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VESTERBAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ter TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy, prob-

ably followed by showers; cooler; winds mostly

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 25

WORK FOR CHILDREN.

Many children are overworked, and many do not work at all. There is evil both ways. It is 'a mere foolish sentimentalism that raises an outery whenever a child is seen at work -compelled to it; for nothing can do child so much wrong as to bring it up wholly without personal knowledge of work and of what it means. Here, as in all other affairs of life, there is a safe middle ground. It is right and proper, and for their own good, that hildren should be required to work, reasonably and moderately; but it is an outrage upon them, indignity and violence to humanity, a wrong to the state, when children are put in to work and kept at work as the poor little drudges, during long hours, of an indus-

In Leslle's Monthly, William S. Waudby, special Agent of the United States for the Department of Labor, has an article on the subject of child labor. He says there are about 1,750,000 children between the ages of 10 and 15 years at work in the mines and factories of the United States. The figures represent an increase of 100 per cent in the decade from 1890 to 1900-a growth, as he finds, mainly due to two causes-first, the introduction of labor-saving machinery, which children can tend; and, second, the increasing disposition and tendency of working men and women to send their children into mines, factories and workshops at an early age. The truth is that in this respect many parents, who could do better for their children, are much more unfeeling than capitalists who employ them. They pelled to drudgery, deprived of growth mentally and morally, and brought up as illiterates in the midst of free Many parents are willing to live in idleness, and worse induigence, while they drive their children to work

But it is folly, in this matter as in others, to rush from one extreme to the other. Because some children are cruelly overworked, it is utterly wrong to assume therefore that children should not be required to work at all. Nothing can be more injurious or cruel to children than to bring them up without practical acquaintance with labor, Work is always to be the leading duty of life. The state interposes to prevent abuse of childhood through compulsion to work long hours under the factory system or in the mines. But while it can check and ought to check this abuse, it is powerless to enforce upon parents the duty of teaching their children, as they ought to do, the knowledge and habit of self-supporting industry. No more pitiable condition can be conceived than that of children turned out upon the world without means of supporting themselves in some useful employment. Yet parents are constantly guilty of this neglect, and a false humanitarianism seems to approve it by raising a storm of protest when children are seen at work, even within reasonable hours and at employments not beyond their strength or years. The person who is not taught work while he is growing up will seldom learn it or like it afterward.

The Bagdad Railroad is to travers the length of Asia Minor down the Euphrates to the Perstan Gulf, with a ie connecting with Damascus, where a French railroad ends. Russia opposes the building of this railroad, belines of its own down through Persia and from some point on the Black Sea, both to the Persian Gulf. This would give the Russian railway system direct entrance on the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. Germany, on the other hand, wishes to see Asia Minor opened by railroads in which German ital is heavily involved, and which will become profitable when they become through lines. France wishes to con-tinue its control of Syria, while Great Britain desires to keep its supremacy in the Persian Guif. Thus Western Europe is united in a policy that shuts out Russia and gives it only the bar-ren table land of Kurdistan or Armenia. Great Britain, France and Ger-many are reported to be in agreement to build the Bagdad Railroad. If this scheme is carried out, Russia will be isolated and Turkey assured of a new lease of life. Prime Minister Balfour acquiesced in Germany's railroad plans in Asia Minor, including the terminal at Koweit, on the Persian Gulf, as the rice of the Kniser's strict neutrality during the Boer War, in defiance of the public opinion of Germany. The price paid for this neutrality was not too

are so blinded by their commercial jealousy and hate of Germany that they give no weight to Balfour's explana It is now regarded as settled that French and English, as well as German, capital will be interested in thi Bagdad railway that is to be constructed from Konia, near the eastern edge of Asia Minor, to Mosui, and thence southward to Bagdad and Bas-

PROTESTS PROM WALL STREET.

From the New York Financial Chron cle one may look for a fair reflection of capitalistic impression of the merger decision. And the Chronicle is much put out. Where we had looked to find some measure of satisfaction with a ruling obviously in accord both with the law and with public policy we find only grunts and growis.

Though the Chronicle does make very plausible showing. The decision is, it says, that while no restraint of trade has been practiced, and while the merger's motives may have been laudable, its offense consists in the fact that the combination "confers the power to establish unreasonable rates, the Chronicle submits that a man might as justly be divested of his razo the ground that it "confers the power" to commit a felonious assault

And there is more to the same effect. Why, then, was the merger dissolved The Chronicle says it was because the court yielded to public opinion. anti-trust agitation "has reached the proportions and symptoms of a mania, and the Chronicle would fain "let the Supreme Court have time to get out of the atmosphere" of the St. Paul de

The answer to this complaint is that no court in any country, least of all under a popular government, can be regardless of public opinion. Slavery and railroads, to go no farther, show in their history how courts as well as Legis latures reflect the changing public pol icy of the time. Anti-trust sentiment may be a manja, and it may not. The question is one of fact, and not of mere assertion. It rises in the very general conviction that monopoly is a deadly thing, however eminent its representa tives and beneficent its immediate pur poses. If we have to be saved by mo nopoly, it will be a public monopoly and not the trust in private hands.

