# The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oreg REVISED SURSCRIPTION RATES. Mail (postage probaid in adva with Sunday, per month Sunday excepted, per year... with Sunday, per year... The Weekly, 2 months, The City Subsection of Daily, per week, delivered, flunday excepted, 15c Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included, 20c

POSTAGE RATES. d States, Cenada and Mexico 6 to 14-page paper..... 5 to 80-page paper..... E to 44-page paper ..... Foreign rates double.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair and slightly

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 61 deg.; minimum, 46 deg.; precipi cation, .08 inch.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1903

#### THE AMERICAN RACE.

President Roosevelt, in his speech at Kalama, Wash., yesterday, among other things said:

Here on the Pacific Coast we shall se cultarly masterful and dominant type of or people grow up, a people in whose veins nov flows and will flow in the future blood of man; different European races and strains—bloo drawn from the veins of most of the nation of Central and Western Europe, and now a new stock run into a new mold in the net surroundings of our own continent.

The President's forecast is likely to come true, Of our immigration up to vast majority was from the races of Northern Europe, but today Southern and Eastern Europe are making the largest additions to our population. Between 1820 and 1880, out of a total immigration of about 20,000,000, only 162,018 came from Italy and Austria-Hungary, but from 1889 to 1900 the aggregate from those countries was 1,905,634. In the year 1902, 178,375 immigrants came from Italy and 171,989 from Austria-Hungary, and this immigration is even greater in 1903. The migration from Germany, Ireland and Scandinavia last year was altogether but 105,820, as compared with the 178.375 from Italy alone. According to the census of 1900, the foreign-born population of the United States was 10,460,085, and included but 276,249 Austrians, 156,991 Bohemians, 145,802 Hungarians and 484,207 Italians. Since then both the Austro-Hungarian and Italian population must have been more than doubled by immigration alone, exclusive of its large natural increase ..

Tin to 1900 the racial elements of Northern Europe were by far the largest, but the immigration since 1900 from creased so largely that it forms today about four-fifths of the unprecedentedly large total immigration. This state of things is likely to be maintained for many years to come. The countries of Northern Europe are no longer as they were before 1880, while the countries of Southern and Eastern Europe are driven by military conscription and agricultural hardship to flock to our ores. What effect fifty years of this immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe will have upon the character of the American people is an interesting question for consideration, It is highly probable that a considerable portion of this immigration will uitimately find its way to the Pacific Coast States and to the Gulf States of the South. The Hungarian and Italian peasantry are fairly well skilled in agriculture and the culture of the olive and vine. To such a people the climate and other characteristics of California and the Gulf States of the South would subtless be more inviting than those of New England or the Middle West, The South absorbed little or nothing of the great flood of European immigration that was poured upon our hores from 1820 to the outbreak of the Civil War, for the presence of slave labor in the South furnished the skilled or unskilled immigrant labor of Europe with no opportunity for employ-ment, so that the "poor" whites of the Bouth included a far larger number of pure native-born Americans than did growth and development of the South Ance 1880 has increased the opportunity for industrial employment of European immigrants. There are today probably not less than 25,000 Italians in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, and, as the worth of the Italian as an agricultural worker becomes more generally known, the number of Italians in the Gulf States of Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas will be greatly in-creased. The peasantry of Austria-Hungary and of Italy will naturally be attracted to the Pacific Coast by its mild climate and its diversified industries of grain and fruitraising. The

ican race" is sure to be considerably modified by this largely increased infusion of Italian and Hungarian blood. Hitherto the vast majority of our immigrants have been, up to 1960, either from English-speaking countries or from Teutonic races, but the present impending immigration largely of the Latin race, who, though inferior in some respects to the northern races of Europe, is superior to an artistic sense of beauty. The new infusion will not make us a stronger spirits, but favored moderate induleral public interest or to prevent ob-philosopher, whose centenary the coun-race, but it may make us a more light- gence in wine. In 1840 Dr. Channing jectionable legislation on behalf of spe-try is now observing.

likely to increase henceforth in Call-fornia, and in that event there would

be an increased demand for Italian im-

migrant labor.

ple. Certainly it is true today that our American civilization makes no large contribution to the world of art, of music or high literature. We make me rapidly; we furnish a good market for products of the artistic brains of France, Germany and Italy, but we lack something of artistic taste and vision that is possessed in a decent de-gree by the peasantry of Europe and in a superior degree by the Hungarian gypsies. President Roosevelt's forecast of the American people as a composite race will be realized, and its realization will make us more attractive in mind and body.

