THE MORNING OREGONIAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1903.

The Oregonian.

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TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maxim

TODAT'S WEATHER-Cloudy, wih probably newers; slightly cooler; winds shifting to elightly

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 30,

A RABID ASSAILANT.

Under the headline, "Portland Grafters," the Roseburg Plaindealer publishes the following:

Now that all opposition to the Lewis and Clark Exposition has fallen through for want of being pushed, the cloven hoof of Portland is fully seen. The money which was sub-scribed and promised to be paid in had a string tied to it, and the money is to be paid in to the capital stock of a private corporation to control the Pair and all of its profits, and the 200 000 Portland will naw in as the capital \$200,000 Portland will pay in as the capital stock will control and own the \$509,000 approstock will control and own the \$300,000 appro-priated by the state and also what is donated by the National Government. The state is to pay the memory to the directors of the Fair, and the state will have nothing to show for it ex-cept the Fair. The property value of Portland real estate will double in value, and all the re-celpts of the Fair will go to the company, and if the profits amount to \$1,000,000 or more it will all belong to the Fair company; also all the buildings erected on the Exposition site. The state is not to have one cent of the profits. The state is not to have one cent of the profits the Portland grafters are to have everything and the next Legislature will be called upor to appropriate at least \$500,000 more in order make the expend mult to the state. of the first \$500,000 of

This is merely an intemperate tirade, without truth or shadow of it. Subribers at Portland will pay in not \$200.000, but \$400.000, As to "profits." there is no thought of any. The money unbscribed will all be used for promotion of the Exposition, and no subscriber expects the return of a dollar through dividends. "The property value of Portland real estate" will not uble in value" in consequence of the Fair, and may not be increased at all; but if it should be doubled or quadrupled in value, it would be a mighty good thing for the State of Oregon. fothing better could happen even for

Douglas County.

Legislature will be called on for \$500,more" is as purely gratuitous and unfounded as the rest of this ignorant and venomous diatribe. The act expressly forbids the commission to incur any debt or obligation, or to make any expenditure, in excess of the sum already appropriated, and declares that the state will be in no way responsible or liable for any of the acts of the Portland corporation. Let us add that the units are cut out the Democratic units will have greater value. Mr. Hermann Roseburg Plaindealer has the distinction of being the sole unreasonable and will get the votes of Republicans now; very probably some other Republican opponent of the Centennial rabid among the newspapers of Oregon.

one year hence. ARE THEY READY TO SURRENDER! Besides the fundamental difficulty in

President Roosevelt's utterance of the way of arbitration which we have yesterday on the currency leaves noth-ing to be desired from an academic repeatedly pointed out, and which we have endeavored to treat with the greatoint of view, but one can almost wish est possible distinctness in another article on this page, the local situait unsaid, in view of its almost certain fate. Is it not better to ignore a wrong tion is encumbered with two antagon istic conceptions of arbitration itself. and its remedy than to give the prom The unions propose a method of what can hardly be called arbitration at all, ise to the ear that can only be broken to the hope? The President takes his stand on the but is rather conciliation. This is a impregnable ground of a currency that conference between representatives of each side. It is a perfectly fair and will expand or contract with automatic certainty and facility, without jar to feasible method of settlement, and unserving of the derision with which it business or disturbance of confidence. He says truly that while the gold has been received in the hostile camp;

supp

bda

contract

pective.

PRESIDENT AND CURRENCY.

standard has been formally espouse

something yet remains to be done in

the way of insuring the parity of our

token silver, and also in giving the

currency elasticity. He puts his finger

on the weakness of the Aldrich bill and

all kindred proposals, which aim only

at inflation. The currency needs chance

to expand, he says in perfect truth

needs quite as much the capacity to

It would be idle to enlarge upon this

which shall in time supplant the pres-

with admirable directness, but it

for if the three union presidents, on one hand, should meet, for example, with Mr. Poulsen, Mr. McKenzle and Mr. Sheehy, the conclusion reached by the six, if one were reached, would be ore satisfactory, binding and conclusive all round than any imposed upon both sides by an indepen ident tribunal however wise and impartial. This plan might be varied, as it usually is in practice, by the selection of other union men by the interested unions, and of other employers by the interested em-

ployers. The plan of the contractors is to agree on disinterested arbitrators, outside the ranks of both sides to the controversy. This is the more feasible, apparently,

because the mills and contractors will agree to it, while they will not agree to the other, and because the unions seem not immovably averse to any fair method of choosing the board. The employing side doubtless counts on getting the better of the strikers in the sympathies of the arbitration board, in which they may or may not be disappointed. The busi-

ness acumen of the mills might stand them in good stead in the diplomatic game of selecting the arbitrators, and the employers have shown the courage of their convictions all along in their belief that public opinion will sustain them in their contentions.

