# The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oreg REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Sunday, per year.
The Weekly, per year.
The Weekly, 3 months.
To City Subscribers—

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted, 15c Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included, 20c POSTAGE RATES.

United States, Canada and Mexi-10 to 14-page paper. 16 to 30-page paper. 22 to 44-page paper. Foreign rates double. Foreign rates double.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy, with YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum to perature, 58 deg.; minimum temperature, 42 deg.; precipitation, 5 P. M. to 5 P. M., 64 inch

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.

# THE KISHINEF OUTRAGES.

What Count Cassini says about the amiable purposes of the Russian government may be admitted without much question. But his defense of the antimitic fury of the Russian peasantry falls to the ground. There is no defense for it; nor can the responsibility of the St. Petersburg authorities be evaded so easily as he thinks. Russia's com mon people are in the barbaric twilight of the Middle Ages, and that is the discreditable reason why they believe such preposterous varns as the use of Christian blood for the Passover celebration

the Jews are money-lenders. This is a very small plaster for a very hig wound It is the old excuse offered in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries for Jew murders. When the nobility of Europe joined the crusades, they borrowed money of the Jews, and when they returned from Palestine bankrupt these lawless Barons stirred up anti-Jew mohs to order to murder their creditors. The nobility could or would not-pay, so they slew the Jews on various pretexts. They told the people that the Jews killed Christian infants at the feast of the Passover, and the ignorant, right and left. The Plantagenet Kings of England desired to protect the Jews for selfish reasons, but the flerce Barons were too strong for them. The Jews of York were murdered and robbed, and finally Edward I of England was forced against his will to banish the Jews from his kingdom, a decree that was reversed by the great statesman Oliver Crom-

In Germany the Jews were murdered and put to the torture, and in Spain were murdered, sent to the stake and finally banished by Ferdinand and Isabella, the brutal persecutors of the Moors. When Spain drove the Moors from the kingdom she banished the finest artisans, the most ingenious manufacturers, the most gifted architects of her population, and when Spain expatriated the Jews she lost her most intelligent and law-abiding people-a people who had fought bravely for Spain until her cruelty drove them to take refuge

The Russian peasant stands today in

intelligence and humanity not above the masses of the common people of the Middle Ages. His senseless, furious barbarity proves it. If the Jew is a money-lender in Russia, he is a moneylender under Russian law, which is probably not very tender of his rights. In India the ryots borrow money of the village money-lender, but when their improvidence brings them to destitution Hindoo mobs do not murder the vil lage money-lenders, because the British government would not permit such an outrage. If the reason for Jew massacres assigned by the Russian Ambassador is the true explanation of the mob massacres in Russia, it does not reflect upon the Jews at all. It only reflects upon the frightful ignorance and ferocity of the Russian peasants and upon the shameful indifference of the Russian government to crimes by the mob that would not be permitted in any civilized country in the world. The frightful indictment not only of the of the quality of his government. A government that has a standing army of over a million of bayonets that cannot prevent a mob from murdering their Jew neighbors as recklessly and as cruelly as the Apaches were wont in former years to kill the men, women and children of a white emigrant train is a burlesque on civilized rule. It may serve to remind us again how impotent mere rage and fury in power are to crush ignorant brutishness, whether the nihilists of Russia or the rape fiends of our Southern States.

In Russia, as elsewhere, the Jew's position is largely what has been made for him by the persecution of 20 centuries The anti-Semitic hate of the generally liberal Roman Empire is reflected in the sneer of that accomplished man of the world, the poet Horace. The Jew is a trader chiefly because he has been forced into trade by laws which denied him access to the learned professions and to the ownership of land. Originally a pastoral and agricultural people, the Hebrews have ornamented every profession, including that of arms, and every trade where they have been permitted to toll. One hardly knows which to pity more, the persecuted Russian Jew in his misery or the Siav peasant sunk oceans deep in the most hopeless ignorance and brutality. Perhaps there

the world over to migrate, but for the Russian masses there is scarcely a gleam of promise. The Kishinef outrage is a choice bequest of age-long superstition. What crimes, alas, are com-mitted in religion's name!

PENNSYLVANIA'S LIBEL LAW.