More specifically and pertinent to the Chronicle's reductio ad absurdum, it may be said that a powerful contribu tory cause of the public sentiment be hind the St. Paul decision is the pernicious activity of the trusts. If they are reaping the whirlwind, they have sowed the wind. They have contravened the spirit and the letter of th Sherman law, and have thought to defy the courts as they have defied Congress. The merger's claim is to promote trade rather than restrain it; but the plain fact is that the merger aimed at precisely what the Sherman law designed to prevent, and that is the destruction of the free play of com petition and independent initiative.

Morgan may be wiser than the law, but he is not the law. Hill may know better than the courts what is good for the country, but the judicial function is not vested in him. It is the province of Congress to determine what is best for the country; and it is the province of our magnates to study the law to obey, and not to break. Nothing needs the support of the law so much as property; and if property is wise it will not be found setting examples of lawlessness. The beggar on the curbstone has no more right to select what laws he will obey than has the magnate of Wall street. This is the basis of the public sentiment that our trust promoters find so galling. Whosoever shall fall upon this stone shall be broken; but on whomsoever this stone shall fall, it will grind him to powder.

BUSINESS AND THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard does not get the of New York City, and their employes who are members of the militia make timely and vigorous protest against this discreditable fact. During the Chicago riots of 1894 the clerks of leading houses who obeyed the summons of the militia service found themselves' soon after gradually dropped out one by one upon the ground that a large business house could not afford at a busy season to lose a week or more of time on the part of an employe who belonged to the militia. One of the largest corporations in New York City, employing in its main office about 500 men, distinctly discourages, through its officers, National Guard enlistments among its clerks. In case of a riot, this company would be likely to lose many million of dollars. Its directors approve of the National Guard in general, but they want no employes who belong to its ranks. Of course, the knowledge that great corporations and leading business houses object to employing men who belong to the National Guard is a serious injury to the efficiency and integrity of the citizen soldiery.

There is no remedy for this situation, for it is incurable by law. If a man could prove that he was discharged or discriminated against because of his connection with the National Guard, he could obtain legal redress, but the dis-charged employe cannot prove legally that he was "let out" because he performed his duty in some military emer-gency, although he is morally certain why he lost his head. The situation is one that can only be cured by the growth of more patriotism and public spirit and less short-aighted selfishness on the part of influential business men odore Vanderbilt in 1861 gave the United States Government a splendid transport worth \$500,000; he was a hardheaded, close man in money matters, but he said, bluntly: "All my eggs are in the basket of the American Union, and every dollar I possess is well spent in its preservation." Vanderblit was no philanthropist nor golden-mouthed patriot, but he had brains enough to understand that the security of all property in the last analysis rests upon bayonets. It is become a proverb that merchants hate to fight; this is natural, because men of business know by experience how hard it is to create wealth and how rapidly war wastes wealth but he is a very short-sighted trader who forgets that the security of the great city which represents his triumph is the sentiment, the patriotic memory that reminds every trader that he is a

possible soldier Great states soon become the shadow of a name when they cease to rest for through protection and perpetuity on great States. hearts, who are ready to fight, and, if necessary, to die, not only in defense of their merchandise, but in defense of liberty when assailed, and of human from her shores. Russia will not rights when trampled under foot. A evacuate Manchuria except by the application of force. Jupan, of course mere rich trader state can, of course, plication of force. Japan, of course, hire mercenaries, but when a great cannot succeed in forcing Rushigh, but the English people and press state gets to that it is near its fall. sin to evacuate Manchuria, unless she

That is the story of Tyre, of Carth of Greece, of Rome, of every ancient state. When they became rich enough to buy soldiers without stint, their na-tive hardihood had so far departed that either their mercenaries plundered the state that hired them or helped barbarlans push it into its grave. story of Venice and Genoa carries with it the same moral. When a state breeds bers it invites capture by an invasion It is easy today to smile at the thought of what would have happened to the North if the cause of the Union had been beaten by the South; but if Lee had won at Gettysburg, as he came dangerously near doing, Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia would have fallen into his hands, the Confederacy would have been recognized by all Europe as a nation, the whole South would have supported Lee's victory with intense energy and courage, and in that event terms of peace would have been enforced that would have made the Confederate bondholder look smiling and the holder of United States bonds look as meiancholy as a mise whose strongbox had been robbed.