If, then, an agreement can be had tariffon the personnel of the arbitration board-to consist, let us say, of three or five prominent citizens regarded as impartial judges-a great point has been gained toward a settlement; and a further encouraging sign is in the apparent willingness of the unions to go back to work, and of the mills to fur nish lumber freely, as before, immediately upon the submission of the question to the board. We take it that there would be no difficulty in getting the mills to agree to this, and in get ting both sides to agree to date the award back to the time of this resumpsilver within a week again awakens tion of work. There is a distinct modimemories of "the crime of '73," which fication on both sides of the vindictive is still mourned by Bryan and one or and unrelenting spirit shown a month

ago, and retail business, which once welcomed the prospect of the lockout as a speedy means of relief, is becoming clamorous for an armistice. This brings us back to the basic difficulty which we have all along pointed out, and which is coming to be generally recognized as the stubborn obstacle in the way of an early settlement. This is the recognition of the union. A hint of what an arbitration board might be expected to do is afforded in this extract from an award made yesterday in Chicago:

meanwhile the demand has been in Some of the Republicans didn't want reasing more rapidly than the probut the question now is whether tion of the mines which can operate at a profit at low prices. In other they prefer him to a Democrat. That is to say, whether Republican policies, on the whole, or Democratic policies, are better for the country. While nobody words, the natural demand has pulled up so close to the supply that higher prices are inevitable, and the limit ones that the election of a Dem crat in the First District would upset will not be reached until the low-grade the country, it remains, neverthe can come into the producin field again. that the House of Representatives is made up of units, and if Republican

The master of the British bark Dun earn, which arrived at Astoria Tues day, reports that five of his seamen de serted while the vessel was lying at Sitks, Alaska. There is nothing very

unusual in this incident, as there is hardly a port in the civilized or uncivilized world where a vessel can touch that sailors will not desert if they have an opportunity. This statement may not be accepted without question by the friends of Jack Tar, who place all the blame for desertions on the sailor boarding-house men, but it is a fact, nevertheless. The noteworthy feature of the Dunearn desertions lies in the fact that the vessel was the first deepwater merchantman that ever entered the Alaskan port, and that the seem ingly necessary factor in deep-wate shipping, the sailor boarding-house man, had not yet pitched his tent on the Sitka beach. The Oregonian has no doubt whatever that sailors in this port are frequently induced by the sailor boarding-house men to leave their ships, sometimes with the conniv ance of the captain, sometimes against his wishes, but the Dunearn incident serves to show that the sailor will desert without the aid of the boarding-

house man and against the will of th master. Science, with all of her wealth of research to draw on, has never fully explained the presence in the sailor's mind of that particular germ or mi

simple statement of our currency weakcrobe which causes ness and its remedy; upon the dangers of constant inflation in the way of gold His roving fancy, that like the wind There is nothing can stay, and nothing

exports, uneasiness and speculation, or to show the imperative need of a be-

It is there, however, and as long as ginning in an honest banking currency ships sail the seas, the man before the mast will take a periodical turn ashore ent instrument for perpetuating the and through his own irresponsibility set National debt. But the President's utat naught all the pretty theories which misguided moralists seek to put in terance must be regarded otherwise than as merely a detached commentary practice for him. The sailor is the same the world over, and when the mion our currency system. It must be viewed as part of executive policy and crobe of unrest begins working, all in relation to legislation, past and prosports look alike to him.

President Roosevelt's proposals The excess of benevolence as with hostile to the plans of Allison and Aldnessed in response to the call for relief after the Johnstown disaster some years rich. He has given them currency, no doubt, without consultation with the Senate leaders. They stand about as ago was repeated when the Martinique calamity shocked and horrified the much show for acceptance in Republi-can party councils, therefore, as the world. After having made all the disbursements that seem wise to them, the ission scheme which he promittee appointed by the President mulgated last Fall, or the revisions of and the national committees for the relief of the sufferers find a balance on Dingley rates which he urged in vain upon the Senate leaders. Therefore we could wish the President's wise and hand of a little more than half the funds contributed for this purpose. courageous words on the currency un-This surplus it is, with the consent of said. They can only serve as chaff the contributors, proposed sto dispose of either by returning to the donors 50 for the Gold Democrats, the while Allison placates the groundlings with his bond bill, or else as ghosts of futile promises, to join the ghastly throng already at the Republican board. suffering Filipinos. A blank contain-THE ELASTIC STANDARD. ing these two propositions is being sent The rapid advance in the price of

to subscribers to be voted upon and returned to the commission, Accompanying this blank is a statement of the prorata disbursement of the funds at different points where terror-stricken and destitute refugees congregated. The promptness and generosity with which the American people rise to meet an emergency and the calm, level-headed manner in which business men disburse the offerings of sympathy are shown in this transaction.

