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TODAY'S WEATHER-Fatr. Northwesterly

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten perature, 75 deg.; minimum temperature, 44 deg.; no precipitation.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, MAY 25, 1903.

OUTGENERALED.

It is significant of the poor manage ment which labor has enjoyed throughout the present difficulties that its most obvious and promising weapon, a legal arraignment of the lumber trust, is wholly neglected until the struggle is practically over and the battle lost. It doubtful if anything can ever come of this prosecution now, inasmuch as the keen interest in the controversy has abated with gradual resumption of work and the refusal of the building trades to strike. Its chief service will probably be to promote the activity and emoluments of certain acute and eminent attorneys who thrive prosperously upon the fears and prejudices of great corporations. The principals in the controversy on both sides will likely grow tired of fighting before more than a paltry beginning of ten or twelve million pages of pleadings, etc., have been drawn up, to the delight of Chancery Lane and the despair of the helpless litigants. The actual prosecutor in the case has no interest in it. apparently, but to get lumber, and he would doubtiess be easily appeared by free supplying of his orders. The lumber trust may prefer that part of valor known as discretion to a too minute inquiry into its general purposes and specific methods.

The prosecution is timely, however,

in view of the activity in the organization of employers' associations throughout the country; and while these new bodies are utterly distinct from the business combinations formed to restrain competition and monopolize trade, the prominence of both in the the human witnesses of the malice and public mind should serve a useful pur- folly of the opposition to Jefferson; ose in showing the absolute necessity and propriety of organization among is a material witness. kindred interests in our complex industrial order; and for organized labor in by false moves like the talk concerning the referendum on the Fair and the Presidential parade. The employers, assuredly, cannot long abide in the notion that the absurdity of combination among workmen will be demonstrated combination among masters; and the unions should take the lesson to their hearts that organizations, whether of masters or men, are to be judged by their deeds, whether good or evil. It is not enough to know of a proposal that it is the demand of organized labor. We must explore its grounds in equity. Nor is it enough to know that a given ultimatum as to hours and wages is deemed worthy of promulgation by the employer. The press, and, if necessary, the authorities, will look into the merits. That much was settled by the anthracite inquiry and

award. The sooner the reckless fighters on both sides of these controversies come to realize that they are not a law unto themselves, the better. The sooner trusts and unions alike get the idea of public accountability into their stubborn heads, the sooner we shall have steady profits for the masters and steady wages for the men. The tendency toward equal treatment for labor and capital is hardening very rapidly. A St. Louis court has dissolved a master plumbers' association formed to destroy competition and achieve monop ply, and at Omaha the courts have forbidden the capitalistic side of a controversy to pursue the familiar tactics of discrimination against union contractors. This evening-up of privileges and restraints is likely to affect unionism more adversely than otherwise, for it has far greater need of caution than encouragement in its present mood of blind rage against capital, persecution of nonunion workmen and socialistic study to restrict output.

in a fair way to settle itself through sheer exhaustion of the contending forces. Its chief bearing is on the already disturbing question of union labor in connection with the Lewis and entertained that some official recognition of unionism will be asked of the Pair boards, and, if not granted, then insisted on with more or less temper and show of force. A victory of that sort for unionism is certainly problematical; and, in any event, has been only made more difficult by the record of the building season so far past. Present to foster a spirit of resistance to union-

nonunion men from joining the organ-

The present strike or lockout seems

izations in their respective crafts. If the building trades have any hope at all of controlling the labor supply on the Centennial buildings, their move toward it would be to go to work at once, secure all the situations they can and push their organizations among the nonunion workmen they have done so much to allenate. Defeats are often the stepping-stones to victory; but the wise commander does not tarry on the field until his force is annihilated and his arms and entire commissariat are captured by the enemy.

THE WEST AND ITS PRESIDENT. President Roosevelt, in his triumphant tour of the West is a living witess of the malice and folly of the Federalists who, under the leadership of John Adams and other advocates of a small, strong and suppressive Government, opposed the policies of Jef-ferson and denounced the purchase of Louisiana as subversion of the Constitution. Ninety-nine years ago last Thursday, to the very minute that Roosevelt was laying the cornerstone of the monument in the City Park, Lewis and Clark, buffeted by head winds, were slowly tolling up the muddy Missouri toward a little village of seven poor houses, the last white settlement that separated them from the wilderness. They had pulled away from the mouth of the river a week before, but were now making what many students of history regard as the final start of their journey to the Pacific. Stowed carefully away was Jefferson's final instructions to Lewis. "The acquisition of the country through which you are to pass," wrote the President, "has inspired the country generally with a great deal of interest in your enterprise. . . The Feds alone still treat it as a philosophism and would rejoice at its failure. . . . I

