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TODAY'S WEATHER Generally fair: slight. YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum perature, 60 deg.; minimum temperature, 48 deg.; precipitation, 0.08 inch.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1963

#### THE THIRD-TERM DISPUTE The question of a third term become

an incidental subject of discussion because of the pressure for the nomination of Grover Cleveland by a few Demo cratic papers of the East. Long before the close of Washington's second administrationu he was waited upon by committees who urged him to accept the nomination for "a third term," but he steadfastly declined. No man ever occupied the Presidential chair who was so worried and so thoroughly sick at heart of Presidential cares and respon-Washington. Jefferson's quarrels with Hamilton had made discord in his Cabinet; Jefferson's behavior after he left the Cabinet had been so sharp a thorn in the side of Washington that he was in no humor the last two years of his administration to be ambitious for another Presidential term. That he would have been brought forward as the candidate against Jefferson and Burr, either in the Electoral College or the House of Representatives, in 1801, there cannot be much doubt, when we remember the alarmed and excited state of the country.

The Nation lost the example of

third term" by the death of Washington, in December, 1799. Jefferson declined a renomination for a third term in a letter which was prompted by no higher motive than President Grant's letter to General Harry White, chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention, called to elect delegates to the Cincinnati convention of 1876. Jefferson found Virginia and the son had had his share of honors; Jefferembargo, so Jefferson declined for the same reason that Grant did in 1876, because he found a strong undercurrent against him and feared he could not be ominated. Six states declared for Jefferson and a third term in 1809. About the same number of states in 1876 favored Grant and a third term. Jefferson was forced to decline for the same reason that Grant did-because the party managers thought he could not be elected. Jackson was urged strongly by his party leaders to accept a nomination for a third term. Jackson knew that he was sure to be elected, but he declined because he was 70 years of age and suffering from broken health, the few weeks an enormous ocean dredge result of the hardships of his military career, and the effect of an old wound he declined for any other reason than his age and physical infirmity. The by the Democratic nomination of Cleveland would be identical with that considered when General Grant was urged for the Republican National nomination by his partisans in 1880. It was not a "third term" in the sense that it was declined by Washington, Jefferson and Jackson, for there had been an interregnum of four years since Grant had retired to private life and been suc-

ceeded by President Hayes. There was not much real force to the "third-term" argument in 1880, but it was "anything to beat Grant," and the friends of Biaine worked this cry for all it was worth, and, while not strong enough to win the nomination, were vistrong enough to force the nomination toof Garfield, who was victorious through the support of the Binine faction. Blaine was a very powerful political figure in 1889, and his opposition to frant would probably have defeated his nomination even if the anti-Grant faction had not so rigorously pressed the objection of a third term against the hero of Appomattox. The essential weakness of the objection to a third term, when there has been an interregof four or more years following eight years of continuous Presidential service, is indicated by the fact that today, while few Republican of Democratic leading newspapers believe that Cleveland will be nominated, nevertheless few of these newspapers consider the possible anti-third-term cry as a valid and effective obstacle to the nomination of Cleveland. If this were the only objection, Cleveland would be nominated and elected without much difficulty. Under the laws of New York, while a Sheriff is not eligible for continuous re-elections, he is eligible for a "third term," and the mass of the voters in both the great parties would "anti-third-term" cry against Cleveland's nomination as a trivial objection; the opposition to his nomination rests in his own party entirely on the belief that he could not be elected, and in the Republican party

election that is based chiefly upon hosility to a "third term There may be some force in the ob

ection to a third term when it follows two successive full Presidential terms but, other things being equal, the American people will never reject for the Presidency any statesman whom they are anxious to elect, upon the filmsy ground that he has already been President for two full terms, if there as been an interregnum between his Presidential service and his third nomination. During the twenty-three years that have elapsed since the famous antithird-term battle of 1880, both parties have become careless, if not contempt ous, of ancient political precedents and so-called unwritten law. The battle over the question of expansion of our territory so as to include the Philip pines has proved how little reveres the Republican party has for the Demo crutic invocation of the Declaration Independence and the "rights" of Filipinos who refuse to be "governed"; the agitation of the negro problem at the South has practically devitalized the reconstruction amendments to the Constitution. With such irreverence manifest in both parties for what is called political precedent, unwritten law established by the Fathers of the Repub lic, traditional policies, etc., it not be easy to make nomination for a third term a valid, effective objection to Cleveland's nomination or his election if he in other respects was deemed to be the essential man for the emergency Grant's nomination for a third term was blocked by the powerful influence and following of Blaine; the third-term cry never cost Grant a delegate that would have been heartfly for Grant if he had not been a "third-term" candi date. For it was an objection that could not endure analysis. Suppose Lincoln had lived to complete his second term and after an interregnum of four years had been nominated for a "third term, it is difficult to believe that he would have been defeated upon so filmsy an objection.