The Canadian Minister of Finance, lines of trade in which Oregon and Mr. Fielding, recently announced that the Canadian tariff on German goods Until very recently the silver market has for months been dragging along has been increased by one-third as retaliation for the action of the German ing it farther into the depths. Oregon government in imposing a maximum

PORTLAND'S ROSE FAME.

Lewiston (Me.) Journal

"It is a beautiful city"-this is the renany a community; just as the neather many a community; just as the neatness of a man's residence frequently sets the seal on his business and social auccess. Hence, the duty of a city to sprig up; dress well: beautify and adorn itself is clear. No city that seeks to attrast resi-dents or build up industry can afford to neglect it. Peculiarly, too, it is a part of the duty of every resident of the city and thus it becomes a matter of civic-senti-ment, brought about by education and ex-hortation. ortation

current of comment is being made by Western writers for the press and magazines touching the adornment of some o the leading Western cities. Denver, Colo-is having a spell of municipal adornment Portland, Or., has voted to spent thou ne of Fortiand, Or., has voted to spent indu-sands of dollars in purchasing rose bushes to be planted alongside the principal streets in honor of the deconstion of Port-land for the anniversary of the Lewis and Clark expedition-these roses to be a re-minder through all the years in which they grow and bioseom, of the anniversary of which they are a part. It is an esthetic climax in civic deconstion, but we subclimax in civic decoration, but we sub-mit that it is rational and sensible better

ure of her externals is intended to be artistic-even to her street rallway service and the electric lighting fixtures on her streets. The crude telegraph poles, th tangles of overhead wires, the ugiy water ing troughs and the institutio frontages of ugly sign boards are obliterated and wherever the eye rests it is purely pleas-ing so far as it is possible to make it. We feel that we have here in Lewiston

far, then, is the high tariff succeeding in fulfilling the purposes and expectations of its framers? We feel that we have here in Lewiston and Auburn the same opportunity in a modest way, to make the most of the aurroundings-just the same as other citles are so industriously doing. We are gotting into the danger of underestimating our-selves and finding too many holes in the municipal skimmer. The croaker and the knocker are too often abroad growling under breath at every evidence of husiness enterprise. The map who have faith in the It is quite probable that the present industrial revival would have come into existence had the tariff been let alone in 1857. But admit that the enactment of the higher duties was the great stimulating factor in bringing on the present pros-perity. The Dingley act then becomes reunder breath at every evidence of business enterprise. The men who have faith in the future of the cities seem to be in for a whole lot of trouble from envious critics instead of being applauded for their seal and commended for their purpose. Sug-gent any sort of a public expenditure for the beautification of the cities under any other guise than the purest utility and up goes the chorus. We have had too much of the critical in years score past. Partisan keep out. goes the chorus. We have had too much of the critical in years gone past. Partisan politics is largely at the bottom of it and the willingness to any sharp things about others at the expense of all. This condi-tion of affairs is not peculiar to Lewision and Auburn, but is incidental to all cities where political matters rule the roost and is in itself a continued bar to civic prog-roos great since, with lower prices all around,

What we need in this and in all other Maine communities is a sense of our own value and the idea that we have a future to fulfil-fortunate, happy and fruitful, as we can make it. Every man needs first last and all of the time to be jealous of the good name of these cities. Every man needs to be careful to keep his own front dooryard and his back areas (domthat lends to the beautification of the dity is in liself an addition to the home life of every resident in the city. Every man needs to feel that a practical application of the purpose of such cities as Portland, Or., and Springfield. Mass., whose ex-penditure of \$100,000 for the enlarging of a public park some time ago was so crit-felsed but which is now conceded to have been one of the best investiments for the of that famous exploration, and suggested that she should be enrolled among the Na-tion's notable women. It was further sug-gested that the women of the country should erect a statue to the Indian woman at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at at the Louisian Purchase Exposition at iclased but which is now conceded to have been one of the best investments for the people that was ever made, are of them-selves investments like unto the buying of new furniture for the home of every man. Health, comfort, pleasures in good kind, beautiful surroundings-these belong to the people at the hands of every commu-nity so far as it can give. Let us see to it that we do not underes-timate these things. Let us beware lest, while other communities set out room St. Louis, the starting point of the expedi-

a Lewis and Clark Centennial in celebra-tion of the centenary of the first crossing of the continent. The women or Oregon, Washington, Idahe, Montana and the Dawhile other communities set out road bushes and beautify public places, we let ours run to weeds and brambles and for-get that people demand to dwell in mu-nicipal homes of pleasant aspect, well housekept, well appointed and as well fur-nished as the public purse can afford. In other words, let us dress our cities as well The company shall not discriminate against members of the union and employes that are not members, and shall lay no obstace in the way of peaceable and lawful endeavor to

THE "SUCCESS" OF HIGH TARIFF NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Portland teams are still playing ping-pong.