hope you will take good care of yourself and be a living witness of their malice and folly." President Roosevelt is the greatest living witness of the soundness of Jef-

ferson's expansion policy. He is an exponent of expansion. He is the first President, before becoming President, to give any study to the West and acquaint himself with its potentialities. Jackson, the first Harrison, Lincoln, Johnson and Grant were from states that the Atlantic seaboard considered of the West, but not of the great West -the West beyond the Mississippi, Their administrations were engrossed with affairs of greater moment to the Union at the time than the development of the West, and down even to the end of Grant's time the West was comparatively little known or understood. has remained for Roosevelt to be the first of Western ideas and sympathies to occupy the Presidential chair. He has roughed it with us on ranch and range, he has seen the ploneer era of homebuilding, he has studied us, he has written about us, and his heart and soul are with us. He can be cowboy or President with equal credit to the hardihood of the one and the dignity of the other. His "Winning of the West," though mainly inspired by other writings, and lacking what critics would call literary polish, shows that he knows and understands us. He credits to exploration, military and diplo macy, the part each has played, fully appreciating the pioneer settlers who blazed the trail to their new homes and bade Government follow. Land exploration finds higher esteem in him than the fruitless search for the northwest passage among kcy fields or Spanish greed for gold and ruthless conquest among pueblos and cacti. was the explorations of Lewis and Clark," he declares in his story of the "Winning of the West," "and not those of Mackenzie on the north or of Spain in the south, which were to bear fruit, because they pointed the way to tens of thousands of settlers who were to come after them and who were to build thriving commonwealths in the lonely wilderness which they had traversed." Lewis, Clark, Astor and Roosevelt are

not the country, that has been honored Portland the duty is to endeavor to by the visit that has just been made. recoup some of the ground hitherto lost It is the country, and not the man, that is the magnet. The West has grown too big to be ignored in the National councils or overlooked by the President in his tours among the people. From 900,-000 people scattered along the western bank of the Mississippi in 1840 the population of the great West had grown in 1900 to over 21,000,000, of which over 87 per cent was native American. In 1900 the population of the West nearly equaled that of the entire country in 1850, the ratio being about 21 to 23. At the census of 1900 the West, including Alaska, had 75 per cent of the country's gross area, 27.5 per cent of its gross population, 45.2 per cent of its Mr. Harriman in California is as weakraffrond mileage, and reputed 43.2 per cent of its farm products, 99.6 per cent of its gold yield, 16.1 per cent of its manufacturing output, and 19 per cent of its foreign commerce. The grain yield in 1899 was 2,300,000,000 bushels, or 53.1 per cent of the total for the Union, as compared with 9.6 per cent in 1850. Farm values aggregate over \$9,000,000,000. Nearly 130,000,000 domestic cattle pasture on the plains and in the valleys and mountains that were once the range of the buffalo and other wild beasts. The Oregon Country, which was denounced before Roosevelt was born as being inhospitable to the honest farmer of the Atlantic seaboard or the Ohio Valley, has 100,000 farms, worth \$600,000,000. Alaska, "that barren waste that would never add one dollar to our wealth or furnish homes to our people," has yielded in less than forty years gold, fish and furs worth but they have never yet reached a the Government exceeding by \$2,000,000 the price Russia got for it in 1867. Asia | these unfair and unnatural divisions of and Oceanica, that Pacific which Seward predicted "will become the chief theater of events of the world's great ling the Northern Pacific for an enor hereafter," have a population of 847,-000,000, and an annual foreign trade of nearly \$3,000,000,000. Moreover, there will be 143 votes from west of the Mississippl River in the next Electoral Col-

It is fortunate for the West that in this period of its broadening movement Clark Centennial. Little doubt can be it had so sincere and far-sighted a friend as Roosevelt so high in the councils of the Nation. His long look into the future finds no barrier in the Rocky Mountains or in the waters of the Pacific any more than the Mississippl repulsed the frontiersman of a century ago. He can see coming the day of utility for the Philippines, likewise the day when Alaska, made as fertile and actics can serve no other purpose than as productive as Finland, may send a mistake regarding the possession of regiment to uphold what was done in sm in the general public and to keep 1898 by his valor and the valor of the

ful forty years ago.

whereas there were only a hand-

with him in Thursday's parade. In his hands the potentialities of the West will find guidance to their true destiny.