### GREAT MARITIME GROWTH

This is the dull season in shipping b Portland, but during the week just closing local exporters have dispatched a large steamship loaded with wheat for Vincent for orders, a large steamship and a large barkentine for the Orient with lumber, a ship for Australia with wheat and flour, a large sailing ship for Europe with lumber, and half a dozen coasting steamers and schooners to San Francisco with lumber, flour, wheat and miscellaneous produce. the old days, when wheat was the only commodity that attracted ships to the the numerous clearances which have been noted this week would have been considered a good week's busines in the height of the season, but the traffic of this port has been expanded so rapidly within the past few years that an average of a cargo a day no longer attracts special attention even during the dull season. The departure of the fleet mentioned leaves nearly a vessels in port under charter for wheat flour and lumber cargoes, and the season of 1902-03 will go out with a heavier volume of business at the close than has been recorded in any corresponding pe riod in the past.

This steadily increasing traffic is more eloquent tribute to the merits of Portland as a seaport than anything that can be written, printed or spoken regarding the subject. The largest flee of cargo ships ever listed for Portland is now headed for this port, and every one of them is coming with the certainty that an outward cargo can be secured as soon as the inward cargo is discharged. Shipowners having yessels idle at Australian ports are offering to send them to Portland with coal at 2s 6d per ton less than they will ac cept for San Francisco loading, the differential in our favor being made because Portland can supply some kind of a cargo for the vessels after they get Madison. Virginia thought that Jeffer- here, while in San Francisco they will be forced to join the already large fleet ships for which there are no wheat cargoes and no lumber such as

Portland. The river channel between Portland and Astoria was never in better shape than at the present time, and delays on the river are practically unknown. This enables vessels to come closer to diversified products of a rich region than they can get in any other seaport in the United States. The threatened handicap of the port through the shoaling of the bar at the mouth of the river is being removed. The channel is already improving by scouring out where it filled in two years ago, and within a will be at work making a channel at the mouth of the river sufficient to admit Dickinson. Jackson did not pretend that advantage in Pacific trade. Strikes may come and strikes may go, but with such vast natural resources to draw on in question of "a third term" presented the production of cargoes and such a great natural highway for floating them to the sea, the progress of Portland cannot be checked. In no other port on the Pacific Coast can the ship be brought so close to the cargo, and in no other port can such a variety of freight which makes up cargoes be secured. In the lumber trade alone out of Portland three vessels are working for every one that was in service in the trade a year ago, and a still greater increase is as-

sured for next season.

AUTOMOBILE MANIA. It has been asserted, says the Pittsburg Dispatch, "that no new fad is or can be pushed to the extent of a craze without developing its specific disease." In support of this statement or prece dent thereto is cited the testimony of two physicians of Paris, Drs. Soufiet and Berillon, declaring that the excitement caused by running automobiles at the highest speed develops a mental stimulation like drunkenness, in demanding more excitement. This, it is asserted, grows into a mental irresponsibility which produces indifference to danger and suffering caused by recklessness. Dr. Berilion asserts that the "conduct, language and demeanor of those arrested for fast driving establish the fact of their temporary allena-

A bleycle-ridden public will without much hesitancy indorse this diagnosis as correct. Recklessness, insensibility to danger, disregard of damage and of the rights of others are all distinguishing traits of the "scorcher" on the wheel. It is easy to believe that all of these things may be intensified by the use of the automobile. The idea that these are symptoms of a new and unnamed mental trouble rather than the expressions of individual selfishness that is careless of the public safety may not readlly be accepted, but on second thought it offers the public protection from the consequences of recklesaness of this type which it has long sought be elected, and in the Republican party of this type which it has long sought seldom of pure breed, and are, relatively on the state is no opposition to Cleveland's in vain. If these people, whether bi-

cycle scorchers or frenzied automobil its, are really irresponsible, it is that they are dangerously so. If temporarily distraught, they should be placed in strict seclusion until they re-cover their mental balance, and in the strength of restored reason promise to refrain from meddling again with the use of their undoing.