The youth of the country who fought for the Union and fell where they for a flag, but behind that flag crouche the bankers and traders of every great city of the land, with their hearts in their mouths, for they knew that the loss of Gettysburg meant not simply the ineffectual waste of the gallant blood of the North, but it meant the loss of the banker's and the trader's treasure. How stocks and bonds would have tumbled, how prices of land and houses would have fallen in great cities, had Lee occupied Baltimore, Washing-ton and Philadelphia! Verily, the great nerchant and trader has no real curity today for a single dollar of his superfluous wealth except the bayonets of citizen soldlery and those of Army of the United States, and because of this the great trader and merchant and banker is most deeply interested in making our National Guard the finest body of militia in the world instead of demoralizing it by discriminating A single day's unchecked riot in a great city would cost the great merchants, traders and bankers very dear. The wonder is that the very class whose stake is the largest in the efficiency of the National Guard should indirect

ly seek to demoralize it. A sagacious merchant ought to know that the most determined defenders of property would be the men who are de pendent upon its preservation for their read. A National Guard compose largely of men recruited from the work ing force of the business world wil naturally make a resolute and intelli gent fight against riot, and to "blacklist" them because they are National Guardsmen is an act of folly for the employer.

THE OLMSTED PLANS.

Mr. Olmsted's admirable landscap outline should serve the two-fold pur pose of putting the undertaking at las before the people in concrete form and of arousing a direct and immediate in terest in the constructive features of the enterprise. Hitherto the grounds and buildings have been baseless fabrics of incheate visions like the pli-grim's imaginings of the celestial city It is worth a good deal to have length even a newspaper ground plan streets, plazas, building sites, wharf and rallway fitted to the familiar features of Balch Creek and Guild's Lake.

It seems superfluous either to explain the Olmsted plans, which were printed vesterday in detail or venture an approving verdict on a matter of so technical a character. But it is per fectly clear, whatever may be though by expert opinion about the details that the architect has constantly had in mind such practical matters as con artistic things relating to architectural effect. Access is ready for railroads, boats, street-cars and pedestrians. The ncidental features of Midway charac ter are separated from the Exposition proper, while terraces, peninsula, lake and river are utilized, apparently to their greatest advantage. This is well; for the first business of the directors, as custodians of the large sum contributed, is to make the Fair succeed An artistic triumph, obtained through ruinous financial management, would

simply be a failure,
An eligible site has been chosen for the Lewis and Clark memorial building, and it is fitting to remind ourselves that the site will be central. It is not central now, but Portland in 1906 and succeeding years will not be the Portland of 1903. The peninsula, from St. Johns to Milwaukie, is going to be filled up with stores, warehouses, factories and homes. Irvington and Holladay's Addition will be thickly settled residence districts, and handsome houses will line the west side of the river clear out to Oswego. A notable incident of this development will be a emendous building activity in the district leading from the old Exposition building out to the Lewis and Clark grounds and beyond. The memerial building will be central, it will not seem farther from business than the High School seemed less than ten years

RUSSIA INVITES WAR,

The action of Russia in making denand upon China for the cession of Manchuria is important, as it invites war with Japan, which would mean probably war with Great Britain, for Manchuria is of vital consequence to the Japanese, considered as a market for their manufactures and as an outlet for their surplus population. On April 8 last a meeting of the two chief political parties at the Japanese capital passed a resolution praying the British and Japanese governments to urge China to insist upon the restoration of its administrative functions in Manchuria. One of the speakers, a professor in the Tokio University, said that nothing but war could make Russia evacuate Manchuria, for which Japan must prepare herself, as it was absolutely necessary to keep Manchuria open to

the inflow of emigrants from Japan.

Corea alone could not take up the
overflow of Japan's population, for Corea is a poor country and can take but a small fraction of Japan's increasing manufactures. Japan has lost all chance of occupying the Philippines through their acquisition by the United

To Japan, therefore, Manchuria

which she will probably obtain, for England cannot afford to acquiesce in the violation of a promise in regard to Manchuria in the fulfillment of which her aily, Japan, is vitally concerned. If Great Britain supports the demand of Japan with her powerful Navy, Rus-

the support of Great Britain,

sia will be compelled to recede from her present demand on China, and probably the demand is made in order to find out what Great Britain means to do. Russia does not feel certain whether Great Britain is in earnest or only "bluffing" in her position as an ally of Japan, so by her demand on China for surrender of all sovereignty in Manchuria Russia has "called" Eng The United States, as a large export-

er of the commodities distributed from Niu Chwang, is deeply interested in this refusal of Russia to keep her prom ise to leave China's authority in Man churia intact, but our resentment should not extend beyond an earnest diplomatic protest and remonstrance, Russia has deliberately invited war with Japan and Great Britain. if war does not come between Russia and Japan, not many years will elapse before there will be another anti-for eign outbreak in China, for the Chines are busily importing firearms and war material in violation of the Pekin protocol. The Pekin settlement really setthed nothing permanently, for the whole question of the evacuation of Niu Chwang and all Manchuris was pur-posely omitted from both the deliberations and the protocol.

