6

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postollicy at Portland, Origon as second-class matter.

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION BATES. By Mall (postney provid in advance)-Daily, with Sunday, per month..... Daily, with Sunday, per year... unday, per year. In Weekly, per year. The Weekly, 5 months... To Cliy Subscribers-Daily, cer week delivered Sunday efforti

Dully, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted.15c Dully, per week, delivered, Sunday included.20c POSTAGE RATES. United States, Canada and Mexico

0 10 14-page paper. 0 10 50-page paper. 2 10 50-page paper. Pureign rates double.

Nows or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invaria-bly "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to adverthang, subscription, Letters relating to asvec-tising, subscription, or to any business matter should be addressed simply. "The Oregonian." The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to re-turn any manuscripts sent to it without solicifation. No stamps should be inclosed for this

The starm Business office, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 48 Eastern Business Office, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 48 Tribune Building, New York City; 510-11-12 Tribune Building, Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith Special Agoncy, Eastern representative. For sale in San Francisco by L. E. Lee, Pal-mor Hold news stand; Goldsmith Broa, 236 Satter street; F. W. Pitts, 1008 Market street; K. Convert Co. 540 Market street team the

J. K. Cooper Co., 745 Market street, near the Palace Hotel; Foster & Orear, Ferry news stand; Frank Scott, 80 Ellis street, and N.

Wheatley, S13 Mission street. For sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner, 250 South Spring street, and Oliver & Haines, DO South Spring street. For sale in Kansas City, Mo., by Ricksecker

Cirar Co., Ninth and Walnut streets. For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street; Charles MacDonald, 53 Washington street, and the Auditorium Annez

For sale in Minneapolis by M. J. Kavanagh,

50 South Third street. For sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612 Parnam street; McLaughlin Bros., 210 S. 14th

For sale in Ogden by W. G. Kind, 114 28th street; James H. Crockwell, 242 25th street; F. R. Godard and C. H. Myers.

For sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News Co., IT West Second South street.

For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett ise news stand.

For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Mendrick, 906-612 Sevenicenth street; Louthan & Jackson Book & Stationery Co., Fifteenth and Lawrence streets.

VESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 67; minimum temperature, 50; pre ipitation, .08 of an inch.

TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair; northerly winds.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, SEPT. 14.

AN ANNIVERSARY.

Two years ago today there passed away at Buffalo, a martyr at the asassin's hand, William McKinley, twenty-fifth President of the United States, and one of the best-beloved rulers in the history of mankind. In some respects he was not a strong personality; but he was strong in all the qualities that win affection and loyal regard. Intellectually, he came slowly to truth, but he stood steadfastly for what he believed until new light was given him. He was long a believer in silver, but when that error was plain to him he did valiant work for gold. He began his career with an implicit faith in the saving strace of high tariffs, but time and the development of our industries showed him his mistake. His last public utter ance, the Buffalo address, is a far cry from the William McKinley of the '90s. eaching protection as the panacea for all ills and the very ark of economic mafety. At Buffalo, President McKinley said

We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. . . . The period of exclusivery is past. The expansion of our trade and co merce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are approfitable. A policy of good-will mage and protect our industries at home. may should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?

spirit than in remorse and shame should be impossible for any public man who professes loyalty to McKinley's memory.

IN THE DARK. We are given to understand: On One Hand. On the Other Hand

That the reserve pol-icy is dictated by the toy is now statched by land-robbers. That ind-robbers. That Hitchcock, Vi-las, Alger and others on the trail of land-are in a land-grabbing grabbing syndicates. syndicate.

That Hermann had That Herman no part in the leaks (clerks gave out the living information of formation of reserves reserves. be set aside. That Hitchcock's war That Hitchcock spoke on Hermann. Meldrum, advisedly when he Wasgoner and others islked about grand will cause his down-juries for land officials. fall.

That the local land That the local land officials are guiltiess. officials are guilty.

If the casual reader gets the impression that these antagonistic columns

cannot be both equally and contemporaneously true, his discernment can only be commended. The Oregonian must confess itself very much in the dark along with its average readers. It knows a little which has not yet ap-

peared in its columns, but very little. It is meanwhile cultivating every likely source of information. It has obtained an article from Senator Fulton, which it printed last Saturday. It has also requested and hopes to have soon for publication an article from ex-Repre sentative Moody and another from Representative Hermann. It takes it for granted that both of these gentlemen, Mr. Hermann especially, will be glad to go on record freely, with all possible information concerning the inside history of the public land opera-

tions in Oregon the past two (or shall we say ten?) years. Meanwhile, also, effort is being made at Washington. The fact should be susceptible of ascertainment as to the source whence information issued to Oregon concerning the boundaries of