Dr. Berillon, it is true, declares that this disease, once established, is incur able, but this prognosis should not be accepted without subjecting the patients to rigid treatment of the curative order. Let it be understood that every nan who dashes along the public thor oughfares at railway speed will be re tired for two or three months to som institution maintained for the treat-ment of the "mind-diseased," and there good reason to believe that alienist will be relieved of the task that is com prehended in the diagnosis of a neental disorder. Let these reckies ones be called crazy, by all means, and let them be treated like other crazy people, looking to their cure.

EXPERIMENTS IN IRRIGATION. Elwood Mead, chief of the irrigation vestigation office of the United State Department of Agriculture, after a visit o the North Pacific States, has returned to the Rocky Mountain region where he is preparing to institute irri gation tests along experimental line which have not before been attempted by the Government, and each of which will, it is believed, add much practical knowledge to a subject which is of paramount importance to the great emi-arid region.

The first of these experiments will pertain to "Winter irrigation." Certain ections of Montana, notably the Gal atin and Prickly Pear Valleys, offer excellent opportunities for such a test This will be the first attempt of the Government to conduct an experiment in this line. The object is to reduce to ctual knowledge many of the theorie that pertain to irrigation, proving or isproving them as the case may be. Farmers in some localities where th water supply is irregular have learned by experience the danger of allowing

the Spring freshets to drain off the supply furnished by small streams. revent this they have converted their fields into storage reservoirs, diverted the overplus of water into them in the Winter, thus completely saturating the subsoil and storing moisture against a time of need that would otherwise be

In places in California this type of irrigation has passed its experimental stage. When water is plenty the subsoil is filled, wells are driven, water is pumped back at the time at which i will do the most good and distributed through irrigating ditches. A test of this method will be made in Montana ext Winter. Two adjoining areas will be used in each experiment, but one which will be irrigated throughout the Winter. On the following Summer a record will be kept of the amount rater put on each area and of the crops produced on each, thus showing what advantage, if any, is derived from Winter irrigation.

In conjunction with this the Department of Agriculture will conduct experiments with alkaline soils in order to determine the influence of the chem cals that they hold on irrigation and crops. These tests are scientific in their nature, but the results are exceedingly practical, since they will no doubt lead to a larger and more intelligent use of water in semi-arid sections of the coun try, where all of the moisture that is of any means available is needed to mature the crops. This is distinctively the province of the Government in the work of irrigation. When farmers know how to apply water to their soils and how to onserve the water supply-when in the language of the irrigation expert, they possess knowledge of the duty of ater"-they will be able to pass from the experimental into the practical stage without further loss of time.

An isthmian canal that has been the dream of the ages was completed and is offering in such large quantities at thrown open to traffic some ten years ago. The Gulf of Athens on the east and the Gulf of Corinth on the west so nearly cut Greece in two that a of Corinth nearly 600 years before Christ conceived the idea of completing the task left unfinished by Nature by cutting through the narrow isthmus. He was unable, however, to make headway against superstition that shrunk from wounding Mother Earth, and the idea was abandoned. Later the canal scheme was revived by Julius Caesar, and still later Emperor Caligula became interested in it. When Venice was mistress of the seas and Southern Greece was in her power, the old scheme was again taken up, only to languish received in his famous duel with Charles | the largest vessels that can be used to | and again suffer abandonment. Finally in 1881 a canal company was organized in Paris for the purpose of completing the work. After spending \$19,000,000 it failed in 1890. A Greek syndicate took it up, and finally, at an additional cost of \$1,000,000, it was finished in 1898. The canal is only four miles long, and the deepest cut is only 260 feet, but the rock through which the channel was forced was like flint, and the work was necessarily slow and difficult. after all of these years of effort and all of this vast expenditure of money, the canal is practically a failure. It saves a distance of 130 miles in the trade routes, but it is not used. The wind and tide literally run riot through the cut, and shipmasters prefer the old course. With the old-new canal seeking to attract commerce, vessels still go around instead of going though Greece. The canal company has not lost hope, and is trying to attract commerce, with the possibility of future success, but the canal is cited as a curious instance of mistaken anticipation in a very practical commercial enterprise,

Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylania, has vetoed a bill recently passe by the Legislature of that state which authorized Sheriffs to purchase bloodhounds for the purpose of tracking criminals. In this he was both wise and humane. The use of bloodh as a detective agency has of late years become something of a fad, which, when put to the test, has resulted almost universally in utter failure. The uselessness of these brutes was time and again demonstrated in the Tracy-Merrill chase in Oregon and Washington last Summer. The success that attended the use of bloodhounds in slavery days was of a kind that no humane person cares to recall in this more enlightened era. Their ability to take, hold and keep the scent and run down the human quarry in those times was probably due first to the fact that the dogs were pure-bred, and, again, to careful, persistent training for the special purpose of slavehunting. The so-called bloodhounds in use-where they are used-today are

these brutes for tracking criminals were open to the charge of barbaris and to the possibility of a terrible mis take, it would belittle modern detective agencies, the intelligent employment of which renders it almost impossible for criminal either to remain in hiding or to escape. What with the sharpened wits of the detective, the use of the telegraph and telephone in intercepting the criminal's flight, the daily mail that carries the dally newspaper to every ocality, the camera and the rapid-firing ong-range gun, it should not be neces sary in order to capture a criminal sese days to put bloodhounds upon hi

trail.

The Hessian fly blossomed on the wheat stalks "in Kansas" vesterday. and the speculative public is now lay ing bets as to the number of laps behind the fly the chinch bug will be. The Chicago market, which is always in a receptive or responsive mood, noted the arrival of the Hessian fly with a slight advance all slong the line. Following the precedent established by the erratic Chicago market, we may expect another bulge when the chinch bug reports at headquarters. Another timeprecedent which the bears keep in stock and which will knock prices wil be the announcement that a mistake was made and that the previously reported Hessian fly is only a new breed of potato bugs, or that the expected ch bugs will turn out to be the woolly aphis, which has an aversion to wheat. The hysterical and emotional Californians, who lower the price of wheat when a cloud passes over Cali-fornia street, and advance it when the sun comes forth again, are an erratic set of traders, but the bulls and bears of the Windy City, who pin their faith to Hessian flies and chinch bugs, are what the street terms the "real thing" in working up or working down the market with small equipment of fact.

The Democrats of the State of Wash ington are reported to be organizing for an aggressive campaign in 1904, and Chairman Heifner hopefully expresses the opinion that "there never was a time when they had as good an opportunity to get into power as now." will be more than eighteen months be fore the Democrats will have an oppor tunity to demonstrate the accuracy of this statement. In prizefighting, when a pugilist begins training too long before the event is to be pulled off, he generally becomes "stale" and unable to put up his best work when time is Perhaps Chairman Heifner might make as good a fight if he waited until after the hot season. There is plenty of time for a good many things to happen in eighteen months, and som of the mavericks on which he now expects to place the Democratic brane may stray back into the Republican corral before the bleak November days of 1904.

The colored porters on the Santa Fe Railroad are threatening a strike uness they are granted an increase in wages. Telegraphic advices state that a grievance committee is at Topeka to onfer with General Manager Mudge regarding the matter. As it is the public and not the railroad company, that pays the larger portion of the porters' wages the general manager will probably disclaim further liability. A compromis might be effected, however, by permit ing the porters to use revolvers instead of whiskbrooms in holding up the pas sengers. The news that colored porters have so frequently been called on to contribute to their support. If the Santa Fe should increase the wages to a point where public donations are ne longer necessary, they should advertise the fact and recoup for the extra cost with an increased travel which will surely follow such an innovation.

From Germany comes a report by cable, under sanction of so eminent a body as the Berlin Medical Society, of a new remedy for consumption, called "sanosin." A physician of repute is quoted as saying that a number of patients, mostly workingmen, had been cured of the disease, and that, too, without interference with their work. news is likely to be received with incredulity on this side of the Atlantic. While modern bacteriology has done wonders in the last twenty years, and no man dare declare offhand against no man dare declare offhand against ways has had a reasonably good income any new discovery, it is almost beyond and has made more money with his writbellef that at last an agency has been lings. He studied law, but finally made up evolved to overthrow the hitherto invincible enemy of mankind. With the fallure of Koch's lymph, though it gave the world the boon of antitoxin, hone for a remedy for consumption sank in the low, and no subsequent experiments

have revived it. The oldest inhabitant, the weather man and the Indian who came here "earlier than that," as usual, differ slightly as to the stage of water that will be recorded in Portland when the June rise reaches its crest at Portland. There is such a large element of chance in this matter that it is very difficult for any one to make an accurate forecast without knowing just what tem perature will prevail for the next month, Davy Crockett, in traversing an Indian-haunted region, was credited with the admonition to "Put your faith in God, but keep your powder dry." Part of this advice might be extended to the dwellers along the lowlands, with the additional suggestion that they keep their flatboats handy.