The Ottawa correspondent of the London Economist writes that journal that the general belief in the Canadian capital concerning the case to be heard before the Alaskan Boundary Commis-sion is that the Americans will win. They believe that Lord Alverstone, the Chief Justice of Great Britain, will be guiled by the evidence, and the correspondent of the Economist says: "A weak feature of our case is that it has the appearance of being an after-thought. Russia claimed what is now claimed by the United States, and England had nothing to say to the co trary." Canada never set up any claim until many years after the Northwest Territory became part of the Dominion, and did not seriously insist that the United States was claiming too much until 1887. The Canadians never considered their case as worth disputing about until after the discovery of gold in the Yukon. Then, of course, Canada desired to control the routes running north from Lynn Canal to the Yukon River and Dawson. Canada naturally wishes to be able to reach the Yukon River by way of Lynn Canal withou having to use American territory Canada many years ago pro posed to build a railroad to the time provinces, she wanted it to go through territory belonging to the State of Maine; hence a claim was made to that territory. Daniel Webster, for the United States, and Lord Ashburton, for Great Britain, examined into the claim and found it unjust, and Great Britain signed the famous Ashburton treaty of 1842, which confirmed the claim of the

United States, The Philadelphia Ledger prints the facts regarding the appointment of ne-groes to office by President McKinley appears from its list that he put no less than fifty-two into the Federal service, to say nothing of several hundred appointed to the regular and volunteer armies. Nine of Mr. McKinley's appointees were made Collectors of Cus toms, sixteen were given postoffices ice and nine into the Interior Depart. ment. To the diplomatic and consular service Mr. McKinley appointed the following: Rev. O. L. W. Smith, Minister to Liberia; W. S. Howell, Minister to Hayti; John T. Williams, Consul at Sierra Leone; Dr. L. W. Livingston, Cape Haytien; M. W. Gibbs, Tamatave George H. Jackson, La Rochelle; C. L. Maxwell, Santo Domingo; J. R. Ruffin, Asuncion; R. T. Greener, Vladivostok; Dr. H. W. Furness, Bahia; J. R. Spur geon, secretary of Legation at Liberia; T. J. Calloway, special agent Paris Exposition. Beside this list Mr. Roose velt's fifteen negro selections seem few indeed, particularly as eight of the fifteen were reappointments. Naturally, the Ledger asks why "the South, which is so angry and clamorous regarding President Roosevelt's origina seven appointments, was neither indig-nant nor clamorous with respect to President McKinley's fifty-two appointments."

The termination of a long and useful life of versatile public service in seem ing official disgrace is illustrated by the removal from office of Assistant Attorney-General Tyner. Tyner is 77 years of age, and a paralytic. Probably his mind has been weakened by a disease that implies decay of brain power, for it is rare to find a man who has maintained his integrity unsullied to old age turning rascal on the verge of the grave. It was contrary to sound public policy for the Government to keep a paralytic 77 years of age in an important public office.

James Freeman, of Washington, N J., has become a father for the twentyeighth time. He is 63 years of age; is a colored war veteran; he had fourteen children by his first wife, and fourteen by his second wife. The first fourteen were all boys, except one; his children by his second wife consist of eight boys and six girls, including two sets of twins. This colored war veteran has certainly not been guilty of "race suicide," and is clearly a man after President Roosevelt's own heart.

St. Paul Globe.

The startling atatement is made in Minneapolis that of the 41 prisoners in the Hennepin County Jail not one is above 21 years of age. The condition that brings about this state of affairs is worth while inquiring into. A Hennepin County Judge commenting upon the situation says that he believed the increase of crime among young men is due to their being forced out of many sources of employment by girls. The one thing certain is the fact that there are more young men occupying that there are more young men occupying cells in jails and penitentiaries than there were a few years ago and it behooves those persons who interest themselves in criminology to inquire into the conditions that have brought about this increase in the criminal tendencies of young men.