MR. ROBERTSON-AND OTHERS

Our old friend John P. Robertson evidently carried away by that enthu slasm which characterizes all his actions, signed his name twice to the petition for the referendum on the Lewis and Clark Fair. Every one who knows John P. (and nearly every one does) expected him to sign the referendum petition, but who would have thought he would sign it twice? Affixing a signature to a referendum petition is the exercise of one of the rights and privileges of a voter. If there is any difference, so far as right and wrong is concerned, between voting twice at the polls and signing a referendum petition twice, that difference is so small that the ordinary citizen will be unable to see it. It is fortunate that in this case the offense was committed before May 21, for on that day the new referendum law went into effect, and any person signing a petition twice would have been subject to a fine of \$500 or imprisonment in the penitentlary for two years.

The incident is not referred to for the purpose of humiliating Mr. Robertson. but with the hope that a salutary lesson may be taught. John P. has for many years been an agitator for political reform. He has filled Salem Portland papers with columns of facts and figures to show that the country is going to the demnition bow-wows, and yet he is enjoying with the rest of the people a period of prosperity the like of which John P. could have conceived only in a nightmare. He railed against General W. H. Odell for having a desk in the State Land Agent's office and for engaging extensively in the business of negotiating sales of state land, and now he himself has advertised a similar business, and his notice says he can be found at the State Land Office. Recent litigation indicates that Mr. Robertson's special line of business has been that of watching the records to find some purchaser of valuable state land delinquent in his payments a day more than the law allows, when he would seize the land without giving the

first purchaser a chance to pay up. Now, all these things teach a lesse in broad charity. Because Mr. Robertson did not want the Fair, and thought it would do him no good, he didn't want any one else to have it. A private desk in a public office was wrong, un-less it happened to be John P.'s desk. Making easy money by dealing in state land was wrong until the money went into John P.'s pocket. Perhaps Mr. Robertson made a mistake when he signed his name twice. Undoubtedly his land transactions were entirely legal. But he is no more likely to have a good defense for questionable transactions than any one else. Being himself vulnerable, he should not be too ready to find fault with others and to oppose enterprises designed for the

public good. The fact of the matter is there are too many people in Oregon who are "ferninst" everything like a deviation from the old, well-worn rut. A large number of those who signed the petition for the referendum on the Lewis and Clark Fair belong to this class. They are afraid to venture anything. They are opposed to the expenditure of a dollar for anything but that which supplies a present and material need. They take no pleasure in the prosperity of others, even though they share in directly in the beneficial results of that

Now that Oregon is finally committed to the Lewis and Clark Centennial project, and is on the eve of an industrial and commercial development whose magnitude is to be determined largely Let every man who has been a knocker time. Let not a small minority stay inspired by the heroism of a generation that is gone, let old Oregon be turned every state west of the Mississippi into a new Oregon, with all the life But, after all, it is the President, and every part of the new West.

OBSTACLES IN TRAINING FOR A

The story comes from San Francisc that George Gould will force Mr. Harriman to give him better rates into San Francisco, or, falling to do so, will extend his own lines west from Ogden and declare war on the Union Southern Pacific, It is further stated that if Gould does build through to the Coast, he can beat the Harriman lines on both time and service, and would open up a country now devoid of railroad facilities, but capable of supplying considerable new traffic. If kneed in the face of a bluff as he is in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, Ogden extension of the Gould line to the Coast will be indefinitely postponed and Gould will get any kind of a rate that he asks for. The incident serves to show how little the public, who pay the freight, are considered in the division of territory and tribute by these

modern land pirates. The Government is paying these roads millions for a fast postal service, and the general public is paying them a great many more millions for passenger and freight service. The emoluments are sufficient to warrant the best possible service, but if that were being rendered. Mr. Gould's threat "to beat Harriman on time and service" would be of no avail. Situations of this kind have frequently arisen in the Harriman territory in the Pacific Northwest, \$150,000,000, and has paid revenue to stage so acute as to affect time service or tariffs. The people suffer by territory and imperfections of service. The wheatgrowers of Idaho are paymously expensive haul up Potlatch Canyon, when by all reasonable laws of nature and commerce Mr. Harriman should haul the freight out of the rich Clearwater country by a water-level grade. And yet, in spite of all the rich traffic that has been developed by the advent of the railroad, it is extremely doubtful whether a rail would have yet been laid in that steep canyon, had it not become necessary as a means for

coerding Mr. Harriman. Mr. Baer claims for the coal barons ownership of the coal deposits "by di-vine right." The action of Messrs, Harriman and Hill in dividing the business of the country in utter disregard of the inclinations of the people leads to the bellef that they have made the same title to the earth and the fullness

Gould's Ogden extension with profitable traffic, why does he not build through it and give the settlers an opportunity to reach the world's markets? The answer is simple. He is being paid by Mr. Harriman to keep out of it. This is admitted, and Mr. Gould is now about to strike for higher pay. If he does not receive the advance demanded he will build the road, develop a new country, give the people a better service and faster time across the continent, and in other ways prove the infallibility of that old statement that when rogues fall out honest men get their dues.