BLESSINGS OF CHEAP COAL. The engagement of an unusually large fleet of ships to load coal at Newcastle for San Francisco supplies the text from which numerous protection ists of the rabid type are preaching on the injustice to the down-trodden mineowners of the Pacific Coast. "The shipments," says a Tacoma trade paper, ir a sarcastic vein, "are the largest on rec ord, and stand as a tribute to the Government's beneficent action in eliminat-ing the duty on foreign coal." Perhaps, after all, there is something beneficer in the action of the Government. It is a certainty that the consumers of coal will view it in that light, but California in particular and the Pacific Coast in general are profiting more by the con ing of that big fleet of coal ships than they could possibly profit by re-establishing the duty. The Newcastle coal fleet en route

and chartered to load at San Francisco has, in round numbers, a carrying capacity of 300,000 tons. In abolishing the duty of 67 cents per ton, the United States is ostensibly losing a matter of \$200,000 on the cargoes of the fleet. Actually, the loss is much less, as a good portion of the coal coming from Australia will take the place of British Columbia coal, on which the San Francisco market has relied to a greater extent than on that mined on the American side of the line. Cheap freights from Australia and a strike among the British Columbia coal miners are the predominant factors in the present heavy movement of coal from New castle to San Francisco, and to offset this "theoretical" loss of \$200,000 in duty, we have headed for the Pacific Coast a fleet of coal ships of sufficient proportions to lower ocean freights on grain to Europe more than six shillings per ton, as compared with rates at a similar period last season. This saving of six shillings per ton on the export-able surplus of the California crop alone will amount to over \$1,000,000 and, as rates from all other Pacific Coast ports are affected by the sam conditions as affect them in the San Francisco market, the producers ship-ping from Puget Sound and Portland are also reaping rich dividends in the way of reduced ocean freight rates.

Reduced to figures, a few Pacific Coast mineowners have theoretically lost the sale of about 300,000 tons of coal, worth probably \$1,000,000 at tide water. The consumers have effected a saving of nearly \$200,000 by securing supplies, duty free, at a lower price than the mineowners in this country would make. The producers of th Coast have secured a rate on outward cean freight which has added over \$1,000,000 to the value of the California grain crop alone, and an even greater amount to the value of the Oregon and Washington crops. The duty on coal s only one of the many forms of inflicting an unjust tax on the many for the benefit of the few. If the Australian mineowner can supply the thousands of coal consumers in San Francisco with good coal at a lower price than is demanded for the American product, the consumer should have the right to buy it without an added duty for the protection of one or two millionaire mineowners. When this differential in favor of the Australian mineowner and the American consumers has the added benefit of providing American producers with cheaper ocean rates, thus enhancing the value of their products, the system should be encouraged and not discouraged.

If our coal mines cannot be worked to a profit in competition with those of Australia, 6000 miles away, the mineowner should devote his capital to the numberless industries that will pay a profit, instead of asking Government aid in the shape of a protective tariff. The Eastern coal barons who have been given vast fortunes through protection have not conducted themselves in a manner which should make the average American desire a continuation of that aid in any part of the country, and it is about time that the coal industry, like other industries in the hands of large capitalists, should stand or fall on its

# PROGRESS OF LIQUOR LAWS.

Under the new Vermont local option icense law, all license fees go, onehalf to the local treasury and one-half for the construction of permanent highways throughout the state. The penalties for violation of the law are from \$100 to \$300 for each offense. Every policeman, Sheriff and Constable must report forthwith to the License Board, under penalty of \$200 fine, any violation brought to his attention. The License Board must, under penalty of \$500 fine, prosecute every complaint, if well founded. Every licensee is placed under \$3000 bonds from two townsmen, whose liability extends to any action for civil damage; and it is provided that no person "directly or indirectly engaged in the liquor traffic shall be accepted on any bond, nor shall one person be accepted on more than one bond," The licenses are limited to one for each thousand of population, which is only sufficient for the hotels and bens fide restaurants and an occasional drug store for trade in bottled goods, not leaving room for more than a dozen mere saloons in the state. For towns that vote "no license" there is a provision for a purely medicinal drug-store license to sell only on a physician's prescription. New Hampshire's local option license law follows closely that of Vermont.

Of the seventeen states that once acted prohibition, all but three have abandoned it, viz., Maine, Kansas and North Dakota, in each of which the law is a farce. The improvement of the sobriety of the American people has been very great since the first movement in the direction of temperance began. In 1817 in New York City one inhabitant in eight was living on charity, while of this pauperism seveneighths was due to intemperance. In the same year the report of the Mayor showed 2500 grog shops in a population of about 115,000, or above one to each ern races of Europe, is superior to fifty people. In 1827, when Dr. Chan-them in a popular taste for music and ning preached his first temperance sermon, he urged abstinence from ardent defeat desirable legislation in the gen-spirits, but favored moderate indul- eral public interest or to prevent ob-

hearted, versatile and mercurial peo- preached strongly in favor of total abstinence from ardent spirits, wine, beer and all alcoholic stimulants.