In his address this week to the stu dents of the Jacksonville High School Professor B. F. Mulkey, of the Ashland Normal School, said: "Every man in the United States is a part of the Government if he chooses to be; the powe of the Government is the sum of its units." Theoretically, this is very fine practically, every man is a fractionand a very small fraction at that-of the unit represented by the political boss. Even in his own ward he could not be expressed with less than four

decimals. The death is recorded of Joseph Bashaw, of Marion County, at the age of 115 years, the chronicler adding that he was undoubtedly "the oldest man in Oregon." It may, indeed, be hoped that this estimate is true. The years of a human life, when nearing or having passed the century mark, can be little more than a feeble record of existence barren of hope and earthly aspiration

The man who shoots a member of his family for a hurgiar is of a temperament too excitable to warrant him in keeping firearms about his house. Better let a real burglar get away with your valuables than to shoot your wife on the supposition that she is a night

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS NEW BUILDING TRADES MOVEMENT

Give Astoria a Chance. Eugene Register. While Seattle and Tacoma are pulling air over which shall entertain President lumbia and get some conception of the grandeur of the father of Western waters.

He Saw It All the Time.

Gervais Star. Unionism strives to enforce its dem by using the referendum as a club. This was not the original intention of the act, but it is the ultimate result. It is not a surprise, either: those who looked ahead through the clouds that surrounded this bill prophesied all this and more. It is therefore no surprise.

Greater as the Days Roll By.

Tacoma Ledger.
Withal, it is pleasing to reflect that the resident becomes greater as he becomes President becomes greater as he becomes better known. He assumes an aspect of reality; no longer is he the mere chosen ad of the Government, but flesh and blood, a living, virile force; a man whom to honor is a delight, and who has won a place in the esteem of his fellows for that which he is, and is doing.

One Opinion of the Referendum.

Oregon has discovered what the initia-tive and referendum means; namely, that it is always a dead letter unless somebody wants to use it for improper the slightest notice of it, and you canno get them to come out when the referen dum is asked for. In other cases it is mply used as a club by one set of in ences to coerce others.

No Telling What He May Do.

Woodburn Independent.
No one really expects that President
Roosevelt will make a speech in favor of
the candidacy of Binger Hermann. There
has been nothing of a political nature so far in his trip, and he is not foolish enough to break such an admirable record during his brief visit in Oregon. Yes, he may shake hands with Einger in a hearty anner. They belong to the same party

## Time to Cry for Good Roads,

Lebanon Criterion.

Now since the mud has dried up wear little agitation in regard to goo oads. In fact at the present time the ronds talk but it will then be too to do any "good roads" work until the next dry season when the roads will be good again and won't need fixing.

California Crows a Little,

Sacramento Record-Union.

The Portland "Oregonian" says that
President Roosevelt is now in the land
of flowers, but that he will not see perfection in the rose until he reaches Port land, and that the first crop is "ripe' there on the list. We have not the slight est objection to our contemporary boast log of its beautiful city. To wit, "Saily in our alley is the prettiest girl in town, and very properly so. But when it claims that rose development in Portland of anywhere else upon the Pacific Coast sur passes rose growth in California, and especially in Central California, it speaks

Good Thing for Eastern Oregon.

Dalles Times Mountaineer. Of all portions of Eastern Oregon The Dailes and Wasco County have the least direct interest in the building of the port-age, for here we have nothing to gain by the opening of the Columbia to free navi gation above this place, although the im-provements to be made are all within the county. We already have the benefits to be derived from an open river, for we have an open river to the sea. But reallzing what a benefit this is we desire that sengers. The news that colored porters our neighbors to the east shall enjoy the receive any "wages" at all may seem same benefits, and we are pleased that strange to a great many travelers who

Politics and Law of Libel.

Spokane Spokesman-Review.

The truth is, the forces back of the ennsylvania libel law are essentially poitical and essentially machine—the same offuences which tried to muzzle the press in the Washington Legislature last Win-The outery comes from a lot of politicians who are smarting because they have been exposed. The people have no complaint. They know that no responsible newspaper assails the business man, the farmer or the wage-earner who may be attending to his own private affairs. Pub-lic men and public affairs are proper subjects of press criticism. The people want it so, and so it will continue to be,

One Good Professional Politician - Walla Walla Union.

Had Theodore Roosevelt sought office for the sake of its financial consideration it would be different. But he was born with a sliver spoon in his mouth. his mind to enter politics as a profes-sion, and if there can be such a profes-sion no man has served more to elevate its position. He chose to work instead of hanging about fashionable clubs or being in the "400," So while it is true that he has always sought office, he has been a professional politician who has done vast amount of good for his country. It is to be regretted there are not more of-fice-seekers of the Roosevelt stamp.