The White Scourge. The White Scourge.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The New York Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis has determined to build a sanitarium for consumptives in the Adirondacks, with accommodations for nearly 500 patients. Thus the work goes on. The battle against the disease which is the greatest foe of man is propressing, and there can be no doubt that the time is coming when consumption will be practically stamped out.

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

Right Down the Line.

Glendale News.

This is glorious news for not only the First District, but the entire state, for his nomination is equivalent to election. No man in Oregon understands so well the needs of the state as does Mr. Hermann, owing to his long and valued experience as one of the Nation's most faithful and useful lawmakers.

Works Both Ways,

Rogue River Courier.

The "rebuke to Roosevelt" plea is likely a be used very largely in the coming ongressional campaign and by both parters.

This is the argument that fatied to lect Furnish for Governor. No President ever been more popular in Oregon Roosevelt, but the voters have their

Was Not the Whole Thing.

Corvallis Times.

Because they did not support him for United States Senator, ax-Governor Geer declares the Democratic members of the late Legislature "did not uphold the Mays law." The difficulty with the ex-Governor's notion of things is that he was not the whole Mays law. It is easy for a statesman to go wrong in his opinions. A Corvallis statesman insisted that his sick cow had hollow horn until the hired man reminded him that she was a mulcy.

The Democratic Plea.

Ashland Tribune. x-Surveyor-General Meldrum says he ats Hermann elected "to go back to wants Hermann elected "to go back to Washington and get after that man Hitch-tock." Of course. But will it be good policy for the Republican voters to send a man to Congress to fight a trusted member of an Administration which they commend for its splendor? If they oblige the Hermann "rooters" by helping him into Congress "to shoot it into Hitchcock," what may the President be expected to do for Oregon?

There Are Others,

Granite Gem.
To read some of the articles written about the "Sumpter district" one would se lead to believe that all the mines of Sastern Oregon were crowded directly ground Sumpter, and that such places as tranite, Alamo, Whitney, Greenhorn and Susanville, if they do exist, are merely suburbs of which Sumpter is the hub. We are glad to see Sumpter grow and prosper—it is the central and distributing prosper—it is the central and distributing point, and as it grows, so will we. What we object to is claiming that mines which are from 20 to 40 miles from that city as being in a stone's throw of Sumpter. Just remember that the above-mentioned places are very much in evidence on the map.

The Outs All Think This. La Grande Chronicie.

The experience that the old State of Missouri is undergoing in getting rid of a gang of boodlers demonstrates how difficult it is to undo political corruption when it once gets a good foothold and is at be same time entrenched behind a solid oting majority. For years the Repub-can papers of St. Louis have pointed out the abuses of state government and especially the mismanagement of the state's school moner, but the average voter voted his ticket just the same. A big one-sided political majority, whether Republican or Democratic, is a bad condition in any state, county or community, and it is bet-ter from any point of view for the minority ticket to make a sweep once in a while than to continue a condition wherein the public is likely to be robbed.

The Argument for the Perpetual,

Corvallis Gazette.
The Democratic managers talk no The Democratic managers talk nonsense when they ask the people of the First District to vote for a Democrat, a new, untried and inexperienced man for Congress, because Mr. Hermann was in Congress for so long a time that he gained ability and experience that enabled him to give the people of his district better service than any other Congressman was able to give his constituents. A farmer or business man who has an employe who gives him more and better service than he is able to secure from another n he is able to secure from another is not dispense with such faithful serv to take up a new, unitied apprentice of no experience, simply because the old hand has worked too long and given better service than any one else. For the same reason the people of the First Dis-trict will vote for Mr. Hermann for Con-

Albany Herald.

A case on trial in this city demonstrates the old saying that many people who stand high socially in a community are morbidly curious. It even seems strange that 300 or 300 people would sit on hard uncushioned seats for a full day to hear vulgar and obscene testimony in a divorce case, but such was done in this city during the past two days. There were not only boys and young men, but midnot only boys and young men, but mid-dle-aged men, and men whose hair was frosted by three score and ten years or more. Not only that, but there was quite a sprinkling of women among the crowd who remained in their seats for a half a day at a time. Such cases are very demoralizing to a community, and their trial should be secluded from the morbid

Remedy for Lynchings Is Law. Whatcom Reveille.

Whatcom Reveille.