A PLASH IN THE PAN.

The effort to defeat or hold up the Lewis and Clark Fair through appeal to the referendum may be designated, in the language of the hunter in the old days of the flintlock fowling piece, as a "flash in the pan." There has been a good deal of talk in certain circles about the matter, and many opinion that have not had legitimate bearing upon the subject have been exploited it regard to it. Spite work, that childish expedient to which "boys grown tall" resort when they cannot have their way, in regard to general matters which with loud acclaim they seek to make their special business has been evoked against the Fair. Statements that have no foundation outside of the imaginations of people who, in season and out of season, clamor for their "rights" have been made, the purpose of which was to prejudice the popular mind against the Fair as a "graft" levied upon the taxpaying public for the benefit of a few. To answer these state ments was merely to give a limited number of persons who persist in taking a narrow view of large matters a further chance to vex the passive ear of the larger-minded public by repeating again "the same old slabbered tale," the keynote of which is the woes of certain class and the greed of another Hence it was thought wise and proper to allow this narrow spirit of opposition to the Lewis and Clark Fair to work itself out, practically unchallenged. This it has done, with the result that the state appropriation stands unchallenged by the power of the refer-

Some industry was shown in the fort to collect 4386 signatures required to effect this object. This is shown in the fact that a total of 3900 names was secured, and at the expiration of the limit allowed for such effort placed on

While it is not doubted that many persons signed these petitions because they thought it proper for the people to have a chance to vote upon so large an appropriation, intending themselves to vote in the affirmative when the time came, the fact remains that the effort was inaugurated and in the main pushed by short-sighted men who did not realize the awkward position in which the state would be placed by this appeal to the referendum. The de lay that it would have caused would have rendered it practically impossible for the Lewis and Clark Fair to have taken place at the time appointed, the centennial year of the great event that it is to commemorate. However, all is well that ends well, and this is the end of a futile attempt to strike a death blow to the Lewis and Clark Fair by holding up the state appropriation.

### PUBLIC CORRUPTION.

The municipal corruption exposed in St. Louis has sent six or eight mem bers of the city government to the penitentiary; there are five members of the State Legislature under indictment for selling their votes; the Lieutenant-Governor has confessed his guilty knowledge of the corruptions, and his share in the spoil. Ex-Governor and now United States Senator Stone worked jointly with the notorious lobbyist of the anti-alum trust that seattered the corruption fund in the Legislature. This disgraceful situation exists in an old state admitted to the Union in 1820, and under Democratic rule for thirty years. There are other states, like Massachusetts, where the press charge a steady growth of Legislative corruption. The Fitchburg (Mass.) Sentinel says that this corruption has taken a peculiar form. Formerly petitioners for legislation furnished money to bribe Legislators to vote for what they wanted, but today the honest petitioner who has an innocent bill to be passed is blackmailed into paying money for its passage. If he re fuses to pay the price demanded, he is denied the passage of

his bill. The West End investigation of 1890 revealed the fact that Henry M. Whitney paid about \$50,000 for the passage of the West End street rallway bill. The Boston & Albany Railroad return that It paid about \$33,000 for the passage of the bill to lease that road to the New York Central Railroad Company, and the Boston & Maine \$32,000, according to its sworn return, for the bill leasing the Fitchburg. This took place under the old system when wealthy bribe-givers went to the Statehouse and paid out money lavishly to secure the passage of their bills. But under the present system of corruption, the bandit Massachusetts Legislators hold up innocent petitioners as well as those who are ready to pay. This system, of course, is the natural and inevitable outgrowth of the former corruption. As soon as it was evident that great sums of money could be made in blackmall at the Statehouse, corrupt, piratical creatures sought election to the Legislature in order to ply their vocation by using their official position to

extort money from all parties who sought legislation. The result is that every man who has any money in his pocket is forced to buy the passage of his bill or submit to its defeat. This is the present situation in Massachusetts, which is only re-Central & Hudson River Railroad spent money in corrupting the State Legisla-ture, but soon the corrupt Legislators began to hold up the railroad, so that the old-time briber was bled at every opportunity by the men he once sought to bribe. The railroad, after obtaining by bribery the privileges from the Legislature it desired, was stupid enough to suppose that when it asked for entirely legitimate legislation it could easily secure it without corruption. But the men whom the rallroad had originally corrupted at once blackmailed the corporations and obliged them to pay heavily for the enactment of legislation that stood for nothing but simple justice and the public weal.