Something more, perhaps, ought to be said in explanation of the motive that led to the enactment of the now celebrated libel law of Pennsylvania It is drastic, indeed. The political bosses put it through with the design of muzzling the opposition of the pres to the jobs they have always in view. and the Governor signed it in the hope of procuring immunity from the cartoonists who have been turning him into ridicule for his subserviency to ring purposes. The Philadelphia Press thus explains the general motive:

The act is distinctly designed to gag the pr in the interest of the plunderers and again the interest of the people. It was plotted secret, withheld from the knowledge of those rights and interests were at stake prung upon the Legislature at the last me nt, rushed through in defiance of the co ution, all opportunity of hearing and amend-nent denied, and forced on unwilling legis

Punitive damages may be obtained for the publication of statements or cartoons that any one may say has hur his feelings or annoyed his family. Public officials and political bosses Pennsylvania have taken this method to secure exemption from criticism censure and ridicule; but the effect of the law has been to stimulate the very

things it was intended to repress. The newspapers of the state, without distinction of party, challenge the Legislature, the Governor and the author of the act, by redoubling their efforts to publish effective satirical cartoor and articles of caustic criticism. They announce their purpose to continue publication on the lines hitherto folowed, ignoring the existence of the new aw or defying its penalties. The cartoons, since the act was passed, are specially severe; nor does it appear that the bosses or officials possess courage even to try to bring the authors under the penalties so elaborately defined. In his message approving the act the Gov ernor made this statement:

A cartoon in a dally journal of May ! A cartoon in a daily journal of May 2 defines the question with entire precision. An ugip little dwarf representing the Governor of the Commonwealth stands on a crode stool. The stool is subordinate to and placed alongside of a huge printing press, with wheels as large as those of an ox-team, and all are so arranged as to give the idea that when the press starts the stool and its occupant will be thrown to the ground. Put into words, the cartoon asserts to the world that the press is above the law and greater in strength than the Government. Next morning the recent investiga-

Next morning the paper in question printed a fresh cartoon based former one, showing the press actually in motion, and the "ugly little dwarf" and the "crude stool" making remarkable gyrations.

The first proceeding under the new act is a suit by a noted cartoonist against the Governor for a statement The Russian excuse is in effect that alleged to be libelous; and in the correspondence between the parties the Governor certainly shows with little advantage. A united press all over the state is "making it hot" for every mem ber who voted for the act, and the car toonists never were so busy before. The proprietor of the Philadelphia North American says:

We are going to express ourselves just as freely as ever, with even more vigor, if possi-ble, instead of being deterred by this. Ours is an anti-Quay paper. The law was aimed at us, but we mean to continue exposing this and nailing thugs as we have in the past.

If the authors of the law have any ourage at all, there will be cases in the courts against the newspapers very oon. The newspapers invite prosecu tion and defy a law aimed at the liberty of the press. The curious spectacle is presented of the newspapers of a state making an effort to provoke test cases against themselves.

## MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

enacted by the Legislature of Illinois empowers the cities of that state to own, acquire, construct, maintain and operate street railways within their own limits, and to lease them, if they so desire, for periods not longer than twenty years. It is necessary that a vote must be taken and a favorable majority given before the act can be in force in any city. Then the proposition that the city build or buy street-car lines must be submitted to the people by a three-fifths vote before the City Council can proceed to carry it into effect. On the question of issuing bonds or certificates to pay for such rallways there must be a two-thirds favorable vote. The City Council is to have the power to regulate fares and charges where the city operates the roads itself, and to incorporate such terms and conditions into franchises and leases as it deems for the best interest of the public. It is also provided that the street railways owned and operated or leased by a city may carry not only passen gers and their baggage, but also par cels, packages and the mail, and he used for any other purpose the City Council may desire.

The first trial of the law will doubtless be made in Chicago, where the franchises of some of the street railways will soon expire and an experiment will be made with them either by the city owning and operating or leasing the lines. This important measure was drawn up by attorneys for the Chicago Municipal Voters' League, and its enactment was so bitterly opposed Russian Ambassador's explanation is a by the street rallway interests as to bring on a disgraceful riot in the House. character of the Russian peasantry, but Illinois is the first state in the Union to make way for a general trial of municipal ownership in the case of railways. Toronto, Canada, owns and leases its street railways, and Glasgow, Scotland, owns and operates them. majority of the cities of our country own and operate their own water works. A number of municipalities own and operate their electric lighting plant, and a few own and operate their own gas lighting business. But the only street railroad track in the United States under public ownership stretches across the Brooklyn bridge, New York.

On the other hand, city ownership is widespread in England, and in many cases extends beyond the municipal ownership of the supply of water, lighting and locomotive power, slaughter-houses, lodging-houses, market halls, docks, plers and quays. The Liverpool Daily Post says that Doncaster, Chester and Lincoln own racecourses, from which they derive considerable income. The corporation of the City of Bath owns the hot springs, nearly all the cold springs and the pumprooms; Bournemouth owns the Winter gardens and the golf links, which are provided with an excellent orchestra. Harrowgate obtains a large revenue from the baths and springs, the Winter garden, the theater and con cert-rooms. Learnington owns its baths is more hope for the Jews—they can be | and pumprooms; Southport draws about

helped by their generous compatriots \$17,500 a year from pleasure-boats in th marine parks, and Brighton is the owner of the royal pavilion and local aquar ium. The Corporation of Coichester owns a famous oyster fishery; Bradford owns a hotel in connection with the public markets, and Plymouth owns the Royal Hotel and Theater. The City of Bristol has corporation workshops in which the carts and barrows of the street-cleaning department are built and repaired, harness made and mended, horses shod. More than 10,000 sons are employed in the various de-partments of the Glasgow Corporation, where all the common services have been municipalized except the ceme