The greatest responsibility for lynchings lies with the judiciary and the bar. Courts are diliatory and technical. The bar permits tactics that hinder the processes of the law. When justice miscarries so often the temper of the people is disturbed. Then they take the law into their own hands. The people of portions of the South have been greatly aggravated. There is no disposition to deny the aggragavation. The women are not safe in their homes or on the streets. Until they are lynchings will go on. Occasionally a mob will make an innocent man the victim of its madness. But such incidents simply illustrate the inability of the mob to deliberate on the innocence or guilt of the party in its hands, and arrive at any reasonable and safe conclusion. They illustrate the impotency of the mob as an avenger when its reason is counfounded and the wrong of resort to mob law. They can never lessen lynchings. Only swift and certain visitation of justice upon the heads of all murderers through the prompt workings of the machinery of the law can ever bring that reform. reform.

Credulity's Wide Range. Baker City Democrat.

The desire to get something for nothing

and to get it quick in large quantities is as old as Jacob at least, but it never was as rampant as among the American people at the present time. The tendency to bet and speculate is the offspring of this overmastering desire. The plentiful-ness of money, the small rates of interest, and the monopolies that prevent the prof-liable use of small amounts of money in many lines of business all tend to aggra-vate the cvil and furnish a harvest for vate the evil and furnish a harvest for the get-rich-quick schemer. It makes lit-tle difference what sort of hook or what the difference what sort of hook or what sort of balt is used. The hog mouths will swallow at a guip anything, from stock in an imaginary gold mine or a chimetical gusher to the promise of 166 per cent a week on alleged wagers upon horse races. So blind are they in their greed that they seemingly never see nor profit by the sad experience of others of their school who are made to suffer severely for their folly. Considering the multitudes of these guilibles and the ease with which they are landed, the wonder is that there are not more anglers in the fishpond. The fact that there are not more faicure shows one of two things—either the suckers constitute practically the whole population, or there are more honest men in the world now than in the day of Diogenes. now than in the day of Dioge

THE GOLDEN AGE OF BRIBERY.

Ransas City Star.

Readers of Dickens who have noticed the recent revelations of bribery in Delaware. Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New York and Missouri will recall the experiences of Mr. Pickwick in the famous contest at Entanswill between Horatio Fin-kin, Esq., of Pinkin Ledge, and Samuel Slumpkey, of Slumpkey Hall. Mr. Pick-wick, it will be remembered, descends upon the town one night when the excite-ment is at its height. The next morning he looks at a crowd of voters and this convergation senses.

"Fine, fresh, hearty fellows they seem," said Mr. Pickwick, glancing from the window.
"Wery fresh," replied Sam; "me and the two waiters at the Peacock has been a-pumple over the independent woters as supped there

"Pumping over independent voters"" "Pumping over independent voters" exclaimed Mr. Pickwick.
"Yes," said his attendant, "every man slept
vere he fell down; we dragged 'sm out one by
one this mornin' and put 'em under the pump,
and they're in reg'lar fine order now. Shillin'
abesd the committee paid for that 'ere job."

The polling takes place amid great excitement, spring vans parading the streets
to pick up the numerous drunken voters.
A small body of electors helds out until
the last moment. "One hour before the
close of the poil," says the narrative, "Mr.
Perker solicited the honor of a private interview with these intelligent, these noble,
these patriotic men. It was granted. His
arguments were brief, but satisfactory.
They went in a body to the poil and when
they returned the Hon. Samuel Siumpkoy,
of Siumpkey Hall, was returned also."

This account, extrawagant as it appears. of Siumpacy Hall, was returned also.

This account, extravagant as it appears,
was little overdrawn. In the 18th century and in the earlier part of the 18th
bribery at elections was almost universal
in England. Of course, this was only
preliminary to the boodling that went on in Parliament. Members expected to coup themselves for what they spent elections. "Money," wrote the gre Frederick, "I have long known to be Frederick, "I have long known to be the mainspiring of the British constitution."
While Franklin was Pennsylvania's agent in London he was a keen observer of politics. In 1768 he wrote to his friend, Joseph Galloway: "All the members are now in their counties and boroughs among their drunken electors; much confusion and disorder and such profusion of money as never was known hefore on any similar occasion. It is thought that near two occasion. It is thought that near two

occasion. It is thought that near two millions will be spent in this election; but those who understand figures say the crown has two-millions a year in places and pensions to dispose of, and it is well worth while to engage in such a seven years' lottery, though all that have tickets should not get prizes."