For years the Vanderbilt system kept a lobbyist at Albany, not to bribe the Legislature to enact injustice and extortion, but to defend the simple public rights of the corporation from the blackmallers of the Legislature, who annually held up the railroads, even when they sought only legislation that was necessary to the safe operation of the railroad and the protection of the public. In the upper branch of the Massachusetts Legislature an investigation is going on into charges of bribe and similar charges are raised in nearly every Legislature that meets. Public corruption is more or less prevalent in all the states. It is employed either to defeat desirable legislation in the gen-

cial interests. Because corrupt influences can control a legislative body more easily than they can the whole oody of the people, the referendum has obtained strong support in many states, since it admits the whole body of voters

to a direct voice in regard to the particular acts of the legislative body. The record of corruption within and without the State Legislatures affords a subject for meiancholy reflection, but it cannot be said that things are worse than they were in the early days of the Republic; measured by our enormous increase of population and things are not as bad with us as they were in the days of Aaron Burr and De Witt Clinton, and later, when several of the prominent leaders of the Federalist party in New York were shown to have been corrupt advocates of the charter of the Bank of America, accepting for their service a bribe of Among the men involved in the scandal were Judge William Van Ness and ex-State Treasurer Van Rensselaer. The Missouri scandals were common enough in the days of the 'Fathers of the Republic," for never since their day has the New York Legislature been more corrupt than it was from 1791 to 1815. The "honors" legislative corruption were pretty eveny distributed between the two parties. Burr was more astute, but no more un scrupulous, than his political rivals in corrupt intrigue.

book on "Canada and the United after quoting some youthful verses written by John Hay, says: "Go over the roll of American Secretaries of State since Hamilton, and see if you can find among all these mediocri-ties one with the ability to write such lines." Hamilton was never Secretary of State, and "mediocre" is not a proper term to apply to such men as Jefferson, Marshall, Madison, John Quine Adams, Webster, Calhoun, Clay, Livingston, Everett, Marcy, Black, Seward, Blaine, Fish and Olney. The same writer absurdly says that Mr. Roosevelt "differs from most of the previous Presidents in that he is a gentleman by birth and breeding," and further remarks that "the early careers of the Presidents have not qualified them to lead the world of fashion, and this remark extends to their wives, with the exception of Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Roosevelt." Mrs. Washington Mrs. John Adams, Mrs. Madison and the second Mrs. Tyler were most accomplished women, who would have been distinguished by their social grace and eadership in any circle.

The author of a recently published

Portland has again been turned down by the Government in the matter of transport service to Manila. The bid from this city was the same on freight as that made by the Puget Sound and San Francisco bidders, and Laidlaw & Co. gave the Government an option not tendered by any of the other bidders. They not only agreed to supply transports whenever needed, but agreed to place them at the service of the Government at Portland, San Francisco or Puget Sound. The acceptance of this Portland bid would have enabled the Government to ship by the \$4.25 rate from any port where the freight could be gathered to the best advantage. In accepting the Seattle and San Francisco bids, the Government must now ship the freight by rail from Portland to the other ports. This will be expensive and unbusinessiike. With its customary time-honored discrimination against Portland, however, the department will be in a position to decline to purchase anything in this city, as it is now fortified with the excuse that it would cost too much to get it to the transports with which it has contracts.

Argentine wheat shipments this week again run well past the 2,000,000-bushel mark, and swell the total from that country since January 1 to over 27,000,000 bushels. These enormous shipments as yet have falled to cause very chief competitor in the Southern Hemisphere. The wheatgrower can find some hope in the situation, however. Company three years ago faade sworn | by noting the fact that of this week's | and dedicated to the statue. It now already, and it will need all of the surplus that can be spared from the Argentine to prevent prices making still further advances before the coming crop in America is ready for shipment.

The Chicago News thinks that "if Mark Hanna can settle all the strikes, a little job like being President would not tax his powers." But, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, "Mark cannot." Against the first assumption is the fact as stated by Voltaire, that "all animals are perpetually at war." This is true, whether applied to capital and labor. the ins and outs in politics, or the would-be leaders in the social relation. Difficulties between these warring elements cannot be settled by dreams of brotherly love or the deep-laid schemes of astute politicians. Many, if not most of them, have to wear themselves out, and arbitration usually is powerless unpeating the experience of New York the obstinacy on one side or both reaches State. Many years ago the New York the tired stage, or until, in the case of labor strikes, outraged public interests rise in their might and insist that the chasm between the warring factions in the industrial world patch up at least a temporary peace.