More than 228 towns own public market-places, producing an aggregate an nual income of \$2,760,000 and a net profit in relief of taxes of \$418,910. Liverpool's narkets net annually to the taxpayers the sum of \$72.869. Manchester's markets contribute an annual average sum of \$75,000 in aid of rates. The ratepayers of Nottingham, Leicester and Black burn benefit in each town to the amoun of \$20,000 annually from their markets, while the markets of Norwich, Derby, Oldham, Warrington, Bolton, Wolver hampton and Swansea return each annually from \$10,000 to \$15,000 to the rate payers. Liverpool has municipalized its street rallways, and the change has led to better service, cheaper fares, increased traffic and larger profits, while the condition of the employes has been greatly improved in regard to pay and the hours of labor. The City of Leeds, which took over its street railways in 1884, has obtained from them for the last four years an annual average sum of \$204,380 in relief of rates, and the Hull street railways yield about \$115,000 annually for the same purpose. The City of Liverpool makes \$60,000 annually out of its electric light plant, and Manchester made \$38,000 last year from the same department. Leeds, Notting ham, Sheffield, Bolton, Leicester, South port. Lancaster and Chester each make in annual net profit out of their electric light department of over \$5000. One hundred and ninety-three towns own their own water supply, yielding an average net profit of \$450.640. One hunired towns that own gas works make an average net profit yearly of \$1,974,125 in all. The Manchester gas works con tributes in aid of the rates \$250,000, Salford \$121,025, Nottingham \$120,900, Birmingham \$114,065, Leicester \$108,725, and Bolton \$104.660.

#### LOUISIANA'S UNFORESEEN GREAT-NESS.

A correspondent recently argued in The Oregonian that Jefferson, in the matter of the Louisiana Purchase, "simply ignored his former personal opin ion of the Constitution and submitted to the popular will." As a matter of fact, the leading members of Jeffer son's party, like Senator Nicholas of Kentucky, held that the Louisians Purchase was entirely legitimate, and that no constitutional amendment was necessary. It is said that no less man than Chief Justice Marshall, ar old-time Virginia Federalist, intimated to Jefferson that this was his opinion and Alexander Hamilton held the sam view. Before the Louisiana Purchase had been consummated by our Commis sioners, Senator Ross, of Pennsylvania a Federalist, offered a resolution au-thorizing the President to take posses tion of New Orleans, and providing for a force of 50,000 men and an appropris of \$5,000,000. The proposition failed, but Jefferson knew from the temper of the country that we must have Louisiana Territory-if not by purchase, then by seizure and war. The great body of the Federalists in Congress opposed the scheme on strictly constitutional grounds, while many of them believed with Senator Ross in marching an army to New Orleans and seizing the country. Jefferson admitted the transaction to be without constitutional warrant, but he defended it sity of National expediency.

There are never wanting "constitutional" arguments on the part of the opposition to all great measures that are carried forward to success. There was no lack of "great statesmen" who declared it unconstitutional for Lincoln to march United States soldiers into a state in rebellion against the Union, but National necessity has always found the Constitution as elastic as the human skin, which expands with the growth of the human Body. Jefferson and Napoleon both did well, but both doubtless builded better than they knew. Napoleon knew that a British fle concentrating in the gulf with the eviient intention to take possession of the Mississippi River, and he could not defend it. He needed money, so he sold it to the United States as the only power that would be sure to defend it and be sure to grow strong through its acquisition. Napoleon knew that he was nourishing a power that certainly would not be hostile to France, and was quite likely to become involved in war with England. It was a master political stroke on the part of Bonaparte, and it bore fruit a few years later, for the absence of Wellington's veterans in America, whither they were sent after Napoleon's abdication in 1814. gave Napoleon a better fighting chance than he could have had otherwise in

the campaign of Waterloo. It is probably true that even the prevision of the extraordinary genius of Napoleon did not grasp the vast ultimate consequences of his sale of Louisiana to the United States, for this purchase not only fixed our fate as one of the great powers of the earth, but it wrested forever from Great Britain all hope of permanent supremacy in. North America. If Napoleon had not sold it to the United States. Great Britain would have seized and through her navy would have controlled the Mississippi so completely that our expansion would have been stopped by it. Controlling the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes on the north, the Mississippl on the west and the Gulf of Mexico on the south, Great Britain, by the possession of Louisiana would have become the arbiter of our fate. Nanc eon possibly did not discern all this, but he doubtless appreciated that he had dealt a master stroke against the permanent supremacy of Great Britain in North America when he placed New Orleans and the control of the Mississippl in the hands of the United States and thus allowed the young Republic a full chance to grow without restraint and become one of the giant powers of the earth. Measured by its vast and far-reaching consequences, by its influ-ence on the fate and destiny of both Great Britain and the United States, the sale of Louisiana to this country was one of the greatest and most mem orable acts of Napoleon's life.