George III bought up the House of Commons much as Addicks tried to buy the Delaware Legislature or the baking powder trust the Missouri Senate. When Parliament met in 175 Fox mustered a vote above 100 in opposition to the King's Parliament met in 1775 Fox mustered a vote above 100 in opposition to the King's coercion policy toward America. Trevelyan remarks in his "American Revolution" that the size of the minority was "doubly significant in that age of intimidation and bribery. All who voted on the one side were perfectly well aware that in so doing they cut themselves off from the hope of their sovereign's favor. And meanwhile a full half of those who voted on the other side were drawing public on the other side were drawing public. on the other side were drawing public salary without rendering any public ser-vice except that of doing as they were bid or were fingering money which had passed into their pockets from the exchequer by methods that in our day would have been rulnous both to him who received and to him who bestowed."

him who bestowed." wrote Lord North to his manager, "whether you promised Masterman twenty-five hundred or three thousand pounds for each of Lord Edg-cumbe's seats. I was going to pay him twelve thousand five hundred pounds, but he wanted fifteen thousand." In another letter Lord North complains of the shabby treatment by a noble friend, Lord Falmouth, who had agreed to deliver three treatment by a noble friend, Lord Fal-mouth, who had agreed to deliver three seats at twenty-five hundred pounds each, but had afterward raised the price to guineas. In 1788 the Mayor and Aldermen of Oxford advertised their votes for sale. Somebody complained and the offenders were brought before the bar of the House and forced on their knees to accept a rep-rimend from the Speaker. Pranklin remarks in a letter to Galloway that indignation over their moral guilt

that indignation over their moral guilt was not supposed to have inspired the prosecution. "The House," he says, "could scarcely keep countenance, knowing as they all do that the practice is general. People say they mean nothing more than to beat down the price by a little discouragement of borough jobbling, now that their own elections are coming The price indeed is grown exorbi Then he goes on to tell about Beckford's bill to compel every member to swear he had done no bribing before he should be had done no bribing before he should be allowed to take his seat. This was "uni-versally exclaimed against as answering no end but to perjure the members." Some goesip about Beckford's reply to a speech against the measure is thus re-counted by Franklin: "The honorable gentleman," says Beckford, 'in his learned discourse, gave us first one definition of corruption, then he gave us another defini-tion of corruption and I think he was corruption, then he gave us another defini-tion of corruption, and I think he was about to give us a third. Pray does that gentleman imagine there is any member of this House that does not know what cor-ruption is? which occasioned only a roar of laughter, for they are so hardened in the practice that they are very little ashamed of it."

William Corbett, writing in 1815 of con-

William Corbett, writing in 1815 of conditions in England sounds very like George Kennan writing in 1806 of Delaware. "When I was in Honiton in 1806," wrote Corbett, "many of the wretched voters told me, in the hearing of witnesses now alive, that they knew how wicked it was to do what they did, but that they wanted the money to pay their rents, and that they should be starved if they did otherwise. Some abused me very foully, and said that in advising them to vote uninfluenced by money I was endeavoring to rob them of their blessing! For this was the term they gave to the money which they were to receive. But, indeed, the bribery and corruption, the frauds and false swearings are too notorious to need William Corbett, writing in 1816 of con false swearings are too notorious to need particular instances to establish their ex-istence."

The fact that a public sentiment so vitiated could finally be restored to a good degree of health is encouraging to Americans who have been appalled by recent disclosures in the United States.

Some Slight Concession. Spokane Chronicle.

At last something has been discovered that gives old Oregon a chance to compare statistics with Washington and brayereal hard. By the census returns for 180 it is shown that while Washington con tained but 257 goats that year Oregon had 109.718—about one-eighteenth of all there are in the United States. But the odds are two to one that Washington can count the most kids.

The Free Library.

(At the recent Jubiles of the Free Librarie in Manchester, England, the following poet by Lawie Moeria was read:)

Here hands now cold have reared a shrine Where wears frame and throbbing brain May rest 'mid garnered sheaves divine And find a brief surcease from pain,

And cares and penury and foil, The mill's loud whiter and stifting air, The din, the smoker, the dust, the soil Which was the workers everywhere.

'Neath spells of the postle muss.
Or hers whose storied pages give
The glamor which the Past renews
And bids our vanished Britain live;

Or those which weave for girl and boy Bright dreams of Life, to fair for try The glow, the flush, the new-born joy. The innocent fantasies of youth;

Or Science with her precious store Which made and keeps our England great, Or maxims sage of citric lore 4 Which bind the Freeman and the State. Free without price for all who come, Here are new precious mines of gold For thoughtful rest denied at home. Come all, come often, young and old

Did you see the meteor? The war with

Hurry op and marry before the license

Leo Friede addresses the mothers' meet-

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Are you married? If not, why not!

For sale: Several dozen prize eggs left

Again we celebrate.

How long will it last?

ing. Good joke. Miss Ware, also, must be vindicated to

upport the Administration. It appears that Mrs. Tryner was the

stmaster-General herself. We might celebrate the day Teddy gets here by having a couple of hundred wed-

There must have been a mothers' m ing on some other planet, and the ladies grew violent.

dings.