In the Sunday Oregonian tomorrow Mrs. John A. Logan will tell how in 1868 her distinguished husband, then Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was inspired to issue his first order calling on the several departments to observe Memorial day. Mrs. Logan's personal connection with the birth of this ceremonial is not the least interesting part of the narrative.

Sir Robert Giffen, the great English political economist, a year or more ago denounced Mr. Chamberlain's preferen tial policy for the benefit of the colonies as a scheme to throw away three hundred millions of trade in order to gain thirty millions.

Secretary Root gave a dinner at Washington on the 15th inst. to the officers of the Army and General Staff. The only officer of prominence living in Washington who was not invited was Lieutenant-General Miles.

Every lover of Emerson will be interested in a page of tomorrow's issue of The Oregonian devoted to the great

## HOW A FAMOUS SONG WAS WRITTEN

Chicago Tribus Efforts by veterans of the great Civil War to discover the authors of "John Brown's Body" from the ash heap of time have brought to light the history

of the stirring song.

A man in Oshkosh is able to tell the story, for he was one of the original quartet that sang it over 40 years ago, and he assisted in the evolution of the song. This modeat veteran of the rebellion, who was one of the men who made the mem-orable escape from the tunnel at Libby Prison, is James Howard Jenkins, prest-dent of the German National Bank at

This is how Mr. Jenkins tells of the This is how Mr. Jenkins tells of the birth of the sons; in the early Spring of 1861 the Boston Light Infantry, a battalisn of three companies, under command of Major Rogers, of the Boston Journal, was sent to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, for drill and garrison duty. This battaliton was made up largely of the better class of city boys and was to Roston what the Seventh Restings, what the Seventh Restings was the servery of the servery was the Seventh Restings. Boston what the Seventh Regiment was

to New York.

When the demand for troops became pressing the battallon offered its services, which, however, could not be accepted. gave as it could be incorporated in one of the regiments then forming. Accordingly the battallon was disbanded and a rush was made by its members to enlist in the Tweltin and Thirteenth Regiments. The Twelfith was completed first and was sent to Fort Warren for organization and drill. Among its members were many excel-ient singers. One of the male quartets was composed of four Sergeants—Jenkins. Brown, Edgerly and Eldredge—who were continually on the lookout for a good marching melody upon which to construct a regimental war song. From some un-known quarter came a verse: John Brown's body nes a-mouldering in th

grave. His soul is marching on. Glory, glory, hallelujah!

In searching for a fitting tune they adapted an old camp-meeting melody eung by the colored Methodists at the Martha's Vineyard camp meetings to the words:

Come, brothers, will you meet us? The song "took" at once, and the simplicity of the chorus, with its swing and lift, made it at once popular. The verses that followed were improvised from time to time. The death of Colonel Ellsworth, which occurred at that time, occast

We lament the death of Colonel Ellsworth, And his pets (his Zouaves) will meet him

The second tenor of the quartet was short, broad-shouldered Scotchman named John Brown. When he put on his knap-sack for the first time, with his red-lined overcoat rolled on its top, he looked so topheavy that the boys laughed at him But, quick witted and good natured, he retorted by marching up and down singng: John Brown's knapsack is strapped upon

This was straightway added to the list of verses. "We'll hang Jeff Davis to a sour apple tree" was the natural expres-sion of a rampant Massachusetts man. On Saturday afternoon Gilmore's band came to the fort to play at dress parade, and large numbers of visitors were also present. One Saturday the quartet went with Gilmore into one of the casemater and song the song to him, he following with his cornet till he had fixed the air in his memory. On his return to Boston he had it arranged for his band. The follow ing Saturday it was played for the first time in front of the Twelfth Massachus-etts Volunteer Infantry at dress parade at Fort Warren, Boston harbor.

On its way to the front the regiment passed through New York and dined on City Hall Square. When the line was formed to march down Broadway to the formed to march down Broadway to the ferry the band struck up "John Brown," and the regiment sang it to the cheers and shouting and excitement of the thou-sands that lined the street. While the song became a National one, yet the Twelfth Massachusetts was al-ways known in its department as the "ballshub restreet."

"hallelujah regiment."
Of the original quartet John Brown was drowned while crossing a swollen stream near Fort Royal. Eldredge died some years ago, Edgerley at last accounts was living in Boston. The fourth member of the quartet, J. H. Jenkins, has lived in Cahkosh since 1865, and has presented the foregoing as what he conceives to be the correct version of the origin of the most famous of the Northern battle songs of the Civil War.

Statue and Poet.