A man of less gentus than Napoleo would have hesitated and haggled over the matter until the British had selzed New Orleans, and France had no Lou- the Fourth of July.

siana to sell, until France had lost Lou isiana to the same hand that had wrest ed from her all of Canada. It is prob able, too, that Jefferson did not fully appreciate the enormous value of the islana Purchase to the perpetuity of the Union. He probably saw that if this territory passed under British con-trol Kentucky and the other American ommunities established on the tributaries of the Mississippi would eventu ally be drawn by their economic inter ests toward the power that owned the nomic inter mouth of the Mississippi. Kentucky, Tennessee, Southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois would probably have become independent or would have consented to me subjects of the power that owned the mouth of the Mississippi and ontrolled access to the Gulf of Mexico. Possibly Jefferson knew all this, but he probably did not foresee our Civil War, when the possession of the Mississippi was the strongest incentive to the West to oppose the Southern Confederacy, To be beaten in Virginia was perilous but the recovery of New Orleans and the Mississippi Valley by the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson saved the Union. The loss of the Mississippi would have drawn the Western State in its valley ultimately into the Confederacy.

The thirtieth annual reunion of the

United Confederate Veterans at New Orleans yesterday was addressed by General John B. Gordon, who at years of age is the most distinguished survivor of the eminent Captains of the South save General Longstreet. Gen-eral Gordon has an article in the current number of Scribner's describi the part he took during the Civil War. It is written in a spirit of great candor and fairness, and General Gordon re cites the construction of the Federal Constitution generally held at the South and contrasts it with that held by the Union men at the North. He confesses that he sees clearly today how an hon est and sincere difference of opinion was possible, and believes that the vast majority of the soldiers in the Union and Confederate armies were equally sincere and patriotic as they were equally gallant in battle. General Gordon cites history to prove that New England was on the eve of secession in 1814 when the news of peace negotiated with England at Ghent arrived, and he confesses that several of the leaders of public opinion in Georgia like B. H. Hill and Alexander H. Stephens had always been strongly opposed to secession. There were others elsewhere in the South, such as General Bragg in Louisiana, Generals Lee, Joe Johnston, Early and Wickham in Virginia, who were strongly opposed to secession, but General Gordon says that after the first shot was fired all differences of opinion ceased at the South more completely even than they did at the North. Gen eral Gordon is a man of deep piety, a man of veracity, and his story of the rise and fall of the Confederacy will be read with great interest, because he treats the great struggie purely as a memorable historic event, the influence of whose far-reaching consequences to the whole country has not yet begun to be exhausted. General Gordon was as plous a man as "Stonewall" Jack son, and as gallant and energetic a soldier. He commanded the last sortie of Lee's army against the lines of Grant before Petersburg, March 23, 1865, surprised and captured Fort Steadman and two other redoubts, and with proper support might have won the success his gailantry deserved. It is due to General Gordon to say that he personally executed with wonderful skill and success the movement by which General Early surprised and routed two corps of the Union Army at Cedar Creek. The voice of Gordon since the Civil War has always been in deprecation of all sectional bitterness, and this was the spirit that pervaded the address he delivered yesterday to his old comrades in arms. General Gordon is as gentlespirited and kindly in peace as he was

gallant in war. Easy enough to say, as J. B. Zeigler said in a letter printed yesterday, that the money we shall spend on the Exposition would be better spent in "building public highways, in advertising attractions to immigrants," etc. Easy, indeed, to say such things; but to raise for these objects any such sum as has been raised for the Exposition would be impossible. Theory, in the run of practical affairs, seldom comes to anything. Already people are spending on roads and on advertising for immigrants all the money they are willing to spend directly for those objects. The Exposition is wanted for variety and entertainment, as well as for utility. It is wanted as a departure from the monotony of humdrum existence-if for no other reason. And yet it is believed it will call people to Oregon and to the surrounding states as no other move ment or effort would. Many people there are who at times like something new, and want an outing from the te dious school of old Dr. Dryasdust. But we still have imitators of the eco and moralist who complained that the ointment was not sold for three hundred pence and the money given to the DOOT.