contemplated reserves. There should be no hesitation in any official quarter in giving out such information for the public benefit. The Interior Department's theory of the land office's administration is flatly at variance with the theory of the Oregon delegation. Mr. Hitchcock may be right, and, if he is, of course Senator Fulton and Representative Hermann and many officials are wrong, and, if he is right,

moreover, he can very readily adduce evidence that he is right-such evidence, for example, as Inspector Greene's report, which, by the way, may exist in carbon copy eisewhere than in the archives of the Interior De-

partment. All these things, as we say, are dark and dubious as yet. But everything that can be done to get the facts to the light of day is being done; and when the facts come out, as they are reasonably certain to come out, unless the wires and mails between Washington and Oregon give out, all persons here and elsewhere who have been shame lessly maligned, misjudged and wronged, will be vindicated, and their characters will stand out clear and bright as the noonday sun. Until that happy denouement, good citizens can only possess their souls in patience, and turn their eyes fondly and hopefully in the direction of Washington, The Dalles and Roseburg-and we had

OVERTAXING DIVERTS TRAFFIC.

almost said Oregon City.

"All that the traffic will bear" has long been known as the limit fixed by the late C. P. Huntington for a maximum freight rate, and, in spite of their protestations of philanthropy, there are but few railroad men who would not gladly adopt the Huntington policy were they in a position to make it work. The remarkable increase in grain exports from New Orleans and Galveston has at last had the effect of reducing rall freight rates between Chicago and New York. The transportation lines, in making this tardy effort to stay the tide of trade that has begun setting away from them, have not made carry out his ideas. Their only notice this reduction for the purpose of helping Chicago or New York, both of which have suffered by the diversion of grain to a new outlet to the high seas, but simply because they have awakened to the fact that the traffic is not obliged to bear their tariff. New York has long been aware of the fact that the rate demanded from Chicago, the Western headquarters of the greater portion of the American primary wheat markets, to tide water on the Atlantic, was so high that the business was steadily being diverted to the Southern ports, which were situated at the foot of a down-hill haul. From time to time the newspapers of the metropolis have made strong demands for a reduction of rates, but these demands have heretofore availed nothing. Chicago is the greatest grain market in the world. Its geographical location, in close proximity to vast areas of wheat lands, and with a wonderful system of lake and land transportation radiating in all directions through the surrounding wheat states, has given it a prestige enjoyed by no other market take practical shape and be pushed to a in the world. All of this prestige, howsuccessful issue. ever, has not prevented some of the wheat which formerly passed through her gates on its way East from now following the water courses, which are naturally the courses of least resistance, and going foreign by way of New Orleans and Galveston, instead of by the old route through Chicago to New York. The increasing area of new land in the West and Middle West kept the traffic returns on the railroads from showing annual decreases, as the Southern ports showed increases, and may have deceived the managers as to what they were losing. It did not deceive the grain men, however, but not until a comparatively short crop cut down the volume of business at New York, while it increased at the new Southern ports, did the railroads take alarm and reduce rates. It is probably too late for New York ever to win back her prestige as the greatest wheat-exporting port in the New World, but the reduction will help out the Western farmers and will give the water-level lines to the south an opportunity to demonstrate how cheap they can haul wheat to tide water. The action of the Eastern lines is not different from that of those operating in the West. Increasing business has for the past few years kept all of the roads in the Pacific Northwest so busy that the line with the best route to tide water has had all of the business it could handle without the necessity of of about 6000 officers and men. The offering any inducements in keeping with its advantage, but sooner or later it will be obliged to haul wheat to tide water at a lower rate than is possible by the lines that must lift it a mile to get it over the mountains. The

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1903.

the war the Army was increased to

banded, and the authorized strength

was fixed at 2277 officers and 35,036 men,

and in 1874 the Army was reduced to

25,000 men. In the Spanish War the

Army was increased to 2245 officers and

62,473 men. This was increased in 1899

to 2285 officers and 65,000 men, and then

in 1901 came a reorganization, which

has given us, besides the staff corps,

fifteen regiments of cavalry, a corps of

artillery and thirty regiments of in-

fantry, with 3820 officers and a maxi-

mum enlisted strength of 100,000 men.

at 59,866 men. These fluctuations in

strength illustrate haw completely the

Army of the United States is the crea-

The United States has about \$0,000,000

of people, while Germany has not more

than 60,000,000. Our little army of

sion of militarism upon the vast body

do, Huessner?" Huessner ordered him

under arrest, Hartmann turned to run

lages. He can receive and pay as many

visits as he likes, and within the fort-

in Austria. A young cavalry officer re-

cently mortally wounded with

taken to punish him for the crime.

murderous military license, they are

sword through his back.

air,

ture of our National Legislature.