Lying west of Portland is a region

of marvelous riches. There are vast forests of the finest timber in the world, heavy deposits of coal, fertile valleys where rich grasses grow the year round and the soil of which is of almost magical richness, and yet the trail of the packhorse is the only road leading into this land of wonderful possibilities. Mr. Harriman is not in ignorance of the rich Nehalem. Mr. Mellen and Mr. Hill have also heard of it. The first indication of their knowledge of the region was shown about two years ago, when some Portlanders made a move to build a local railroad into the rich field. Then did these "topliners" of the railroad world throw surveying crews and right-ofway men into the field and announce to the world that they would build into the Nehalem immediately. Portland quit -so did the Hill-Harriman-Mellen combination, and they have not yet re-

sumed operations. The Klickitat country, one of the best farming regions in Washington, endeavored for years to secure railroad connection with the outside world, but the railroad men were apparently oblivious of the fact that there was such a region on the map. Their ignorance would still be as deep-rooted as ever, had not Portland capital opened up that country with a road. Now the Northern Pacific is making frantic efforts to get into the field and head off any further diversion of traffic from an unnatural to a natural channel which will admit of growth. Mr. Harriman objects to building into Southeastern Oregon on the ground that his knowledge of the resources is imperfect. Taking his past record as a criterion, however, this knowledge will be in his possession a few minutes after some other company joins hands with the Columbia Southern and the portage railroad in giving Portland an opening in that country. The resources from the Harriman point of view will then be sufficient for two railroads instead of one. unless the independent line can be bullled into turning the property over to Harriman.

We have no George Goulds in this part of the country, but we have a solld, wealthy, public-spirited community, which slowly but surely overcomes the obstacles which lie in the path of our progress. Mr. Harriman is gradually assuming the shape of an obstacle, and may be treated as such.

It is not to be wondered at that the two recent feats of the cup-defender Reliance have set the yachting world agog, for certainly no craft built as was the Reliance, for purely racing purposes, has shown such wonderful speed, Small wonder that London's crack yachting experts were amazed when they read the cable dispatches which conveyed to them the news that the new boat had defeated the Columbia and the Constitution in a most decisive manner. The salling of the new boat was a most agreeable surprise, coming as it has after the earlier trial spins, which, to say the least, were most discouraging. The footing, reach and clear sailing of the Reliance in her two re-cent trials stamp her as a boat without an equal, and she will be, barring accidents, the boat that will defend the by the spirit of the people, let all of America cup. Her work also gives a the old mossback methods be laid aside. | serious setback to the yachting critics, who on her earlier showing began to lay away his hammer and club. Let hint that she was a failure and that all Oregon pull together for the up- either the old Columbia or the Constibuilding of all our interests all the tution would be called upon to race the the progress of the great majority, but | question of which boat will sail in that great race during August is settled, and for that we are duly thankful. It would have been a sore blow to Mr. Herresand energy that should characterize hoff, who designed this masterplece, and, in fact, to the whole American public, had the Reliance failed in the purpose for which she was designed. For, while the old Columbia holds a warm spot in the hearts of all true Americans, and the Constitution, for that matter, they wanted to see the new craft sail as the defender, and not a boat that had once served the purpose for which she was constructed.

> Employers' unions should be encour aged, if for no other reason than because they will put to rout the old antipathy to labor unions. The man who oins a union on one side and denounces the union on the other is sufficiently destitute of the sense of humor to be detained on suspicion of lunacy.

> It is to the laundry-owners' credit that they have at length made an effort to relieve the public inconvenience, so jauntily inflicted at first by both parties to the controversy. The real sufferers in these engagements are the consumers, whose claims for recognition are seldom countenanced,

Many newcomers to the state have of course, had no opportunity to register, but none such need be debarred from voting if they can find six householders to vouch for them. This indorsement at the polls, accompanied by the elector's affidavit, will entitle him to vote.