Concerning the pronunciation of the name of the President of the United States, his uncle, Robert B. Roc writes to the New York Sun as follows: In English, when we try to distinguish the long from the short "o" we get into trouble. In Dutch they do not. The double "o" is aimply a long "o." The word "Roos" means rose, and is pronounced in identically the same way and is pronounced in identically the same way under all circumstances and in all combina-tions. So the first syllable of the President's name is "Rose," pure and simple. But the following "e," like the short German "e," or like the silent French "e," when read in poetry is elightly aspirated. An English analogy is the word "the," a word that our chairman must have come across in his "reading and must have come across in his "reading and speech culture." It is not pronounced at all speech culture." It is not pronounced at all as it is spelt, not like "thee," but with a sort of "th'" and a breath stopped by the on the teeth. So the name is "Rose-(uh)

The "unfair platform" seems to be all right as platforms go. Possibly it is not as instinct with principle as those who denounce it would have the public believe, but is simply an insensate thing that, like "scab steam," will serve a purpose in an emergency fairly well.

Since extremists on either side of the labor controversy at Portland have accused The Oregonian of "unfairness," by this token it is inclined to believ that-its course has been as fair as could be expected, under ordinary human limitations.

Postmaster-General Payne has de cided that the rural free delivery lettercarriers of the country can take a holi day on Memorial day. Hitherto these carriers—there are more than 15,000 of them—have had but one annual fioliday, THREE VIEWS OF LABOR.

Chicago Tribune. That good old legal jack-in-the-box, th loctrine of conspiracy, has bobbed up to Omaha. It has on its face its usual grin It is so pleased with itself! It has again proved its right to be regarded as the most ingenious, facetious and tricksome legal toy that the sicence of jurisprudence ever devised.

For years its sudden and unexpec eaps out of its box have served mainly agitate the laboring man. Now, just show that no one is beyond its sphere influence, it has jumped up under the ose of the employer. Its squeak is just as disconcerting in one case

The Business Men's Association of Omha is restrained (1) from conspiring to break up labor unions, and (I) from con-spiring to injure employers who favor labor unions. The principle involved is closely related to the principle which let the Circuit Court of Missouri to dissolve the St. Louis Association of Master Plumbers. There must be no industrial conspiracies. One master plumber may refuse to deal with another master plumber, one business man may refuse to deal with another business men, but when there is an organization which handless an organized refusal to enter into dealings then a situation arises which gives the doctrine of conspiracy a chance to lift

If, therefore, the Omaha injunction is If, therefore, the Omaha injunction is made permanent the conclusion will be that the association of employers which have lately become so popular will be exposed to the same incalculable jocularities on the part of the doctrine of conspiracy which associations of employes now find so wearing.

For a long time the National Manufacturers, Association has been resisting the

turers' Association has been resisting the passage of the Federal anti-conspiracy bill. This bill provides that in industrial disputes nothing which is done by two or more persons shall be regarded as a con-spiracy unless when done by one person t would be unlawfui. Were such a bill passed, injunctions against associations of employes—and of employers—would be more difficult to secure. Now, let the courts grant a few more

njunctions against employers' associa-ions, let the doctrine of conspiracy turn its grin on the prominent citizen as well as on the obscure artisan, let the sauce which has been forced down the throat of the goose be served up to the gander and won't the manufacturers' ass begin to be converted to the theory that the science of law is always passing through an evolutionary process and that occasionally it gets rid of a disused or innecessary organ, like, for instance, the loctrine of conspiracy? Anyway, whether all this happens or

not, the Omaha unions are to be con-gratulated on resorting to law rather than to force. Injunctions are preferable as nissiles to brickbats.

#### The Injunction Habit. Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Waiters' Union of Omaha has shown that labor as well as capital can get injunctions. It has induced a court, on exactly the grounds alleged for in-junctions against laborers, to forbid the Business Men's Association, an organization of capital, to do exactly the things that former injunctions have forbidden labor organisations to do.

These things are, in general, boycotting, blacklisting, threats, intimidation and other conduct tending to injure the busi-

ness of the complainants.

Of course the courts must be open equally to organisations of labor and organizations of capital. All citizens and all lawful associations must be equal before the law. Judge Dickinson, who issued the inunction on petition of the Waiters' Union has been ten years on the bench, and is reputed one of the ablest jurists of Nebraska.