The baseball scores will be printed with wide black border hereafter.

Metcorites ought to be plenty in the vicinity of the old iron works at Oswego.

Russia denies that she will attempt to annex Manchuria. She will commence operations today.

It will take \$10,000 for Portland to en-\$25,761,570 \$97,501,525 \$905,440,030 1,001,596,653 tertain the President, but it's worth double the money to have him here.

Toddy has been kissing all the youngsters in Kansas and Nebraska, but it is not reported that he has been Hobsoning any pretty girls.

The man who said it would be funny if the Portland teams should win the pen-It would be funny, ridiculously, inconcelvably funny ..

MARS, April 22 .- (Special aerogram.)-The report that a meteor from this place landed on the Earth on Friday last has caused great excitement throughout Mara. No meteors have been misiald or lost here for several months past, and the only explanation that has thus far been offered is that the meteor is the body of an unfortunate umpire who was kicked off into eternity last week for calling three strikes on a local baseball player in a championship game.

"I never could understand," a New York plumber was quoted as saying. "why people take such an interest in a hole in the ground. Ever since I began plumbing I noticed that pedestrians who seemed to be in a fearful hurry, as well as idlers, stop to peep into a hole in the street. Is it because long habit has associated every hole with the grave? Is it because the underground mysteries phasess a fascination for those who know they will eventually be placed there?"

A new Japanese Buddhist paper called the Thundering Dawn, announces its ad-vent in the following terms: "This paper has come from the womb of eternity. It starts its circulation with millions and millions of numbers. The rays of the sun, the beams of the stars, the leaves of trees, the blades of grass, the grains of sand, the hearts of tigers, elephants, lions, ants, men and women are its subscribers. This journal will henceforth flow in the universe as the rivers flow, and the oceans surge."

Attorney-General Knox is as enthusiastic a fisherman as any man in public life in Washington has been since Grover Cleveland left the White House. The other day he was talking fishing to a triend, who described the merits of a trout stream up in Maine, where a friend of his had hooked 100 fish in a single day, "But," added the friend, "that isn't real sport." "Well, I don't care myself to catch 'em on the wholesale plan," returned Attorney-General Knox, *'but nevertheless, when I drop a line I like to

Admiral Dewey and General Miles, though the best of friends, like to "josh" one another. Recently they visited Mount Vernon together and the General was much impressed by the sight of Washington's grave. As they were leaving the place General Miles said: "I wonder what Washington would say if he were suddenly to appear here in the flesh." It now appears that the suggestion of the Inter Ocean has been taken up in far-away Oregon. Portland is to hold in 1965 Dewey glanced quizzically at his old friend and he answered: "I really don't know, Nelson, unless he asked how the devil you ever succeeded in getting the job he once held."

Mrs. Dye as president. It is proposed to crect a statue to cost about \$6000. It has been thought fitting that the sculptor he could, while the artist went through ils pockets, quietly abstracting the coin "This is so underhanded," murmured the victim, and he waved his arms in the air above his head. "On the contrary, it's all above board," replied the artist, and he tapped the idewalk beneath with his toe.

perity. The Dingley act then becomes re-sponsible for the high prices prevailing in the home market, which are at once a cause and consequence and index of pros-perity; and the high prices, rising to the level of the higher fariff, become in turn responsible for the unprecedented invasion of the home market by foreign wares which the higher tariff was designed to which the higher tariff was designed to Hence it must be concluded that the high tariff has indirectly proved quite as great a stimulus to importations as it has directly been a discouragement. If a lower tariff existed prices in the home market could not have been pushed up so high, and hence importations would not have become so large; but home mar-ket prosperity might have been just as

the costs of production, which have here now eating up the profiles of industry, would not have been so high. The lesson of the present experience is that extreme pro-tection tends to defeat its own ends, and The Indian Heroine of the Lewis and

Chicago Inter Ocean. Upon the publication of Mrs. Eva Em-ery Dye's book. "The Conquest." a graphic narrative of the expedition of Lewis and Clark to the Pacific Coast, the Inter Ocean editorially directed attention to the services of Sacajawea, the heroine of that famous erploration and surgested get an answer right away."

kotas have taken up the project of erect-ing a memorial to Sacajawea suitable to the occasion. "Throw up your hands," yelled the oldup artist, and he pressed the chilling muzzle of his revolver to his victim's association has been formed, with temple.