No Excuse for Lynching. Idaho Statesman.

In a frontier community where there is no pretense that the machinery of the Government has been put in good work-ing order, lynchings in extraordinary cases, in which they are demanded in the interest of public safety, can be cond It was so in some parts of the West years ago, but there is no longer any portion of the United States where the interests of justice cannot safely be left to the care of the courts. Neither in the West, in the South, in the Middle West, nor in any other section does there re-main any valid excuse for lynching. When mobs gather about jalls, break down the doors, and, taking wretched malefactors or innocent persons out, do them to death, they cast odium upon their country in the minds of all people of other countries where human passions are held in better

> General Miles' Report. New York Herald. Old proverbe says, That byrd ys not honest

That fyieth hys owne nest." It must be very painful to General Miles as the commanding General of the Army to find that his report on the Philippin is given to the public.

The suggestion that he encouraged the

clamor for its publication is really incredible. What man in his position, with a nice sense of honor and a high regard for the good name of the service, would rake over the ashes of conflict in the hope of finding something which would encourage the enemies of the American soldier to picture him as a brutal and cruel mon-

Who ever heard of the head of an army discrediting it before the world by re-hearing in an official paper mere hearing stories gleaned from the enemy and which, as he admits, "came to his notice in a casual way"? As a matter of fact, most of the incidents to which General Miles refers were made public very long ago, of the incidents to which General Miles refers were made public very long ago, and their perpetrators have been court-martialed and punished or dismissed.

If the author of this report were what Mr. Devery would call "chesty," jealous or itching for publicity, its preparation could be explained, but otherwise and as the work of the commanding General of the Army, the document leaves the patrictic citizen "posed, puzzled and perplexed."

When your back is to the future then the biazing lamp of hope. Throws your shadow o'er your landscape and with bilinede eyes you gripe. For the blessings that had vanished with the times they strove to bless. For the descript the strove to bless. For the commanding General of the Army, the document leaves the patrictic citizen "posed, puzzled and perplexed."

But with face turned to the future you will learn to wear a smile,

New York Times.
The conditions now existing in the building trades are intolerable. That they are so is perhaps the natural result of the fact that in these trades the relation between employer and workman is casual, forming and dissolving as buildings are begun and finished. There can be no community of interest among persons community of interest among persons thus accidentally and temporarily related. Another reason is that the assembling of the elements of a building is skilled labor of the kind with which machinery cannot compete. All that can be done by machinery in the preparation of materials is now done, but the actual erection of a building is and must remain hand labor. The builder who takes a contract goes The builder who takes a contract go-The builder who takes a contract goes into the open inbor market and hires such men as he needs. He cares nothing for them nor they for him. The conflict for advantage begins with the excavation of the cellar, and does not end until the last touch has been given to the luterfor trim. Such conditions give the professional agitators of the labor movement a great discussion. great advantage. From one after another of the great organized industries the have been driven by the establishment of stable conditions which leave no room for their special activities. The building trades do not admit of this sort of or ganization, and they will remain the storm center of disturbance until labor takes the matter in hand and brings or-der out of chaos. From the admittedly incomplete statistics of the Labor Bureau of this state it appears that in the year ended with September, 1992, 11,318 work-men engaged in building operations lost 153,316 days by reason of strikes and lock-outs. In New York City alone 7636 workmen lost 76,630 days' work fram othe s than the scarcity of employment labor employed in building options has never been more than partially

tions has never been more than partially organized. Probably as many men are out of the unions as in them. We also have the paradox of competing unions striking to destroy one another. These conditions have led to the formation of an incorporated society known as the Independent Labor League of America. Its objects are stated as follows:

To protect workmen in their independence. To avoid strikes and lockouts, boycotts a To obtain high wages, satisfactory hours and

onditions, by: (a) More intelligent application of the work

in) store intertigent application of the work-men's energies. (b) Harmonious co-operation between employers and employes; (c) Legiti-mate business methods. To furnish favorable conditions for training apprentices, in order that boys may become successful workmen. To provide lectures and demonstrations on trade subtests for all members.

trade subjects for all members.

To compel officers of the local, state and National Governments to enforce the laws.

To protect members against unjust treatment from employers by due process of law.