Mr. Hermann will be elected, and by a good majority; but to give him such ajority as is due from the district the Republicans must come out and vote. The way to support the Administration of President Roosevelt is to send men to Congress who will sup-

The New York Financial Chronicle

calls the Omaha injunction against an

employers' boycott against union con-

tractors "grotesque." The injunction never seemed grotesque to the Chronicle when it was working exclusively the other way. The death of Judge A. R. Maxwell, of

Shipley, Fla., who has just passed away in his 83d year, is said to leave Senator Vest, of Missouri, the last survivor of the Senate of the Confederate States.

Let us put away the hammer That our mossbacks used to bear, And the unions' referendum-It has climbed the golden stair.

Now, who will claim the honor of 1898 by his valor and the valor of the oregon boys in khaki who marched veloped country which can supply Mr. to the inheritance tax? THE IOWA AMBITION.

Minneapolis Tribune. The Iowa idea of tariff reform recalls the old Ohto idea of money debasement; not at all by its professed public purpose, which is far nobler, but by its polit ical motive. The Ohio idea, as we remember it, was exploited by a young and ambitious school of politicians to unseat the old stagers and get place and power for themselves. As far as one can see into the tangle of Iowa politics, this is the notion of the tariff reformers, who want to get the word monopoly into the National Republican platform and themselves into

high office The latter is a natural and not discretitable ambition. Far be it from any newspaper to contemn or discourage honorable political ambition in any community, or to deal harshly with any legitimate strategy of politics. Of course it was a disgrac ful thing in Ohio to try to climb by the evil ladder of money debasement. The political youngsters in lows have chosen a cleaner road upward, and there is no reason why the whole Northwest should

not wish them well.

It is undenlable that Senator Allison and
Speaker Henderson and Representative Hopburn and the rest have been holding office for a long time. The men they are raising up to succeed them, like Secretary Shaw, seem to owe advancement more to their assistance than to their own talent. It is no wonder that men like Governor Cummins think they are entitled to help themselves to the good things of political life. But it certainly adds to the interest of life for a newspaper to cultivate the habit of looking at things as they are; and it would be self-delusion to suppose that any tremendously vital public issue

The treatment of this by the President recalls the deft political manipulation of John Sherman. The way that veterar drew the teeth and claws of the Ohlo idea without destroying his popularity in Ohio is one of the marvels of the history of the American money craze. There is nothing to compare with it in the President's performance in Iowa, except the definess of that performance. He abstracted the Iowa tariff plank from the pack and substituted the St. Louis tariff resolution with such dazzing nimbleness that the friends of Governor Cummins seem none the wiser for the prestidigitation.

Probably there is nothing in the rume

that Governor Cummins was persuaded to part with his highly prized word monopoly by Presidential encouragement of his political ambition. It is more probable that the triumph was won by pure per-When he is put to his shifts Roosevelt is nearly as artful a sn as ever McKinley was.

WALL STREET AND UNIONISM. New York Financial Chronicle

The labor eltuation, now that it has reached the desperate stage and has led to a general organization of employers against the intolerable demands of their men, is likely soon to assume a more restful state. An important point that may be gained by a confederation made up of the heads in our industrial structure will be its influence on politicians and office-seekers, little and big. It suggests to those classes power and votes. The idea of late has seemed to be that the man who carries all the burdens in bad as well as in good times, runs all the risks of a business enterprise and furnishes all the capital, is not to be considered in settling party policies, in framing industrial laws or in posing as a candidate for office. When these politicians awake to a realizing sense of the fact that employers and business men have votes, the same as the laboring men, that they are acting collec-tively and unitedly, and that the membership of the newly organized Business Men's Associations is large enough to con-trol elections, we may be sure that busi-ness interests will receive some considera-tion at the hands of party leaders, and that legislation will no longer be of the one-sided character it has been in the pas. In this sense the earnestness and determination displayed by business men and employers in the matter and the immense numbers that are joining in the movement constitute one of the most fa-vorable signs of the times. In another particular the movement is

movement constitute one of the most favorable signs of the times.

In another perticular the movement is apt to be helpful. This feature was forcibly brought out by Oscar S. Straus in his remarks Thursday night at Boston before the American Social Science Association when he said "the solution of differences lies along the lines of evolution, not revolution; and in my judgment that evolution and in my judgment that evolution will best be promoted, as the first Commenting on this lotter, the Times tion will best be promoted, as the first step, by organization on the part of em-ployers in their respective branches of industry. By this means they will be best able to sope with and restrain or-ganized labor in resisting uneconomic demands and unreasonable exactions, at the same time they will be best able to agree among themselves to accord such terms and conditions as to wages, hours and employment as tend to improve the stand. ards of life and living among laboring

ASSIMILATES AMERICAN JOKE. Secretary of the Chinese Legation Not Perplexed by Its Subtlety. Washington, D. C.—"Have you ever been naturalized?"