The victim held his hands as high as

Springfield Republican. It is the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Treasury Department which calls special attention to the fact that importations of merchandlise are now be-ing made at a rate of over \$1,000,000,000 a year, far exceeding all previous records. For the 12 months ending with March last imports rise just above the billion-dollar mark and compare as follows with the same months of previous years: 13 Mos ending March II- Total Imports. Mos. ending March II- To

We notice, for instance, that a steady

100

of either by returning to the donors be por cent of the amount forwarded by them or by turning the money over to Governor-General Taft to be used at his personal discretion for the relief of

This is an increase of 42 per cent from 1855, when the low Wilson tariff was in force. In other words, merchandise importations are nearly haif again as large under the high Dingley tariff as under the Democratic tariff, sometimes called the tree-trade tariff, of 1894. free-trade tariff, of 189. The avowed purpose of protective tariff legislation is to equalize the conditions of home with those of foreign production, and to extend the home market for home manufactures by reducing the market for foreign manufactures. The purpose of who avitage the statistic terms are in-

than gingerbread palacta, choot-the chutes or flying horses. Abroad, the same spirit of municipal art foreign manufactures. The purpose of such extreme protective legislation as is found in the Dingley act of 1857-the most extreme ever enacted—is to place home production at a still more superior ad-Abroad the same spirit of manicipal at-study is long ago apparent. Paris finds its chief stock in trade to be in its own beauty and in the loveliness of its parks and boulevards. Budapest has ment mil-lions on pure art decoration. Every featvantage as against foreign competitors, and still further enlarge the home market by reducing the market which foreigners will be abie to find here. Nevertheless it appears that foreign producers are finding in the United States a large and evidently a more profitable market than any they have ever found before. Their shipments hither now exceed all previous records and continue to increase, those for March closely approaching \$100,000,000, or at the rate of nearly \$1,200,000,000 a year, How

The capital stock subscribed and paid at Portland will not "control and own the \$500,000 appropriated by the state and also what may be donated by the National Government." These assertions are absurd and untrue. If the National Government shall do anything at all, it will provide its own special exhibit, as it has done elsewhere, and manage its exhibit through its own agents. Specific directions as to use of e appropriation made by the state are given in the act of January last, by which the state commission was created and the appropriation made. Six members of this commission are to act with the executive committee of the Portland corporation, and to this joint ody all matters concerning the administration and management of the Centennial are to be referred; and in case of disagreement between the two parts of this joint body the whole of the eleven members of the state commission are to be called in. If there shall still be disagreement, then the matters at issue are to be referred to the Governor, the Secretary of State and the State Treasurer, whose edict is to be decisive and final. Is not the state to be fully protected here, and through its own officials, under their oath of office? For the members of the commission are to take an oath to perform faithfully their duties as preed by law

But, "the state is not to have one cent, of the profits." There are to be no noncy profits, or profits measurable in money. Much good, no doubt, will be done in a general way for the state by attraction of attention to it from other parts of the country, and, it may be hoped, from abroad. 'And Portland is paying the larger part of the money, nce she not only pays the \$400,000 subscribed here, but almost one-third of the \$500,000 appropriated by the state.

"All the buildings erected on the Exposition site will belong to the Fair company." Not so at all. The act expressly provides that a detailed account kept by the commission of all expenditures and for what purposes; that all the property of the state, with the exception of the state's one-half interest in the Memorial building, shall be sold at the end of the Exposition and the money turned into the state treasury. It is the expectation of the mission that a large sum from "salvage" will thus be realized.

object and desire of Portland in undertaking this Centennial celebration and industrial Exposition was to do ething for the whole Pacific Northwest. It was undertaken, not for selfish ends merely, but more largely from a use of civic and patriotic duty. Portland's position and rank seemed to lay this duty upon her. The great body of her citizens, and especially those who putting up the bulk of the money and giving their time and labor to the organization of the Fair, wish that some other place-even Roseburg-could have taken the lead in it.

Finally, the assertion that "the next

trengthen the union or to enlarge its mem-The union shall not discriminate between its

own members and their fellow employes are not members of the union by boyco etherwise, and shall pursue only market.