To provide an employment bureau for members

To provide means for members to guard against sickness and accident. To provide in all lawful ways for the wel-

fare of the members and the maintenance of their rights under the laws and the Constitu-tion of the United States. This is a very attractive prospectus Whether it can be carried out depends

wholly upon the willingness of the em-ployers to co-operate with the member-ship in accomplishing the objects sought To this end it will be necessary for them to enter into agreements with the Inde-pendent Labor League, promising its members every advantage secured by the unions through strikes and coercion They must further engage to maintain a board of arbitration to which all disputes shall be referred for prompt decision, and pledge themselves to abide by its awards. Through its employment bureau league must bind itself to furnish a s cient supply of skilled labor to any employer or contractor who complies with the decisions of the board of arbitration in good faith. There is no room for strikes or lockouts in such a system, and if they occur, the persons responsible for them, whether employers or should be promptly and incoworkm should be premptly and inexorably ex-cluded from further participation in its benefits. On the other hand, if the workmen discover that through membership in the league they suffer disadvantage as compared with union workmen; that they are expected to work longer hours or for less wages than the unions have secured, and that they are serving as a club to defeat the plans and purposes of the unions for the advantage of the em ployers, they will make short work of the league and go over to the unions. It all depends upon the nature and honesty of the co-operation given to the movement by the employers. The men are not actuated in this matter by any senti-ment of loyalty to the contractors. They want the best terms obtainable for faithful and continuous labor, and unless they get them they will make no sacrifices for the benefit of the speculative and con-tracting builders. If membership in the league and obedience to its principles ar of advantage to them and to the trade they follow, they will join and support it The matter presents itself to the cor tractors and builders as a simple and per-fectly intelligible business proposition.

Kansas City Star. Admitting all of the offensive vulgarity Admitting all of the offensive vulgarity and commercialism attending an affair like the Yarmouth-Thaw wedding and the features of proper taste and sensibility, it offers no especial reason for excitement. Titles have become a fad among American heiresees, and there are enough poor noblemen and slips of royalty in Europe to accept all of the attractive bids that are made for coronets and like decorations. To self-respecting cleans decorations. To self-respecting, clean-minded people this is an odious sort of traffic. Society as a whole need concern itself very little with the doings of what is styled the smart set since there is to much heart and decency in the country to warrant any fear of commercialism in the family and home as a practice, and not forgetting that people who sell themselves for money or titles or anything else are always sure to be well cheated

A New Catholic Bible.

The Very Rev. Dr. Charles P. Grannan, of the Catholic University at Washington, has been appointed a member of the In-ternational Biblical Commission created by the pope to conduct extensive re-searches in order that the Catholic church might possess the best translation of the The commission has been increase from the original 13 to 40 members, and work has been begun through correspond-ence. A session of all members is expected to take place at Rome in th

The Faces That Smile.

 W. Gillian in Baltimore American.
 Brother, your are gazing backward toward the access of your mistakes;
 You are weeping o'er your errors till you proud beart almost breaks. You're repenting and regretting, you are ing, "O, alast"

And you're missing all the glories of the pres-ent as they pass. Leave the grim and grewsome picture-look the other way while. For the face that's toward the future is the

face that wears a smile. You are lost in contemplation of the blunder You are sighing o'er the countless tim

soul has been dismayed. But the future's sun is shining on the future's

But the future's sun is saining on the future verdant trees.

And the future's birds are singing—you missing all of these.

Coase that useless gazing backward, look other way awhile.

For the faces toward the future are the cones that smile.

The Master Plumbers will form a combine. This ought to be called a lead-pipe cinch.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Apparently the only thing left for Conressman Humphrey to do is to go ahead and be damned.

The test given by McEwen the hypnotist on Thursday demonstrated his ability to "look in the book and see."

A number of deaf mutes in Chicago are to give an operetta, and ob, what a relief it would be to most of us to attend! Mr. Harriman was able to pass through

Ogden and Green River without his train. Most travelers would like to be able to do the same. We are informed that Portland will still

continue to enjoy her share of the transnort husiness." At times the War Department is really humorous. Several robbers at Helper, Utah, entered a saloon yesterday, and, after joking with the bartender, they removed \$3000

from the till and departed. They might be called Merry Helpers. An Eastern scientist says the moon controls the rain. We never knew before, and we are glad to learn. We always had a sort of an idea that J. P. Morgan had

something to do with it. The company which is to repair Morrison and Washington streets must be firm believers in the old adage, "It is never too late to mend." They seem to be putting off the mending as long as possible.