Springfield Republican. while they must be nearing the top Heine, and one of the most remarkable firm previously reported estimates of a 60,000,000-bushel surplus from our chief competitor in the Southern Hemi-Bedloe's Island of "Liberty Lighting the World," bearing her name and her sonnet, "The New Colossus," written 20 years ago by nothing the fact that of this week's shipments nearly one-sixth were diverted to Australia, thus reducing the amount which is being dumped on the European market from a country that usually sends everything to the United Kingdom. Europe is on short rations of a Semite' and other books of verse a worthy contribution to both literature and worthy contribution to both literature and the freedom of humanity; like Heine, she could have said, "Lay a sword upon my coffin, for I was a valiant soldier in the war for the liberation of humanity." Her war for the liberation of humanity." Her' high appeal to her race and to the world at the time of the expulsion of Jews from Russia in 1880-8i was not of a nature to be soon forgotten. Had she lived until this day, her voice would have been heard to large purpose in the chorus of singers against the imperialistic policy which has degraded the significance of "Liberty Lighting the World." It is most fitting that among the inscriptions within the chamber of the pedestal her noble sonnet should be placed as a consecration. It is should be placed as a consecration. It is ne follows: Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame

With conquering limbs astride from land to Here at our sea-washed sunset gates shall

A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand Glows world-wide welcome; her mild eyes com-The air-bridged harbor that twin cities

'Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp?" With silent lips. "Give me your tired, your

your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, The wretched refuse of your terming shore— Send these, the homeless, tempest-test, to me; I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

#### Aye, Where Are They? Catholic Sentinel.

Where are the champions of organized labor now, in this the hour of misfor-tune? A thousand volumes in a thousands tongues bespeaks the lessons of experience, yet some of us will wade through them sil and come out none the wiser. The march of the human mind is slow, says Burke, and experience is a dear teacher. Yet if we will learn by no other, what we do learn in this wise, we learn well. Organized labor has learned to differentiate between the politician and the statesman, between outward suavity and inward barrenness, between a rugged exterior and innate stability, between the man who appeals to the understanding and the man who appeals to the passions, between blarney and brains.

# Use and Abuse of the Referendum,

## HARRIMAN'S RAILROADING.

Lewiston Tribune.

The city of Portland, it seems, has finally become quickened to the obstacle the Harriman transportation system presents against the logical development of the Northern sents against the logical development of the Northwest country, and with that city thoroughly aroused to the situation there need be little doubt but that some-thing is going to happen and happen soon. No business institution can afford to in-cur the just reproaches and animosities the Harriman institution is incurring in the Northwest, especially among those who are entitled to and want to be its friends and to whom it must look for friends and to whom it must look for protection against unjust attacks and penalties to which it is expected through popular prejudices. The indignant and aggressive feeling now prevailing in Portland against this corporation is indi-cated by almost daily utterances in The

Oregonian.

If Portland is hurt by having the trade naturally belonging to it unnaturally di-verted, the country whose trade is un-naturally diverted is similarly hurt. The Clearwater country has a right to do its business with Portland because the route there is shorter, quicker and easier than to any other commercial seat. The Harriman system, however, forces this coun try to carry its commerce to distant, un familiar and unnatural points, and th traffic not only has to hear the increased cost, but loses the advantage to which it is entitled by being on the direct water grade route and in close connection with grade route and in close connection with its proper market seat. How long this condition will continue no one but Har-riman can tell. Why it exists at all no one but Harriman can tell. Now since the Clearwater country has the prospect of getting its commerce down the river by opening the water route Harriman again interferes, so Portland says, to keep the water route closed and compel this commerce to still go out by the mountain route to strange destinations. Harriman is doubtless an adroit and cal-culating financier, and so it is impossible to say how long he thinks he can keep this gait up, but as The Oregonian Inti-mates, he is apt to return some day and find something doing and the plain peopie doing it.

#### A TEMPERANCE HOTEL. Irreverently Compared With a Uni. tarian Meeting-House.

London Letter in Christian Register. My traveling companion was a some-what too familiar and facetious fellow to accompany me on such a pilgrimage. But I have known him many years, and al-ways tell my friends not to take him too seriously, and add that "his heart is gen-erally in the right place." The first night we were sent to a temperance hotel; but there was no room for us in that inn, so we were passed on to another. Our rooms were not luxurlous. We were not op-pressed by too much covering on our couches; but, under overcoats, we slept, At breakfast my friend had a comical twinkle in his eye.

"Asceticism attends all religious move-ments, does it not?" he asked.