If the parties to Portland's present strike and lockout will agree to arbitration of so wide scope as to include the basis for such an award, building can be resumed in Portland tomorrow The mills must agree to waive their discrimination against the unions, or else the unions must agree to waive their discrimination against nonunion workmen, or both. But this is for each side to yield the very point upon which the men walked out and the mills shut down. Will they do it? And if they will, why don't they do it at once, without the hocus-pocus of an arbitration

THE MATTERS IN DISPUTE,

court?

stood.

Arbitration of such disputes as that now flagrant at Portland never can be successful, because the main point will be withheld by the unions from arhitra-

This main point is the question whether nonunion men may be employed on the same job with union men and whether the latter will submit to it, or not.

Unionism never will submit this question, openly, to arbitration. The question may come in, incidentally, wher arbitration is forced by pressure of public opinion or by physical circum-stances; and when the award is against the claim of the union on this point. as it was in the case of the coal strike in Pennsylvania, there may be acquiescence in it for a time through neces sity. But the unions will always reassert their claim when they can, be cause they feel they must, or give up the main bond through which unionism

exists or is held together. It is just as well to take note of the one big stumbling-block or obstacle to an agreement on this matter. Union men will not consent to the employment of nonunion men; that is, not agree to work on the same job with them. Ethically this position is weak, but practically it is the whole basis of unionism. And there no doubt will be circumstances in which the employers would, on their side, be disinclined to submit this point to arbitration

It is from this point of view that The Oregonian has expressed doubt of the serviceability of arbitration in cases like that now presented in Portland. The unions feel that they must reserve this one point, principle or claim on their side from arbitration. But on the other side it is the main contention The Oregonian merely wishes to speak plainly, so this matter may be under -

The people of the First District, of course, will elect Mr. Hermann; they need no appeal from The Oregonian. silver, have been idle for years, and pecvishness about them,

to their cables that the new codes will have a word which will mean, "Impossible to work new business on account of the depressed condition of the silver

two others. In this part of the world

prosperity under the accursed gold standard has been so great for the past

few years that the course of the market

for silver and other pot-metals has not

been followed very closely. And yet

the elasticity of silver as a monetary

standard among the heathen across the

Pacific has a disturbing effect on many

Washington are directly interested.

near the bottom, each fluctuation tak-

The importance of the Oriental silver market as a factor in the flour trade was shown yesterday by the receipt of cable orders for flour at an advance of 5 cents per barrel over prices at which it was offered without takers before silver began advancing. This, of course, is satisfactory to the millers who are manufacturing and selling flour, and to the Orientals who find their buying capacity suddenly increased through the advance in silver. This temporary improvement, how-ever, adds nothing to the permanent position of silver as a money standard, and is only the forerunner of a rebound which will again send the flour market and all other markets into the

dumps. This uncertainty will exist so long as China retains silver as a standard. Such a large portion of the whole world is now on the gold standard that fluctuations in the yellow metal no longer occur, qr, if they do, are of such infinitesimal proportions as to have little or no effect on trade. The Chinese capitalist or wholesaler who purchases our flour, cotton, lumber, etc., must accordingly pay for it in gold. He cannot sell to the con-

sumer or retailer in gold, for silver is the coin of the realm, and he must accordingly protect his gold investment from loss through a decline in silver. This is done by exacting a profit in keeping with the risk of a decline. Excessive profits restrict trade, and the American exporters accordingly suffer through the uncertainty of the Chinese financial system. The advance in silver in this country has amounted to nearly 5 cents per ounce in the past ten days, and, if it can be maintained, will be of great benefit to American mineowners. The most rabid gold-standard man has no objection to seeing silver sell at high prices, the higher the better; but there is a large and growing demand throughout the civilized world that it keep in its class with the base

metals and cease disturbing financial and commercial conditions, which require a more stable standard of value No specific cause is given for the sharp advance of the past few days, but it is probable that it is in a measdue to an increased demand from the far East. Whenever the European powers appropriate a slice of China, it has been the practice to issue allve coinage bearing the stamp of the ap propriator, and if Russia puts out an issue in keeping with the size of the

territory which she seeks, it will reguire considerable buillion. Anothe factor in the advance is the idleness of a large number of low-grade silver mines, which cannot be operated at a profit when aliver is low. Some of these mines, which formerly contributed heavily to the world's supply of

Senator Fairbanks had asked for a renewal of the negotiations of the joint high commission looking to closer trade relations between the two countries.

Our Canadian export trade, which amounted to \$67,000,000 in the seven months ended January 1, 1903, could be not only retained, but increased, by a reciprocity treaty, but without such a treaty American industry will see high duties put on many other articles hesides steel rails, that will be subject to duty of \$7 a ton as soon as they can be made in Canada in quantities sufficient to meet the demand. The Dominion is a growing country, for since 1896 the Canadian foreign trade has increased \$184,000,000, despite the McKinley and Dingley tariffs.