If King Edward visits this country and bucks up against the Tacoma-Seattle combination, he will surely wonder why a lone King stands so high when it isn't even as good as a pair of deuces

A visitor in the city yesterday wanted to know why the workmen on the Seventh-street improvement had struck. He was informed they had not struck at all, and that it was simply the way the paying company does business.

A St. Louis politician has confessed to crimes, saying he could not stand the mental torture resulting from the unlawful acts. This is the first time on record where any politician has ever been known to have had any mental torture.

A tall, slim man boarded a street-car In Washington wearing a rather flashylooking get-up, consisting of checked suit, tan shoes and straw hat with a fiaming red band around it. The conductor disapproved of him audibly, saying among other things; "Them dudes make me tired." He watched his passenger get off at the British Consulate, but refused to modify his opinion when informed that the tall man was Sir Michael Herbert, King Ekiward's Ambassador to the United States.

In a lecture delivered to students Columbia University Judge Cox, of the United States Circuit Court, told young lawyer who before the Supreme Court to argue a case in which he was also defendant. Addressing the court, referred to the old French adage that he who argues his own case has a fool for a client. After the case had been heard he left for his home in St. Louis, asking a friend to netify him by wire when the decision was handed down. This was the pithy telegram he received: "Old French adage affirmed."

Evidently it was with great sincerity that a guide in the Yellowstone Park wrote of his appreciation of the President in a letter to a New Havener, who once availed himself of his services there, and also gained his friendship, "We had a nice Winter," he wrote, the New Haven Register, making the matter public. "The Snow is nerley all gon. The President was up to see me and stopped 2 days and had good time, he is still in the Park and will be threw in 4 or 5 days, he is enjoying himself and having a good rest from all bisness. He Treated me fine. I was wel pleased with him.

General of the Postoffice Department, has a fund of apt stories which he tells with considerable effect. He was asked the other day regarding the status of some matter in connection with the Postoffice frauds. "I don't care to say just at present. It might put me in the position of an old country Justice whom I knew once. He nearly always had a strong opinion regarding cases that came before him. One day after he had decided an issue he walked down town with one of the litigants. The latter was asked by a friend how he had come out in court. 'We won all right,' said the old Justice before the

Charles H. Robb, Assistant Attorney-

plaintiff had time to answer." A curious difficulty has arisen at Liandudno, Wales, where the leasee of a theater had undertaken to produce an historical drama written and performed in Weish. The play is based on the career of the last native Prince of Wales. The company had concluded the final dress rehearsal and Welshmen were looking forward to the reproductions of Weigh life and language of six centuries ago, when the British censor of plays stepped in. His protest was that he cannot license a play which he cannot understand. So "Liewelyn ein Llyw Olaf" (that is its title) is hung up. But even if the censor cannot be expected to learn Welsh pefore May 28, the advertised date of production, one would think that he might find some one able to judge a play written in a language spoken by over 1,000,000 inhabitants of Great Britain.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS She-The minister is very broad in his views.

He-Yes, and as long as he is broad,-You She-I know you must have made love be-

fore to some other girl. He-But I had you in mind all the time,-Life. Mrs. Trotter-I don't know what is the mat-ter with these slippers. Her husband-Perhaps they're large enough.-Puck.

they're large enough.—Puck.

'00—So Cutterly had to leave colleget What a sad condition of affairs' '95—Nay, rather, a sad fair of conditions.—Harvard Lampoon.

Husband (snagrly)—I never saw a woman as hard to please as you are. Wife (caimly—My dear, you forget that I murried you.—Chicago Daily News.

Clara—What are you reading now? Dora—Historical novels. Clara—Do you like them? Dora—Yes, indeed. There is so much I can skip.—New York Weekly.

'If a fairy should appear to you and offer

skip.—New York Weerig.

"If a fairy should appear to you and offer you three wishes." said the imaginative young woman, "what would you do ""I'd sign the piedge," answered the matter-of-fact-man.—Washington Star.
"I thought Smithers had given up his horse in favor of automobiles, but I asw him buy-

in favor of automobiles, but I saw him ing a heavy pair of animals today," "Oh, are nestely to bring the automobile when they break down—Cincinnati Comme Tribune.

Iribune.

In a class of a certain Sunday school near Maryhill a question was put to a scholar as to why such a strong bond of love existed between Jonathan and David. There was silence for some considerable time, when one of the youngest remarked: "It was just because David win walkin' oct wi' Jonathan's sister." The teacher did not pursue the subject further—Glasgow Evening Times.