"Take some bacon," I replied, not car-ing to tempt him further on that line. He

"I wonder that our good friend A, being

"I wonder that our good friend A, being such a stanch teetotaler, doesn't see that by sending us here he is playing into the hands of the publicans."
"What do you mean?" I asked,
"Mean? Why, these places, as a rule, are enough to make one vow to abide in intemperance hotels evermore."
"Campfort is not the principal thing you

"Comfort is not the principal thing, you know, but heroic submission to stern sim-plicities," I rejoined. He paid no heed, but suried a shocking conundrum at me "I say, why is a temperance hotel like a Unitarian meeting-house?" He got no

reply, "Give it up? I'll tell you. Neither attracts the general public-religious or ir-religious. Neither knows how to cater for that public. The animal man finds him-self disantisfied in the one, the spiritual nature in the other. Don't look so indigmant. Both temperance and Unitarian-ism are good. You know I always hear you preach and enjoy the services at your church. You know also my temperance habits of life. All the same, neither tem-perance nor Unitarianism is an end. To be rid of overbellef or false belief is not necessarily religious. Often enough it is the riddance that spoils life, helps the freed mind combine with other freed minds to corrupt and demoralize it." "Hold!" I said. "Preach in my pulpit next Sunday, if you like, but preach no more to me now. Let us go to the con

# Bountles on Porcupines.

New York Evening Post, At its last session the Maine Legisla ture passed a law placing a bounty of 25 cents on the heads of porcupines. That law went into operation on May 1, but somehow or other people got it into their heads that the new statute took effect as soon as it was passed. Consequently small boys by the hundred, armed with the traditional 22-caliber rifles, and men in abundance, too, went to the woods to shoot hedgehogs. In order to get the bounty, it was necessary to present the forepaws and the nose of the animal to the Town Clerk. One such Town Clerk received the noses and feet of 219 hedge-hogs and paid bounty on them before April 24, when six days were still to elapse before the new law authorized the killing. Apparently on April 24 he dis-covered his mistake and tried to get the slayers of hedgehogs to refund the bounty they had received. They, naturally, refused. So the cierk went home to look up the law. He found a law just suited to his design. It was an old law, suited to his design. It was an old law, apparently enacted at a period when men considered the hedgehog a useful and beneficent beast. It prescribed a fine of \$5 for killing a hedgehog between October 1 and June 1. After the arrogant hunters had been lined up before the Magistrate they were just \$4.75 poorer for each hedgehog they had killed. Revenge was now in order from the other side. Again the law was looked up. Maine appears to have a most convenient collection of statutes. The hunters found that there was likewise a fine of \$5 imposed on any one who had any part of a dead hedgehog in his possession between October and June. Here was the collection the council with an automobile and will allow her \$100 for medicines. She claims to be immune and declares that she has no dread of typhold fever, diphtheria or smallpox. Town Clerk with the noses and fore-paws of 210 hedgehogs in his possession. The fines against him aggregated \$1660. together wan \$2 costs, a sum great thorities in New Jersey, enough to warrant taking the case to a higher court, where it is, in fact, to be PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Best Form of Local Rule Albert T. Pilisbury in Donahoe's.
The adoption of city government involves the abandonment of the town meet-

ing, justly regarded, not only by us who have been brought up under it, but by all intelligent students of public questions, as the best form of local rule ever applied to our affairs. It makes every voting cit-izen a member of the governing body, with a direct share of the power and rewith a direct share of the governing body, with a direct share of the power and responsibility. The majority, which always desires good government, is actually in control. For this, city government substitutes a representative system which is not in fact representative. It does not, as a rule, actually reflect the opinions or desires of the people. Cut off from direct participation in the government, divested of the sense of responsibility, which goes hand in hand with power, his part reduced to voting once a year, usually for the candidates of a packed caucus, the average citizen, except in some emergency, lapses into indifference and his weight ceases to be felt in the scale. Under the one system he is on the spot, looking after his own affairs; under the other, while in theory represented by the 100th or 500th part of an Alderman or Councilman, in truth he counts for no more than a cipher in the sum total of the results. In proportion as the will and conscience of the individual citizen are emanated from it, the The initiative and referendum was designed to forward the best interests and wishes of the people and not to hinder, so the sconer the people set down on anyone trying to make use of it for exactly the opposite the better it will be for all concerned. If it is to be continually used as a menace to progress and advancement, so a bar to improvements and other worthy moves in this way, then let it be repealed at once.

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

Still talking about him?

If we only had had yesterday's weather on the day before.

The war dispatches from Puget Sound will be of interest today.

The chance doesn't come very often, and we have a right to celebrate

Today the President is in the hands of the Scattle-Tacoma brigands.

About the only fireboat that will suit verybody will be no boat at all.

The little boys are already beginning to tore up what's left of their enthusiasm for the Fourth of July.

The Amalgamated Association of Fireougs hasn't passed any resolutions on the fireboat question yet. What's the matter?

Now that the pickpockets have arrived in town, most of us who have lost on the races can explain to our wives what became of our money.