The marriage settlement of Alice Thaw, Countess of Yarmouth, was arranged by Miss Thaw and her immediate family, so the public is informed by her mother, "as a proper recognition of the position that the Earl and Countess will occupy." In other words, having bought her title, Miss Thaw honestly and generously paid for it out of her inheritance. This is a private transaction, and if the heiress is satisfied with it, the American public should be-retaining, however, its inalienable right to make such o as may seem proper.

Improvements of a public nature proected in and about the City of New York figure up a total exceeding one thousand million dollars. This estimate has nothing to do with private buildings or improvements, of which no estimate can be made. Nothing like expenditure on such a scale was ever before thought of in any city of the world. Within this century New York will be the world's greatest city, exceeding London not only in population, but in financial eminence and commercial greatness.

Booker T. Washington lately received from W. F. Powell, United States Minister to Hayti, a letter stating that the government of that island desires to provide for the instruction of twenty Haytian young men at Tuskegee. Provision has already been made for six of the number, and two have reached the institution and entered upon the work Mr. Washington is highly gratified at this extension of the influence of Tuskegee and for the substantial aid that it promises,

General Miles was a good soldier du ing the great war. He wasn't treated well during the war with Spain. But he ought to be above all feeling of pet tiness and of personal resentment for alights put upon him. He should realize that he is growing old, that his ca. reer is made, that his title to remem brance will rest in things long past-

not in the triffes of this time nor in his

flowers on our little parks; keep our fron lawns in better shape, adorn and beautif; all we can. It will pay dividends, in health in happiness and in inndustrial welfare.

The Record of a Veteran Editor.

Philadelphia Public Ledger. William V. McKean, for many year editor-in-chief of the Public Ledger whose death is recorded, was a many-sided man of strong character, who, during full half-century, had an active part h the administration of public affairs, though seldom holding public office. He was a public-spirited citizen, well known for his probity and intelligence, and ac-quired influence because of these qual-ties—an influence that was increased, but not created, by his newspaper connec-tions. During the period of his active career there are few public undertakings about which he has not been consulted in advance. He was the trusted advisor o many public officers, Presidents, Gover-nors, Mayors and Judges of the court, respecting appointments to office, and he never betrayed the trust. He was not

merely honest-he was honorable-and no withstanding his force of character and his intensity of feelings, which some-times led him to violence of expression, he was eminently just and strove to give each man his due

He was a man of great learning, ac-quired chiefly by reading and intimate association with learned men, and he was aleo a graceful and forceful writer, bein especially well adapted to the hurried work of a newspaper writer, for he could, at a moment's notice, write inteiligently upon almost any subject without turn upon almost any subject without turn-ing to the books, but depending upon his own storehouse of knowledge-his mem-ory. As a writer he was characterized by a high regard for the truth. He dealt, as far as possible, only with well ascer-tained facts, and was extremely careful in the choice of language, that he might present the facts to the mind of the reader without the least distortion. He impressed the importance of this style impressed the importance of this style upon his assistants, and this aided in building up the Public Ledger's reputation for accuracy and fairness. Aith ugh he never wrote recklessly, and soldor under the impulse of passion, he was powerful in invective when he was sure of his ground, and generally had such command of language that he could meet any of the varied requirements of the

ditor of a daily paper, But it was as a citizen sincerely de-oted to the public interests that Mr. McKean will be remembered by citize generally. He did more than the shar generally. He did more than the share of one man in promoting the public good, taking a special interest in educational efforts and in science. In this he had no personal interest to serve. He acted throughout his long and useful career "with conscience and common sense, honest purpose and clean hands."

An Unheard-of Proceeding.

Indianapolis News The Venezuelan government troops tool an unfair advantage of the revolutionists by attacking them in the rear. Whe did the government suppose the revol tionists could run to under such circus stances? The whole proceeding is co trary to the rules of South America warfare.

London, 1864.

PORTLAND, April 28.- (To the Editor. -Would you please inform where Mrs. Patrick Campbell 2.5 ADMIRER.

Miss Alice Cooper, of Colorado, has been suggested. Readers who are familiar with that

such is the case to a striking degree with

A STATUE TO SACAJAWEA.