Undoubtedly a prima facie case of con Undoubtedly a prima facte case of con-spiracy, boycotting and intimidation against the Business Men's Association was presented. The avowed purpose of that organization, according to Omaha dispatches, is to "smash labor unions." Undoubtedly the court was convinced that its acts had been in accord with its avowed purposes. And yet, on its face, how ab-

urd such an injunction appears! However, if Judge Dickinson's concret illustration of the lengths to which th injunction habit may go shall help to arouse the courts generally to the expediency of not meddling with affairs properly within the jurisdiction of the police, he

For there is a serious side to this con tinual running to the courts for injunc tions, and to the complaisance with which many Judges listen to such prayers. To put forth powers so vast against disturbances so relatively trivial is like in-sisting that α battery of artillery shall be called out to suppress every barroom brawl and that the Supreme Court of the United States shall adjust every clothesline and chicken dispute.

## Employers and Union Methods,

New York Journal of Commerce. The injunction of the Nebraska Stat Judge directed against the recently formed Business Men's Association at Omaha reads like a burlesque of some recent injunctions of United States Judges against labor unions. It restrains that or-ganisation from threatening any person who employs or desires to employ union men, or refusing to sell supplies of commodities to employers of union men discriminating against them in pri from coercing any person into joining the association; in short, from a variety of practices closely corresponding to those with which labor unions are charged. As this injunction was apparently granted on the application of a reputable lawyer representing the labor unions, it is pre-sumably to be taken seriously, though it does not follow that the Business Men's lons, it is p Association was pursuing the tactics from which it is ordered to refrain. But in the associations formed to resist the aggres-sions and exactions of labor unions there have been indications of a disposition to retaliate by adopting some of the union methods of discriminating against and even boycotting those who do not join in

the movement. This is a mistaken course. Employer insisting upon their right to employ non-union labor and upon the right of non-union men to work unmolested on their own terms, may be quite justified in giv-ing a preference to those who do not be-long to unions. The unions have by their conduct given sufficient ground for such conduct given summent ground for such preference. But associations of employ-ers are not justified in interfering with or trying to coerce those who do not choose to join them. Those who prefer to employ union labor should be as free to do so as others are to employ nonunion labor. A boycott to force anybody into a contest against the unions is just as bad as a boycott to force the employment of union men only. Nothing will be gained by adopting the evil tactics of unionism in fighting against it. Employ-ers, while insisting firmly upon their rights and the rights of those they em-ploy, should themselves adhers to the principles of freedom and fairness which they denounce labor unions for violating a contest against the unions is just as they denounce labor unions for violating

Proctor Follows Wn

Springfield Republican.
It is an error to suppose that United
States Civil Service Commissioner John
R. Proctor is the first one to propose that R. Proctor is the first one to propose that the United States Government declare that the Monroe Doctrine applies to Chins. Mr. Proctor is very serious, and means what he says. But the idea is not original with him. The late Chinese Min-ister to this country, the facetious Wu Ting-Fang, used to suggest the scheme, now and then as a grand good thing.

Russia's "Hand."

Bussia has been giving the glimpse of her hand in the There appear to be four aces a and also Manchuria, in it.

HANNA AGAINST ROOSEVELT.

Kansas City Star. The statements of State Senator Pat-terson of Chio and Mr. Elmer Dover, private secretary to Senator Hanna, that Ohio will not have been the control of the Ohio will not indorse President Roos veit for 1304 at the forthcoming state convention may be accepted as opinions authorized by Senator Hanna. Senator Patterson is a close lieutenant of Hanna, and certainly the private secretary would not express his views on this subject without knowing his ground. The prospect is, therefore, that Hanna will endeavor to prevent the introduction of an indorsement resolution, and failing in this, will try to defeat its passage. in this, will try to detect to passage. Senator Foraker long ago announced his intention to present such a resolution, and he recently reiterated his purpose. Representative Grosvenor said a few days ago that the President should be indorsed for nomination. But Mr. Roosevelt's friends may, in view of the avowed opposition of the Hanna machine, preopposition of the Hanna machine, pre-fer to let the matter pass this conven-tion rather than create factional dif-

ferences at this time.

There is only one way to interpre Hanna's opposition to the indorsement of President Roosevelt. It means that, in spite of his protestations, which have in spice of his protestations, which had hitherto seemed sincerc, he is, after all, a candidate himself, or that he favors Senator Fairbanks or some other man rather than the present occupant of the White House. It would be somewhat ir-White House. It would be somewhat irregular for Senator Hanna, as chairman of the Republican National committee, to come out unqualifiedly at this time for any one candidate, but there is no occasion for him to oppose the sentiment of any state or any convention because of his party relations. It would be just as much a breach of trust for him, as chairman to concern a certain comas chairman, to oppose a certain can-didate as it would be to work for him while the field is still open to all aspir-

ants. The excuse that Ohio cannot commi itself at this time to a stand that mus be confirmed by a convention that will not meet until next year is a mere suit terfuge. States have done this sort thing again and again, and Ohio itse a not without precedent. The action of the coming state convention would not, course, bind the nominating conver f the state at this time. But it matters not at all, according to