60,000 makes not the slightest im

The actual strength at present is fixed

basin, just as it is now following them from the Mississippi Valley. The railroads will never be asked or expected to haul wheat at a loss, but they will be expected to handle it at the lowest rate possible that will show a profit by the best route from the fields to the

high seas. WOODEN SHIPS. The steel ship, with its tremendous development in swiftness, carrying ca-

pacity and power, was thought a few years ago to have driven the wooden ship out of the service of commerce. A revival of shipbuilding in the old Maine shipyards during the past few years has, however, disproved this idea. A great deal has been said about the decadence of the wooden ship, and especially of the wooden sailing ship, but a little inquiry into the matter shows that this does not apply to the great American coastwise merchant marine.

This industry is greater today than it was when the harbors of active lumber ports, like Bangor, for example, were crowded with top-sail schooners. True, the vessels are fewer in number, but they are so much larger than in times past that the tonnage entering and leaving the port above named in wooden bottoms is much in excess of what it was in the palmy days of the American merchant marine, of which we hear so much.

The truth of this statement can readily be established. In the old days a ship of 600 to 1200 tons was reckoned a "big fellow." Today the coal stevedores in Bangor and Bath speak of 1000-ton schooners as "little fellows." A schooner must be pretty close to 1500 or 2000 tons net register to attract attention in this coastwise trade, and there are a great many on the New England coast whose tonnage is in excess of the latter figure.

It is with vessels of this type that the Maine shipyards are busy, and they have had a fairly prosperous year. Though the cost of materials is high and the wages of shipbuilders are higher than for many years past, orders for new wooden vessels are coming in, and contracts that afford a fair margin of profit to the builders are readily placed. As stated by a Bangor journal, "No one down East seems to have any apprehension that the shipyards will go out of business until the ocean dries up, even if they don't build square-riggers any more."

In brief, though the steel ship is the great deep-sea commerce carrier of the world, the wooden ship is the carrier of a coastwise trade of constantly increasing volume. Vessels built in Maine shipyards for the lumber and coal trade of the coast, changed it is true to meet the development of the modern idea in the carrying trade, which finds economy in transporting large loads instead of small, are in demand, and as long as the demand continues the supply will

be kept up.

FOR MERCY'S SAKE.

A movement to establish a retreat in this city for homeless consumptives is, it is said, about to be inaugurated. Such a project is well worthy the consideration of a generous and humane people. The object, so far as it has been defined, is not to treat consumptives in the incipient stages with the hope of restoring them to health, but to furnish the pitiable victims of this wasting malady who are homeless and who have reached the incurable stage with a cheerful, quiet, comfortable home, in which to spend the short al-

lotment of time that is left to them, The number of sufferers who need a retreat of this kind in this community is not large. A small home would be sufficient to accommodate them, and at present there is literally no place where

down by two-thirds, so that it consisted | SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS of-882 officers and 9435 men. In 1855 it was increased to 1040 officers and 17,278 Hoe Habet. men. During the Civil War the reg-

Dalles Chronicle ular Army reached a total of 2009 offi-cers and 37,264 men. At the close of With but few exceptions the state preis unanimous in the sentiment that the Oregon delegation has been treated shabbily by the turning down of their candi-date for the registership of the La Grande 3036 officers and 54,641 men. In 1869 twenty regiments of infantry were disoffice.

Moody Can Stand It.

Salem Journal. Knowles, the choice of the Oregon dele-gation for the position of Register of the land office at La Grande, who was turned down by Secretary Hitchcock, lays all the blame therefor on ex-Congressman Moody. This is flattering to Moody, as it suggests that he has more influence than the whole Oregon delegation.

The President Is "It."

Eugene Journal (Kincaid.)

Knowles published a letter in the Oregonian bitterly denouncing Malcom A. Moody, Hitchcock and the "Administration" generally. But they will have to cool down and take their medicine. The man presses the multitude. That Roman social history does not begin and end with these three worthles is a fact which who has the appointment of 100,000 officers in his hands and the army and navy is not only a "bigger man than old Grant," never enters the modern rhetorician's mind. but bigger than Congress.

Hitchcock the Whole Thing. Prineville Review.

of our people, while the vast standing While our delegation is getting turned down on their recommendations, and our State is getting to be placed in reserve, Army of Germany of over 600,000 men in time of peace saturates the whole body politic with militarism. What we are getting lots of free advertising, through the almighty and most powerful militarism can do in France was illustrated by the terrible case of Captain Hitchbock, who sits upon his throne at Washington like a czar, dictating to we Oregonians whom he considers as nincom-Dreyfus. The Dreyfus case, perhaps, ald not happen in Germany, but poops, and entirely unfit to attend to our own affairs. How good it is to have an all₇ fearful outrages are committed upon civilians by military officers, which wise person to look after us. elther go entirely unpunished or obtain but trifling consideration at the hands