Clark Expedition.

the Dingley enactment.

tion of 1804.

reat American classic, the Journal of Lewis and Clark, or who have enjoyed "The Conquest," will remember Sacaja-wea and her services to the explorers. Lewis and Clark found her in their Winter

camp among the Mandans. She was a captive Sheahone girl of 16, and the slave wife of a French half-breed interpreter. She would have died in childbirth had it not been for the aid of the explorers. In the Spring she and her husband and babe went West with the party. When the explorers had abandoned their

cances and were approaching the Gates of the Mountains they stood face to face with failure, because of the lack of horses. It was Sacajawea who pacified the Shoshones, obtained horses and smoothed the way through the Flatheads and the Nez Perces. Passing over her many services during the Winter spent at the mouth of the Columbia, it was Sacajawea who guided the party on the return trip. She seemed to have the instinct of the homing pigeon, and again she found the way ou

f the wilderness. Sacajawea understood the importance the expedition, and was as earnest for its success as were its leaders. Her services were great, if she was not the salva-tion of Lewis and Clark. Yet when and where she died is not known, and no stone

marks her resting place. The importance of the expedition o Lewis and Clark is brought strikingly to mind by the fact that the wilderness through which Sacajawes guided them 100 years ago is now thickly studded with fourishing cities and purpose to erect i statue to their guide.

The President's Tribute to Gov. Taft

Hartford Courant. What does the salary paid William H Taft amount to as compensation for such unpurchasable services as he is giving the country, and for the personal sacri-fices he makes daily in giving them? It is pleasant to know that for an American of his qualty a few words uttered yesterday by his and our President will be a reward far above money. "There is not in this Nation a higher or a finer type of public servant than Governor Taft," says Theodore Roosevelt, doing himself honor in snying it. "He has rendered literally mattheokie sortice not only is inestimable service, not only to the peo-ple of the Philippines, but to the people of the United States." These are two sen-

tences that will go straight to the Go ernor's heart. We wish his father cou

The Faded Violet.

Thomas Balley Aldrich. What thought is folded in thy leaves? What tender thought, what speechless pain? I hold thy faded lips to mine, Thou darling of the April rain!

I hold thy faded line to mine Though scent and asure that are fied-dry, mute lips! ye are the type Of something in me cold and dead;

Of something willed like thy leaves. Of fragrance flown, of heauty dim Yet, for the love of those white han That found thee by a river's brim

That found thee when thy dawy mouth Was purpled as with stains of wine, Was purpled as with stains of For love of her who love forgot, I hold thy faded lips to mine.

That thou shouldst live when I am dead, When hate is dead for me and wrong, For this I use my subilest art, For this I fold thes in my song,

"The heaviest hole in my experience was one that weighed 433 pounds," said John D. Rockefeller. He smiled faintly and resumed:

"I happened on this hole in my younger days, when I was in the refining business in a small way in Hartford. I had ordered two castings, each 36 inches square and 10 inches thick, the first casting to be solid, and the second to have a perforation about 20 inches in diameter through its middle. Well, the foundry clerk, through some sort of an error, billed both castings to me as though they were solid. and when I pointed out his mistake, sent me a credit slip. He had evidently, according to this slip, taken the dimensions of the hole in the second casting-lex 20x29 inches-calculated what the weight

of a piece of iron of those dimensions would be. Then that weight, 432 pounds, he had put down as the weight of the hole, and the credit slip he sent read: "J. D. Rockefeller, Cr. By 1 hole.

weight 432 lbs., at 5c, \$21.60." "And that was the heaviest hole I have ever known."

A Rebel of the Veldt. Our Dumb Animais, for April. Saddle and bridle and girth Stirrup and cropper and bit; Man on the top of a little horse, Shaggy and strong and fit, Ragged and bearded face, Ragged old hat of feit, Rifle that kills at a thousand yards. And a tight-crammed cartridge belt.

He doesn't know how to dress, And he doesn't know how to drill: But he met the amartest troops in the world, And fought till they had their fill, He's a slovenly, awkward chap; He's a lubberly farmer man; But he lay on the veldt, from dawn And shot iiii they broke and ran dawn till dawn, -Berirand Shadwel

He didn't know how to scrap, Was no good at the gun, But he was the bhoy who gave you points, When it came to cut and run. Thank God! The war is o'er, That peace is signed-you bet, For now Mr. Boer can save his boots,

Else he might be running yet. Portiand, April 22. -Barney O'Heegan

Oh, well, I don't know about that, You may he's no good with a gun; But Spionkop told a different tale-Who was it that day cut and run? f notice that you thank your God. That peace has been signed-well, now, say, Do you recollect what you people said About "dinner on Christmas day"?

You were going to do this and do that. As your chiefs told again and again. Do you know why it took you three years of more?

"Twas because you were up against men So if I were you I wouldn't brag, O'er the Boern, who their liberty lost, For you conquered at last-but rem You won -H. W. DunaM. Portland, May 1.