the present outlook, whether Ohio leads or follows, for Roosevelt will be nomi-nated because he is the only candidate seriously considered by the country as a whole. If the unforescen should hap-pen, and if some other man should get the nomination, the party will surely be defeated at the next election, providthe Democrats put in nomination a good man on a rational platform. No party ever leaned more heavily on one man In a time of peace than the Republican party does now on President Roosevelt, While it is true that President Roose-While it is true that President Roose-velt is not an Ohio man he is, never-theless, a patriot and a very fair sort of an American. Mr. Hanna and Mr. Patterson carry the sentiment of state pride most too far when they assume that nobody but a Buckeye should be nominated for President, and that Ohio must not indorse Roosevelt as a candi-date for 1994. Admitting that the dyn-asty at Washington, including the elder asty at Washington, including the elder Harrison, Hayes, Garfield and McKin-ley, has been popular with the people, it would be grossly unfair for Mr. Hanna and Mr. Patterson to forget that the country has had several Presidents of country has had several Presidents of great force and distinction who were not born or brought up in the Buckeye state, and who even came from New York,

### No Cause for Interference.

New York Times. If Japan now undertakes, with or without the assistance of Great Britain, to expel Russis from Manchuria she will en-ter upon the conflict in the most discouraging circumstances. Of course if Russi would kindly consent to come out on the Pacific Ocean and there try the conclusion she would be sunk. But she will simply defy the world to put her out of Man churis. And that looks like a reason ably safe defiance. At any rate, it is not our business. We are not a nation of Don Quixotes, but a nation of people engaged, with much success, in minding their own business. It is quite certain our bits of exports of cotton goods or kerosene or whatever is not an object for which American public opinion would justify our fight ing to exclude Russia from Manchuria. As little is it an object that would justify us in joining any "alliance" to that end in defiance of the sound tradition that is as old as our Nation.

## Governor Van Sant's Old Fogy Idea.

Detroit Journal. A funny sort of an old fogy must b vernor Van Sant, of Minnesota. The presentatives of the Minnesota Legislature passed a resolution just before ad-journing to take to their respective homes all the desks, chairs and other detachable furniture as inadequate remuneration for their services to the state. When the their services to the state. When the vans began to back up to the Capitol Governor Van Sant was there. After a lively debate, in which several honorable noses were flattened out, the furniture was wrested from the lawmakers' hands and locked in the Governor's private office. It such action as this of Governor Van Sant's isn't unconstitutional it is untraditional, irregular and indelicate. We cannot indorse the undiplomatic attitude of Governor Van Sant, for the Legislators. Governor Van Sant, for the Legislators might take revenge by refusing to ad-

## Development of the Dominion,

Development of the Dominion.

Detroit Free Press.

Something of the wonderful development that came earlier to our own Western country is now at its height in the Dominion of Canada. This is particularly true in the vast section lying between the earlier settlements and the Pacific Coast. There was a fine display of faith in piercing that territory with modern railroads. ing that territory with modern railroads but the outcome justifies the anticipation for there is a veritable rush to the ranches farms, mines and lumber-producing tract that are destined to supply the demand of the hemisphere while the denuded tim per lands of the United States are being

regrown. The Premium Habit. Baltimore News. I know a man who's saving tage wrapper 44.75 and mosp, tes, coffee, And when he gets enough, He'll have earned a cane, cone, collar button, umbrella, match box, house and lot, or book of For it's the ruling passion, This saving up of tags.
And stamps and gaudy wrap
From bottles, boxes, bags;
Yes, everybody's got it. And I have got it, too-

> Gimme your tags are reported.
>
> Gimme your cast-off stoppers—
> Gimme your cast-off stoppers—
> Gimme your extra trademarks—
> Gimme your bottles, pray,
> For I'm going to draw tomorrow
> On the things I save today! Ten thousand tags will get me
> A copper-headed case,
> And twice ten thousand tags an
> Umbrella for the rain;
> Oh, everybody's got it
> And I have got it, too—
> I'm emply so distracted
> I don't know what to do!

I don't know what to do!

Gimme your tags and wrappers-

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Who's got the fireboat? Wanted-A ball team that Pertland can

Oregon's chief executive has not Pennoyered the President yet.

The man who took poison just for fun ought to have died just for fun. Seattle must be sick. She hasn't howled

about the President's reception for two whole days. For continuous vaudeville performance,

Oregon weather has Edward Shields' attraction beat a mile. The doctor in Montana named Phil. Graves must have a fine opinion of the

parents who christened him. Judging from the way Portland cleans on for the President, it would be a great

thing for him to come every week. That deceased-wife's-sister bill in the

British Parliament. Why didn't the man marry the sister in the first place? The city of Portland ought not to be affected by the laundry strike. Enough

rain has fallen in the past few days to

wash the state. The Russian government announces that it is fully prepared to "care for" the Kishinet Jews. Probably the sufferers do not desire to be "cared for" in Russia's

peculiar fashion. Waterman, Waterman, up in the sky, When in the world will it ever be dry? Please turn off the faucet and stop your old

flood. So Teddy won't have to parade in the mud.

