Association. The members of thence by Lake Champiain, through the that organization expended much time proposed Richelien Canal, to the Hud-

ne of Europe and America. The extremes of heat and cold, for obvious reasons, do not favor the growth of a great state. A tropical climate is enervating to the body, is not attractive as a place of residence to men who can do better, and an extremely cold climate makes the maturity of grain, fruit and vegetables difficult, if not impossible, and by its severity is not attractive to men who are not compelled to endure it. How far the influence of climate may affect the growth of a great state is naturally suggested for discussion by the exceedingly sanguine views expressed of the future rapid growth of the Canadian Dominion.

Intelligent men who have lived many Presidency for eight years, and Cleveyears in both Canada and the United land is evidently more vigorous at 66 than most men at 70. The elder Har-States are not only confident in Canada's complete commercial independrison was inaugurated at 68, and five ence, but go so far as to claim that of the Presidents were over 60 at the before many years Canada will become beginning of their terms. a dangerous rival of the United States Cleveland, as the candidate of the in the markets of the world. Canada conservatives and money kings, ophas already made American cheese take posing Roosevelt as the man of the a second place and put her own in the common people, would be a spectacle first by the excellence of her product; of unusual interest. On the one hand, Canadian bacon commands the highest there would be an imposing procession price in the English markets, and Canof those who have voted for McKinley ada feels confident that in the matter on the money question, returning in a of wheat, and even flour, she will in a ody to the Democratic camp, and on few years surpass America in the suthe other hand there would be a lively periority of her product. Omitting commotion in the labor and socialistic ranks, where Bryan was popular, but Alaska from the possessions of both where Cleveland could never be encountries, Canada has 500,000 square miles more of land available than the dured United States. Northwest Canada, Who would be elected is far from within the last twenty years, has beclear. We should have a formidable come accessible and available land bolt from Bryan, that's certain; but

through the Canadian Pacific Rail-Cleveland would not lose much by this in the South if he were regularly chosen way, and its reputation for agricultural fertility is becoming attractive and by the aid of Southern votes. It to a considerable number of emigrants would not greatly signify whether the from Minnesota and the Dakotas. The Populists of the West voted for Cleveofficial record reports that wheat lands land or for Roosevelt or with Bryan; inasmuch as the Cleveland election, if it should occur, would be brought about in Northwest Canada yield from 62 to 67 bushels to the acre, while in Minnesota the average yield is but 17 bushby the Solid South and a few Northern els. Barley yields from 59 to 68 bushels states like Ngw York, Indiana and Illinois. These states would be to the acre, oats from 130 to 147 bushels to the acre, peas from 68 to 66 bushels close; for, while such forces as Tamto the acre, fodder corn from 24 to 36 many would restrain from Bryan the Democratic masses which might other The Canadian district that is now at wise go with him, the discontent with tracting American Immigration lies and felt in rural New York, In-

diana and Ohio would be very great, north of North Dakota, Minnesota and Montana, and comprises the Provinces especially as the lines were drawn with of Manitoba, Assinabola, Alberta and Cleveland as the candidate of the hated Saskatchewan, with an area of 375,000 plutocracy. square miles, and if Athabasca be in-We should incline to the view that cluded, where good crops are raised in such a contest, bitter, and perhaps destructive of one or both of the old parthe Peace River Valley, it will add 104,

500 square miles. Much of this great district is good agricultural land. The ties, would result favorably to Roose velt; and for the reason that while property and intelligence, on tariff and soil is rich, the Summer is warm, and in the mountain district the severity of labor considerations, might go over to Cieveland in great numbers, the Bryanthe weather is tempered by the warm breezes of the Pacific. This territory ite schism in the party would beat him. If Bryan's influence on his party could be eliminated, there would probably be raised for export in 1902 60,000,000 bushels of wheat, to say pothing of oats, barley, flax, etc. By means of a ship canal from the foot of Lake Huron, by way of the Ottawa River, to the St. Lawrence River at Montreal, and

enough preference for Cleveland, as to reform, tariff reform and the rights of property, to elect him, with the opposition divided between Bryan and Roosevelt. But that malign influence cannot be eliminated. The effects

Trien w the could subordinate the now dominant Bryan. The thing is not impossible, as there are not 5 per cent of the people who are willing to subject the state to s readily suggested by the favorable the expense and annovance of needless ly submitting an act to a popular vote. acclaim with which Cleveland's recent