"Yes but it didn't take" ow, that is what we Americans call a joke," explained the Washingtonian to the brand-new secretary of the Chinese Legation, who has indicated his desire to become conversant with the customs of this country.
In spite of the alleged humor, however,

sidered a further explanation proper, according to the Times. "You see," he continued, "the word 'natiralized has been confused with 'vacci-

he failed to laugh, and his informant con-

The meaning of the two words was then lefined, together with the phrase "didn't

"When we say the vaccination didn't take, we mean that the virus didn't have the desired effect." ... With this the Chinaman expressed his

admiration for American wit, and a broad smile overspread his face. The conversation was continued in a general way until the wise resident of Washington suddenly fancied it would be numorous to relieve himself of a joke at the expense of the Celestial. With a pat-ronizing air he put a query to the attache in jaw-breaking words, and then laughed

at his own brilliancy.
The secretary stared blandly at him for a moment, utterly bewildered by the question. His face was expressionless, but he gave a faint smile when the American explained he had been joking. "A joke-yes; but it didn't take," he re-plied with a naive smile.

Boston Herald.

The Washington Post quotes Secretary
Shaw as reporting that President Rooseveit lately said to him:

veit lately said to him:
Well, if McKinley had been President during
Geveland's last term, I suppose we certainly
should have gone upon a free-silver basis. If
Geveland had been President during McKinley's first term, he likely would have caused
us a National dishonor—siluding to the declaration of war against Spain, presurably.
We await some vehement denials or explanations from all those concerned in this
alleged conversation. It is a little too
steep to be readily accepted as correct,
unless it is assumed that the President
and Secretary Shaw have both lost their nd Secretary Shaw have both lost their sends as well as a sense of the proprieties,

Practically Unanimous.

Pendleton Tribune.

Cowgill, without any intention on his part, has done the state a good turn. He has shown that not 5 per cent of the people are opposed to the portage road.

I don't keer what the season in this mortal world may be:

I want to roll in biossems—feel the breeze a blowin' free!

In the seed I see the harvest, an' the harvest is fer ms,

An' we'll all sing hallelujah in the mornin'!

BEAM IN THE AMERICAN EYE.

New York Evening Post. Those who are urging Secretary Hay file a protest with the government of against the barbarities practiced on the Jews at Kishenef should take notice of a debate in the Italian Chamber of Deputies on the 7th of May regarding the lynching of two Italian citisens at Erwin, Miss., in July, 1901. The Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Signor Baccelli, was asked what had been the outcome of the representations made by Italy in reference to that affair. Sig-nor Baccelli replied that notwithstanding the energetic measures taken by the diplomatic and consular agents of Italy, no conviction of the suity parties had been obtained. He said that the United States Congress had voted the sum of \$5000 for the next of kin of the victims, but that the Italian Government would not accept blood money as a satisfac although it could not prevent the rela-tives of the victims from receiving it. He added that the late President Mc-He added that the late President Mc-Kinley and President Roosevelt strongly condemned lynchings, and that bills had been introduced in Congress for the trial by the Federal Courts of such offences against foreigners, but that the bills had not been passed. In short, the matter stood just where it was in 1901, when the crimes were committed. Some statisti-cal information was contributed, showing that hesides Europeans about 130 Americal information was contributed, showing that, besides Europeans, about 130 American citizens are lynched every year. This fact might be taken as presumptive evidence that we are not moved by prejudice against foreigners, and that we mete out equal injustice to all, but Signor Haccelli did not dwell upon that aspect of the case. He hoped that the American Nation would realize that lynching is Nation would realize that lynching is a custom which is not a credit to an advanced stage of civilization, such as the United States has reached, and that

There is a great difference between the Russian outrages and those com-mented upon in the Italian Parlia-ment. It is not pretended that any of the Jews at Kishenef are American citizens, or that any of them have declared an intention to become such, whereas the persons lynched at Erwin, Miss., were subjects of the King of Italy tem-porarily solourning in the United States as they had a right to do. It may be replied that this is only a legal difference, and that it does not estop us from pro-testing in the name of a common human-ity, against outrages in Armenia, Bul-garia, Roumania and elsewhere. Perhaps it does not, but self-respect requires naps it does not, but self-respect requires that when we go into the court of nations we should go with clean hands. It appears from the debate in the Italian Parliament that we not merely lynch foreigners, but that we deny them justice afterwards, and refuse to change our laws in such way as to promise amendment in the future although two Presi. ment in the future, although two Presidents have successively recommended such change. While we hold this atti-tude towards other countries it is impossible for us to command attention for any representations we may make to them regarding their internal admin-istration of justice. Our position should be that of meckness and humility toward foreign nations until we can show our-selves capable of punishing the murder-ers of their subjects within our territory.

this country would mend its ways.