Word comes from New York that a horse kept ahead of a railway train for six miles, and the feat is considered extraordinary. Why, even a third-rate trotter would have no trouble doing the same thing in Oregon.

Daniel Webster's liquor set and its oaken case, which he carried with him on all his important journeys, is now owned by S. T. Kimball of Rockland, Mass. Webster bequeathed it to his son, Colonel Flatcher Webster, who after some years sold it to John Miller, a wholesale liquor dealer of Boston. He, 28 years later, presented it to a relative, Job Greenhalgh, a business man of Boston, and from Mr. Greenhalgh Mr. Kimball has purchased it. The case contains six quart and six pint decanters, and in the tray are two tumblers, two goblets and a measuring glass,

The inconvenience of the similarity between a gentleman's evening dress and the attire of a waiter has received yet nother instance. Mr. Choate, the American ambassador, was the victim on this occasion. At the state banquet to the King at the Guildhall the American ambassador was one of the few men in evening dress, nearly every one being in court or municipal uniform. He was interested in the pulpit arrangements in which the carving was done, and ventured to ask one of the functionaries a question concerning them. "Never mind about old customs," was the reply; "look lively and clear away the soup plates."

Some time ago Mark Twain, in the ourse of one of his scathing attacks upon Christian science and its founder in the North American Review, complained that he had been up to that time unable to secure a copy of Mrs. Eddy's "poema." A young Philadelphian, who had been a sealous admirer of the famous humorist's attitude in the controversy, learned where copies of the verse could be obtained and hastened to convey the information to Mr. Clemens. Fate, however, had forestalled him, and he received the following courteous and characteristic "Dear Sir-I've got the Eddy poems, but they are no good-her publis Rev. Mr. Wiggin, polished all the drunk out of them. Truly yours, S. L. Clemens."

Up in Whitman County, Washington, the other day, Judge S. J. Chadwick was examining an applicant for naturalization and among other things asked him if he knew the fundamental difference between the theory of the government of Prussia. his native country, and of the United States. He said he did. Prussia, being a monarchy and this country a republic. The judge then asked him who in Prussia possessed the supreme authority, and the man promptly replied the Kaiser. This was followed up with a question as to who possessed the supreme authority in this country, and the man correctly answered, the President,

The judge told him that the President assumed a great deal of authority, but that in theory there was an authority, under our form of government that was greater even than Roosevelt's.

A great light broke over the Prusslan's face, and he smilingly answered, "Ya, ya, I know dot, too; it vas God."

The clerk suggested that he was evidently a Republican, but the judge was of the opinion that a man who put God above Roosevelt was evidently too good a Christian to be much of a Republican and the man was accordingly admitted

Baltimore Sun. South American states island republics of Hayti and Santo Do-mingo have given Uncle Sam a great deal of trouble and seem destined to be danger spots in the future. What should be our policy? If we coerce them to protect the interests of American citizens Europe will feel that it has an equal right to use force and protect its citizens and subects in the same way. If we decline to resort to coercive measures American creditors and those of our citizens who have property interests in the countries outh of the United States may suffer brough our leniency. No wonder our through our leniency. No wonder our State Department is sometimes in a quan-dary when it has to face such a dilemma.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Wall Street-The most noted if not the most popular watering place in the country.-Puck. "Of course, we needn't believe everything we hear about our friends." "True, thank Heaven, we can repeat it?"-Life.

"Doesn't he ever go to church?" "No. Why should be? He's in the employ of a whole-sale millinery house."—Chicago Evening Post. First picket—What's this strike about anyway-more pay, less work? What's it for? Second picket-Nah! The boss didn't take his hat off or take his cig' outen his mouth when de walkin' delegate went in ter see

"Did my wife's singing disturb you, last night?" saked the flat dwaller of his neigh-ber. "Oh, was that your wife singing we heard last night?" said the other. "We thought she was having trouble with the cook."—Tonkers Statesman.

Aunt Grace—I suppose, Jimmy, you've quite made up your mind what you are going to be when you are a man't Jimmy—Yes, Auntie Grace. When I'm a man, I'll be either—(with great determination)-a lion tamer or a tram

the grand opera company speak to one another." "Well," answered Mr. Cumrox, "after reading their hames on the programme I don't blame them for letting one another alone, intend of trying to propounce them." "Washington Size.