Tuskegee meeting speech has been re The State Board of Horticulture will ceived in the South. The influence of the South in Democratic councils is have strong popular support in any of its efforts to enforce the cleaning of intremendous; and while its pre-eminence at National conventions is not equal to fested fruit trees. Failure to spray that in Congress and the electoral colorchards is due to a careless negle legs, the votes of a few Northern delerather than to malicious intent to evade gations like those of New York, Pennthe law and endanger the property of sylvania and Ohio, added to the South. others. All that is needed is a vigorern votes, would do the business. The ous Commissioner who will hunt out third-term tradition will hardly lie the orchards that are diseased and say against a man who has been out of the to the owner: "You must spray, and Putting off until tomorrow do it now." should not be tolerated by the Horticultural Commissioners. Now is the accepted time, now is the day of externination. A Board of Horticulture that will cleanse the orchards throughout

the length and breadth of the Williamette Valley will go down in Oregon industrial history as a commission that filled a long-felt want. In the newer ections of the state orchards are better cared for, but if reports are true, there is need of heroic remedies in the destruction of fruit pests in the Valley. There is a time for all things, and therefore a time for spraying. Let us hope that the Board of Horticulture will see that the spraying fallacies of both. is done at the proper time and in the proper manner.

All honor to the young people who forego the pleasure of an evening at the theater or who deny themselves many luxuries of life in order that they may save money with which to pay for a cottage in which to make their home The tendency toward living in flats or "rooms" is fast making this appear to be a "homeless" nation. How can a family be raised in a flat? When new. ly married couples begin their wedded life by settling down in homes of their own there will be less reason for com plaint of small families and the problem of race suicide will be solved.

Some of the hopgrowers up the Valey are alarmed over the prospect of an injury to the growing crop from the ravages of a worm that attacks the roots. It will now be in order for the "bears" to assert that these stories are colored for the purpose of bracing up the falling prices of the crop of 1992.

If the smaller towns of the state, such as Salem, Eugene, Albany, etc., have not quite the bustle and noise of Portland, they can console themselves by reflecting that their building booms are not hindered by differences between

employer and employe. What with "gilt-edged baseball" and

the gypsy camp, there was no lack of attractions in this city last Sunday. It was a case in which seekers after nent paid their money and took their choice.

than \$7000 a week for 53 weeks a year.

senator Dietrich's Philippine Policy New York Journal of Comm

The Dietrich plan for helping the Philppines by preventing the development of the sugar and tobacco industries and stimulating the production of tropical arcles like coffee, india rubber, cocoa, etc., that are not produced in the United States, by means of admitting those from the islands free while imposing a duty upon them when coming from other sources of supply, has a plausible look to Sevent believers in the protection of everything at any price, but it is a deu-sion and a snare. The way to treat the Philippines is to give them every advan-tage of their natural resources and ca-pacities and not to tax the consumers of this country to confer a bounty upon them while suppressing the industries from which they can make the most. Why should all the people of the country, Why should all the people of the cou-for instance, pay a duty upon coffee Java, Brazil and Central America, and shows, brann and central America, and raise the price of that from the Philip-pines to the same level, to subsidize that particular industry when the people can do better with something else? Why should they raise the cost of an important raw material like rubber to develop its production at one spot when it can be got to better advantage somewhere else, and that snot needs nothing but freedom and the introduction of enterprise and labor to develop on its own natural lines? The Districh plan is a compound of protection and subsidy that contains the pernicious

## Harvest of Political Chicanery,

New York Evening Post. So deep a disgrace as that which befell M. Cavaignac yesterday at Parks has rarely been the lot of an ex-Minister and s plain. the bearer of a great name. The accuser was the eloquent Socialist Jaures, and, afterward, Cavaignac's old chief, ex-

Premier Brisson. It was shown by Jauros that Cavaignac, as Minister of War, had received, after the Zola trial, a letter from General Pellieux of the General Staff, in which that officer had offered his resignation because he had found himself "the dupe of those without honor," and because his superiors had made him "work because his superiors has make the value of the upon forgeries. Here was a formal con-fession of that policy of falsification which the Etat Majeur had long adopted in its own defenae. What M. Cavaignac, Minister of War, did, all the world knows. He continued his role of hluff defended

of the army, and resolutly sought to stiffe the scandal that has at last overtaken him. By what casulatry and pleading of the raison d'etat, Cavaignac made himself the raised a cas, Cavagnac many many massi-the ally of the Merciers and of similar army flith, we do not know. It is a nasty business at best, and only to be recalled because, in the case of Jaures, it has shown the value of an idealist in politics;

Roanose (vs.) lines. Glory is but a transient dream that gives color to a sleep bespangled with fluctons of greatness; a mirage, glitter-ing, but unsubstantial, hovering, above the oasis in the desert of life at whose fountain many a weary traveler would quench his burning thirst that he may press on to grander heights.

cratic National organization in 1896. They repudiated the safe and sound Democratic olatform of 1892 founded on all the preeding Democratic platforms, varying in erms only as the progress of events and changes in the National condition reguired. In 1893, following the Democratic vic-

-two each from Colorado and Mon-

tory on the platform of the previous year, there were 14 Democratic Senators from Northern States. There were two Democratic Senators from New York, two from New Jersey, two from Indiana, two from Wisconsin, one from Illinois, one from Ohio and some from other Norther States This number is now reduced to six. And

This number is now reduced to six, And these six were all Republicans in 1883. None of them now represents the Demo-cratic party in its integrity and in the traditional Democratic faith. They enme over and are left on Democratic hands as the waifs, the flotsam and jetsam of the wild political tempest of seven or eight years ago, but which now has par-tially or mostly subsided tially or mostly subsided.