HARM IN COURT-MARTIAL.

Army and Navy Journal. To the New York Times we are indebted for an exceptionally lucid and broad-minded view of a certain form of embarrassment which constantly threatens officers of the Army serving in the Philip-pines. The Times prefaces its remarks with the following extracts from a letter written by an officer stationed in the Southern Philippines, whose name, for ob-vious reasons, is not disclosed: The truth is, all the officers out here, to

use, a slang expression, are "buffaloed," are afraid to do anything for fear of a coare afraid to do anything for fear of a court-martial. You cannot realize the mischief the different trials out here have worked. This is especially so down here in the Moro coun-try, where the people are being handled very gingerly, to an extent indeed, that would seem incredible to you. The officer who precipitated a war with the Moros, no matter how well he

of the Army in the Philippines. A soldier is the last man in the world to stir up unnecessary strife, for it is he who has to know to be uninformed, and which they also know that malicious attempts are making to organize against them. War is always full of severities and horrora. To know whether the severities are unjust or the horrors avoidable one must know all the circumstances of the case. When officers accused of too vigorous a prosecution of hostilities or too early a prosecution of hostilities or too easily a beginning of hostilities are court-martialed in the Philippines, they are judged, so to say, by a jury of the vicinage. They are judged by their peers, who know the situation. And the result is that almost invariably the uninformed agitators in the United States rebeit protect this only concert informations. against this only expert judgment, and insist that there is a 'conspiracy' among the officers in the Philippines to shield one another. What is of more importance, the mere fact of a court-martial regarded by officers as a stigma, a stigma which they are extremely loath to "How much did Romeo?" asked the would-The letter writer whose letter Incur. we are taking for a text enumerates cir-cumstances of extreme provocation un-der which commanding officers have remained inactive. We do not repeat the enumeration for fear of identifying the officer. But it is perfectly plain that our interests in the Philippines are suffering from the well-founded fear of officers from the weil-founded fear of officers that the action they know to be desirable may expose them to misconstruction and persecution. Moreover, an officer acquitted by a jury of his peers, who knows what his situation was has atili the risk to run of a public rebuke by the President of the United States in the form of a disapproval of the findings of the court a disapproval of the findings of the court-martial which has acquitted him or which has inflicted upon him a merely nominal punishment for excess of real and vigor in the service of his country."

Hallelgiah Days.

Atlanta Constitution.

The sun is climbin' higher in the middle o' the day, An' I tell you I'm a-feelin' like the Summer's on the way:

An' we'll be choppin' cotton an' we'll soon be stackin' hay.

An' we'll all sing hallelujah in the mornin'!

come folks they like the Winter when the frost is on the shed, the stars are like bright diamonds in the cold skies overhead,

But give me Summer blossoms an' the water-An' we'll all sing hallelujah in the mornin'!

I den't keer fer the hot days-fer the twinkle

o' the heat
In the long and weary furrows where the
sand'll burn your feet;
For the noomday bells are ringin' an' the noonday rest is sweet,
An' we'll all sing halfelujah in the mornin'!

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It the sawmills keep tied up the postticians won't get any planks for their platforms

Contrary to expectations, the President is having a peaceful time on Pu-

It will be noticed that none of the criticism about Dr. Lorenz is coming from his patients.

President Roosevelt probably thought he was laying a corner-stone for a free swimming bath. The St. Louis man who stole \$6 and got

six years in the penitentiary got his time at bargain-day prices. The new milk factory up in the Willmette Valley will doubtless have more

or less watered stock. Seventh street ought to be preserved in alcohol and saved to show posterity what nice streets we had,

From present indications, the only thing Portland will get out of the transport will be to get left, as usual.

There were 13 people in the elevator that dropped at Pittsburg last week, Su-

perstitious people please take note. To read the reports of the President's peches at Tacoma, one would think that Mr. Roosevelt had stored up all his en-

Discipline at Columbia,

ergy for his visit to the Washington

New York Times. Much discussion was provoked among Columbia students Tuesday by the very immediate prospect of a curtailment of the academic freedom of the undergraduates. President Butler's attitude was outlined in an article that he contributed the Columbia Literary Monthly, as

"What we need, it appears to me, in Columbia College and in every other college is a tightening of the lines. They were much tighter Il years ago and I liked the sum total of conditions then better than I do now. Discipline, too, has been relaxed, and the college student has largely lost the character building ad-vantage of being in statu pupillari and of being compelled to do a good many things that he calls useless and does not

"Furthermore, he is much more in the public eye than is good for him. He rushes to the newspapers alike with his prizes and with his injured feelings. His boyish achievements are lauded like the abors of a Hercules or deeds of an Achilles. He is taught for a few brief years to look at life through a magnifying glass, and when the glass is taken away from him on the evening of commencement day things look small and tame, indeed.