The Chinese citizens of Lin Ngan Fue are doubtless revolting because they have to twist up their tongues into corkscrews every time they speak of their city. The police report the finding of seven

exercises in the City Park. Most of us would like to discover seven full pocketbooks. Portland beat Sacramento vesterday. Just because the California players were

empty pocketbooks at the scene of the

fresh from the scene of the Golden State Legislature, it was no sign they knew anything about highball. The Council and the Executive Board have suddenly become cognizant of the

fact that Portland has bad streets. The general public has known about it for some time, strange to say,

One young lady, struck with admiration at the sight of the President, was heard to remark Tuesday that if all men were as good looking as he, there would be no possibility of race suicide.

A body of philanthropic New Yorkers have formed themselves into the Personal Protective Loan Association, with the purpose of lending money to the poor at 6 per cent per annum. The capital of the organization is \$10,000, and the incorporators are Thomas M. Mulry, Edward F. Cragin, Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, Father A. P. Doyle and Robert B. Miller. Individual money-lenders never charge less than 30 per cent, and sometimes a great deal more. There are 300 pawnshops in New York.

Booker T.' Washington was much overcome when he heard of Carnegie's gift of \$600,000 to the Tuskegee Institute. The millionaire's letter requests that modern emancipator" be relieved of further pecuniary cares. It also declares that Mr. Washington is a second Moses, leading his people to a better condition, "Maybe," said the recipient of the compliment, "but I'll differ from my predecessor in this-I'll not burden my people with another set of commandments. The original ten will auffice."

London is stirred by a report that the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough will close their town house and move to Blenhelm, their country home. The news is causing still more of a sensation in New York, however, for it is hinted that the young American Duchess takes this method of balking the social ambition of numerous Americans whom she met in Newport last Summer. These might look for favors in the British capital this season, and as some of them are said to be impossible, the Duchess will now be able to avoid them.

The Colonial Office of the British Government has formally recognized the jargon, Yiddish, as a European language. In the rush of allens to South Africa many German and Polish Jews were refected by the immigration authorities because they were unable to answer the questions put to them. The chief rabbi of London then petitioned the Government to recognize Yiddish as a language and appoint interpreters so that injustics might not be done. Henceforth declarations in Yiddish will be recorded at the Cape.

Dr. John H. Musser, chosen president of the American Medical Association at its convention in New Orleans, is a leadscended from a long line of physicians, his father, grandfather and great-grandfather , having been noted practitioners. At the time he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in '77 his father, three uncles and five cousins were actively engaged in the practice of medicine. Dr. Musser is professor of clinical medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and a staff or consulting physician to several hospitals.

By a vote of 12 to 3, Mrs. Alma A. Williston, a woman doctor, has been ap-Council of Phillipsburg, Warren County, N. J. Her rivals were the two former physicians, whose salary was \$200 a year. Dr. Williston will draw \$300. In addition the Council will provide her Dr. Williston is probably the first woman doctor to be employed by municipal au-

"Pa, what is a bigot?" "A bigot, my son, is a person who doesn't think as I do, and sticks to it."—Harper's Fazar.

A poor bargainer—Ethel—I offered Ferdy a penny for his thoughts. Edith—Well, I'll never let you do any shopping for me!—Puck.

Host (pairing off his guests)—Mr. Makin-brakes, you will please take Miss Gunwell out to dinner Mr. Makinhrakes—Certainly. But, great Scott, where? Don't you have dinner here in the house?—Chicago Tribune.

Mistress—Did you tell those ladies at the

Mistress-Did you tell those ladies at the door that I was out, as I told you? New Servant—Tis, mum. Mistress—Did they seem disappointed? New Servant—Tis, mum. Wan av thim sed: "How forchunitt"—Chicago Dally News.

Peace at any price Jones I invested in a cornet the other day. Brown—So? I thought you distilled to hear any one play that instrument. Jones—So I do. I bought mine of the man who lives next door to me, Chicago Daily News.

Daily News.

"Yes, I explained the whole theory of the new discovery to my wife." "And what did she say?" 'She said, 'George, can you remember who the Sourfield girl married? I've been trying all day to think of his name."—Cleveland Plain Denier.

"Your new boss is an old campaigner, I believe," remarked Crumley, "Well," replied Worrit, "he's a great handshaker." "Is that so?" "Tee, he has shalten nearly all the old hands in the shop before he took charge."—Philadelphia Press.
"Don't you think that people pay too much attention to mbney nowadays?" "No, I don't," answered Senator Sorghum. "Time was when a \$50-bil locked as big as a farm to a member of the Legislature. Now be won't pay any attention to it whatever."—Washington Star.