# No High Tariff Wanted There.

Winnipeg Tribune. A movement is on foot to urge up the Dominion Government the placi of a duty on cream separators. Abo the placing About \$500,000 worth of cream separators or their main part was imported into Canada list year. A duty of say 30 per cent would mean that the farmers and dairymen of mean that the farmers and dairymen of Canada would pay a tax of \$150,000 a year on the separators they buy. Prices in Canada would go up just the amount of the duty. And for what? Merely to enable two or three Canadian factories to make a big profit.

#### The Frauds in the Postal Service. Pittsburg Lender.

The duty of the Postmaster General, we that the naked facts are before him, plain. He must cleanse his Depart-ent with an unsparing hand and, by the severity of the lesson administered to his offending subordinates, prevent ef-fectually the possibility of a resurrence of the evils at present undergoing exsure. Let it be shown in this insta at all events, that the power of politicians to protect unworthy servants of the Gov-ernment can no longer prevall.

### Learning in Spite of Himself.

Indianapolis News. The President admits that the tariff is not sarred and that changes in the sched-ules are sometimes necessary to meet the Nation's shifting needs, which is additional proof that sometimes we progress in spite of our most streamous efforts to the contrary.

# In April.

E Richardson, In April-month of smiles and tears, A little time you came to stay. The sunlaughed out as if 'twere May, The fields put on their best array And the cuckoo cried to listening cars In April-month of emiles and tears.

. . . . . . . . And you-with spirit brave and gay. emile through sorrow and laugh down

Who smile through sorrow and saugh do fears With your tender face and your wilful way, And your mod that changes every day, and every change the more endears, Like April-month of smiles and tears,

Our hearts were and and skies were aray, and the rain fall fast when you went awa In April-month of amlies and tears.

Limerick Competition No. 14,368. Our invitation to send in stray limericks as been accepted by at least one person in the state. Probably the coothing. Spring was too much for him, and he uccumbed to the poetic microbe. annend his remarks:

An editor asks for some rhymes The kind that he pays for in dimes. But d-n it Cathlamet. And the River Willamette Can only be used a few tim

A Gardener's Burial.

Andrew J. Johnson, forestry expert. whose burial will take place at Astoria today, was a true son of Nature. A bot. anist, wedded to his calling, he was rich in flowers and trees, and though of a kindly, social disposition, he was at hon in the solitudes and made its plant-life familiar friends. The following fragment picked up among the flotsam and litsam of current literature is published as a tribute from a nameless source to a man

who loved all growing things: This is the grave prepared; set down the bler; Mother, a faithful som we bring thes here In loving ease to lie beneath thy breast, Which many a year with loving toll he drest. Which many a year with soving toil he dreat. His was the eldent craft, the simple skill. That Adam plied, ere good was known by ill: The throuth's song at dawn his spirit unned; He set his seeds in hope, he grafted, pruned, Weeded and mow'd, and with a true won's care Wrought thes a manils of embroidery rare. The snow-drop and the Winter sconits Care at his call are fronts had coard to blief

Came at his call ere frosts had ceas'd to bite; He bade the crocus flame as with a charm. The nestling violets bloom'd, and fear'd no

harm, Knowing that for their sakes a champion

meek Did bloodless battle with the weather bleak; But when the wealthier month

came His blazoned beds put beraidry to shame, And on the Summer air such perfume cast As Saba or the Spice Isles ne'er surpast. The birds all lov'd him, for he would not

shoot Even the winged thieves that stole his fruit; And hs lov'd them-the little fearless wren, j The red-breast, curjous in the ways of men, The pilgrim swallow and the dearer guest That sets beneath our eares her pilaster'd newring. Futher'd within his reach and fear'd no wring. And the mute fly-catcher forgot her dread, And took her prey beside his stooping head, Receive them, Mother Earth, his work is done; Biameless he lived, and did offense to none; Biameless he died, forbidding us to threw Flowers in his grave, because he lov'd them so He would out have them atific underground, But biloom among the grasses on his mound. We, that have loved, must leave him, Mother, keep A faithful watch about him in his steep. Even the winged thieves that stole his fruit;

#### Vain Conrtesy.

New York Sun. Style-What did that Polite Man do after they got him strapped into the eleotric chair?

abusta-He wanted to get up and offer a lady his seat.

How the Sexes Differ.

New York Press. When a man reckous up how much it costs him to live he figues on how much is left for clothes; when a woman has figured up what her clothes cost she esti-mates what is left to live on.

while in general it has strikingly proved that the meaner political crimes invari-ably return to plague their inventors.

Pessimism in the Sunny South.

Roanoke (Va.) Times.