Mr. Sadler was in this country last year he made the shrewd and clever observation that American educational government was a paidocracy, govern-ment by the taught. He was right, and he put his finger on a growing weakness in American education. When Chicago school children go on strike against a teacher, it is time to call a special session of the Legislature to restore corporal punishment, and to make an ap-

propriation for shingles."

The Columbia catalogue has this year for the first time made an allusion to matters of student discipline. It is a matter of general opinion that it is the intention of the university authorities to bring student affairs under university supervision in the future.

Philadelphia Press.

The outlines of Mexico's method of giving a fixed value to her silver have been made public and appear well calculated to carry out the object sought. Senor Li-mantour, Minister of Finance, who has been in this country consulting on the subject, seems to be well satisfied with the outlook. A New York banking-house is to assist in carrying out the scheme and will probably furnish the \$25,000,000 in gold

required.

The object is to give a fixed and guar-The object is to give a fixed and guaranteed value of 50 cents to each Mexican sliver dollar. At the present time the exchange value of a Mexican dollar is 38 cents in gold. But this is a low price, One of the first things to be done is to stop the free coinage of sliver. The Mexican government will then coin 100,000,000 of new Commenting on this lotter, the Times Mexican dollars, which will be guarantees "Without doubt this is the feeling teed a fixed value of 50 cents in gold. There will be the \$15,000,000 of gold in the treas-ury to carry out that purpose, which will apparently be enough.

unnecessary strite, for it is ne who has to do the fighting. But the effect of the courts-martial in the Philippines is that we make war, when we have to make it, with one hand tied behind us. Officers feel themselves responsible to a public opinion in the United States which they have to be uniformed and which they the continuous fluctuation in value of her the continuous fluctuation in value of her money. Mexico will really be on a gold basis when this proposed arrangement is carried out. Other silver countries are discussing similar steps to be taken with a similar object in view, and the decline in silver may be stopped.

silver may be stopped. President Dias is to be a candidate for re-election as President of Mexico, and he may celebrate his next inauguration by putting into effect at that time this new scheme to maintain the proposed value of the Mexican silver dollar. It is 45 years since Diaz first became President, and great strides are now being made in the way of developing the nation. cans fear any possible change that may reelection of a new Preside so they will adhere to Diaz,

"How much did Romeo?" asked the would-be funny girl in the balcony. "Well," replied her escort, "that depends on what Juliet." her escort, "that der Chicago Dally News. "This is my birthday." "And I suppose you

feel as young as you ever did?" believe I'm quite old enough yet to feel as young as I ever did."-Town and Country. "Has he had much success as an author?"
"No. The publishers couldn't sell more than
100,000 copies of his last book before it came
out."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Patient (in asylum)—My friend over here is crary, but he's an up-to-date lunatic. Visitor —He is, eh? Patient—Oh, yes. He has automobiles in his head.-Brooklyn Life,

"I see that John Alexander Dowle says he is going to spend \$100,000 to invade New York with his peculiar itenas." "Well, it costs most Westorners more than that." "Harper's Baser.

Teacher (of art class)—What do you know of Alma-Todema? New pupil—She's a girl in the sixth grade at the Westshaw School, only her last name isn't Tadema. It's Taggart.—Chicago Tethons. cago Tribune.

"I heard a fellow say dat he wasn't happy unless he was workin'," said Plodding Pete. Well," responded Meandering Mike, "dat

Well, responded meanurering mine, one shows what a terrible ting it is to git into Labits."—Washington Star.

"I have succeeded in securing a splendid new play for next season," said the eminent actrees. "What is it?" inquired the critic. "It's a modern drama in three acts and eight new Parls gowns."—Philadelphia Press, Young Jack Notwed-You don't think bachelors should be taxed for not marrying, do you? Gladys Britishy-Dear me, no! Most of the bachelors I know deserve a "humane medal" for staying single.—Judge.

Indianapolis News.
Who wouldn't take a day off,
When the fleecy clouds in view
Are trailing, saling 'way off,
Down a breezy sea of blue? Who wouldn't fly and stay off, Who wouldn't lie and lay off,