Resolved, which is worse, the old maids or the old bachelors? Take that, some of rou college debaters.

A recent arrival from California says "race suicide" nearly ruined him. He bet on the wrong horses.

King Edward will soon have a few messages from Somaliland of the "I regret to inform you" character.

William K. Vandervilt is having a hard time getting his license. Come to Portland and get one free of charge.

A correspondent asks how long Binger has held office. The Oregonian does not know. It thinks about 76 years.

If the battle is between the mills and the mions, where do the contractors come in Have they signed away their status in court?

So Colonel Rickey, immortal originator of the gin rickey, committed suicide Alas! Colonel, you deserve a better fate! Reach me the Old Tom!

What with losing thousands daily through inability to find cars enough to ship away their enormous surplus, and a nultaneous deficit for the home de the millmen are certainly in hard case.

Plerpont Morgan, who celebrated his 66th birthday last Friday, achieved his greatest business successes since he reached the three-score mark. He first became prominent in the financial world about 20 years ago, when he went to Europe and successfully sold \$25,000,000 worth New York Central stock. This made the old financiers gasp. By this piece of work Mr. Morgan won the lasting friendship of the late William H. Vanderbilt and incidentally cleared \$1,000,000 for him-

David Bennett Hill used to be a confirmed baseball "rooter" when he was in the United States Senate. Senator Spoongifted. He and Mrs. Spooner attended a game in Washington recently, and when the home nine won in the the Wisconsin statesman discarded all Senatorial dignity and yelled with the best of them. He acknowledges with pride that he is fond of the National game, and ho likes a horse race, too, but he never bets.

At a dinner Chancellor Von Bulow gave efore his recent departure for Italy, Emperor William met Professor Delitusch for the first time since His Majesty criticised the professor's lecture on the Babylonian origin of the Bible. The professor is hard of hearing, and the Emperor's part of the dialogue was consequently in a rather high voice. His Majesty greeted him with: "Well, professor, we have broken a lance together since I saw you." together since I saw you. lance, Your Mujesty," responded the pro-

never replied to the Empero Justice Buckley, the English jurist, who reversed the Attorney-General's decision nd ordered the extradition of Whittaker Wright from New York, is fast becomi a terror to lax officials of all kinds. In speaking recently of the duties of co pany directors he laid down this standard of conduct: "A man cannot accept office and then say he is not responsible for the duties of the office. It is, I think, of the first importance that it should be under-stood that a director, whether paid or elected to serve without payment, owes duties which he cannot in honor and honesty and legal liability disregard."

Egg Competition No. 6. In the absence of the hen editor, we have taken the liberty of opening one of his letters marked "Egg Competition," and herewith append the inclosed com-

munication: Spray, Or., April 15 .- (To the Editor.)-

I feel like some of our neighbors about bragging. I have a pullet that was hatched late last Fall, and I can beat O. Andrews or T. A. Porter. My pullet has laid several eggs, and I have six now in the house that will measure 9% inches lengthwise and 9 inches around. I have sold 71 dozen this Winter, besides having cake and custard pies and pud-dings, and I only have 14 hens, Plymouth

Rock crossed with Bramahs. The Ply mouth Rock hens lay red eggs. I get 5 cents more a dozen than a good many If it were not so inconvenient, I would send the editor one-half dozen, and he

would have one dozen, for they are two in P. S .- This may seem fishy, but call and

see me, and I will prove it by my landlady that keeps the Spray Hotel. W. A. ROBINSON.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"Why, ain't you at school, little boy?" "I stayed away on account of sickness, sir," "And who is sick, if I may ask?" "The truest officer, sir," "Puck." "Did you get a late supper after the theater last night?" "Hardly. It was so long coming that I comsidered it an early breakfast."—Washington Free Press.
"What do you think of my poems?" asked

"What do you think of my poems?" asked the young author. "Well," answered Miss Cayenns, "they are betwist and between They're too sensible for nonsense verses and too nonsensical for sensible verses,"—Washing-ton Star.

too Star.

"Who was it said 'cleanliness is next to godliness'!" If don't remember. But he wouldn't have said it just that way if he had lived in Chicago?" "What would he have said in that case?" "Cleanliness is next to impossible."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"I recall a remark that General Grant made to me once at diamer," said Woodby Graft, which was most characteristic of the man."

"I think I can guess what it was," said Pepprey. "What!" "Keep the change for yourself, my man."—Philadelphia Press.

"I supposed you turned me down because of my powerty," said the impecuations youth, "but you should remember that it is possible to have plenty of money and still be unhappy." "True," replied she, "but I would rather be unhappy with money than without it."—Chicago Dally News.