Is It a Rapprochement With Simon?

of the authorities. The case of Ensign Klamath Express. Neither Secretary Hitchcock nor Pres-ident Roosevelt, the dispatches say, liked to favor the wing of the party by which Huessner, of the German navy, who killed Edward Hartmann, his life-long friend, is familiar. Huessher was tried and sentenced to four years imprison-John W. Knowles was recommended for appointment as register of the La Grande land office. Is this a direct slap at the ment! He appealed, and the second court reduced the sentence to two dominant wing of the Republican party in years' detention in a fortress, at the ex-Oregon, or merely intended as a baland-ing up of the turning down by Roosevelt piration of which he will rejoin the navy as an officer. Huessner came out of Senator Simon's recommendation for of a restaurant. Hartmann was not in register at Oregon City, after promising uniform, and, instead of saluting him the place? Huessner said simply: "How do you

It Will Talk; Give It Time.

Eugene Register. If the Interior Department remains silent after its arraignment by Knowles the public will draw the conclusion that Mr. Knowles has been greatly wronged. Even if the charges filed against him were true, he has been wronged in that the charges made known the away, and Huessner at once ran his This "detention" in a fortress is a totally inadequate punishment for a horrible murder, for Huessner is allowed his own wine and servant, can the charges were never made known to him that he might offer his defense. It is plain that the incident is not closed eat and drink what he likes, is allowed five hours a day exercise in the open by any means and that the affair will cause considerable commotion in the Re-publican politics of the state and will be and, with the permission of the commanding officer, may extend his excursions to the neighboring vila disturbing factor back in Washington.

Woodpile Full of Negoes

Tillamook Headlight.

ress his personal liberty is absolutely Another version for the failure of the Portland, Nehalem & Tillamook Railroad unrestricted. Huessner can get leave of absence for a week or two, and go Company to construct its line is that W. Reld and J. McCracken are only playing a away to enjoy life if he finds the fortress dull. In short, this form of pungame of bluff for the railroad companies to bluff off any other railroad company ishment is no punishment at all, but rather a pleasant holiday, and is part from building into Tillamook. Gracious, if of the system of maintaining a favored this is true, how easy it is to humbug the people when there is a little money and a military caste exempt from the ordi-"number of "stool pigeons" used to do so. It is now in order for Mr. Reid to write nary laws of justice and morality. This is the latest illustration of what fearful an article for The Oregonian confirming outrages on justice militarism is re or delying this. sponsible for in Germany. It is worse

Not Complimentary to Stockmen.

Moro Observer. We can see no excuse for the "plain talk" Oregonians are giving the Presi-dent and Secretary Hitchcock concerning sword a leading architect of Trieste because he remonstrated with the officer for taking his seat in the car. This forest reservations in Oregon. The sys-tem of reserves is all right. It protects cavalry officer was never convicted for tem of reserves is all right. this outrage, and is still in high favor the area and forests from the grandest in the army. An electrical engineer of aggregation of sublime timber thieving ever before developed. It protects the pas-Vienna was mortally wounded in a dancing hall by an officer. The officer turage from devastation from an army of human hogs known as sheepmen, cattle-men, etc., and it saves the State milwas not arrested, and no steps were lions of dollars annually in growing crops dependent upon moist winds from a pro-The same foul outrages go unpunished in Russia, and when American

ple shocks and who kept putting in more pepper all the time. Suetonius was an old woman with a taste for scandal monger-ing, who collected all the contes lestes tected forest, which the greed of lumberhe had ever heard, and worked them

THE SAD CASE OF ROME.

New York Commercial Advertiser. We hope that the magnates who rrrange Roosevelt way.

sourses of instruction in our secondar, schools and colleges can be induced to have more attention paid to the subject of Roman history. There is evidently a great need for a better understanding of Roman life as it actually was. This understand ing is conspicuously lacking in many eler-gymen and other public speakers, and also in more editorial offices that we care to mention. Rome, imperial, decadent Rome, has a fatal fascination for a certain type

of ministerial and editorial mind, and this fascination is quite apart from any actual knowledge of Roman history. Many good souls do not wish to know any more than they think they know about it. The sub-ject is too awful, too hideous to dwell upon. They like to think about it vague ly and to shudder virtuously, but they

dragged down by the sea" will be a lully and to shudder virtuously, but they regard the actual facts as best left in a laby to the rasping sound of the pebbles grated by the reform wave. sort of nebula, a levis umbra, as the Ro-mans themselves would possibly have called it. A stray allusion to Tacitus and

lapse into Roman depravity? Rome was a bad old place crowded by the vilest of men

and women-the home of every form of wanton luxury among the rich and of frightful crime among the poor. Men fed

their horses on glided oats and themselves

banqueted on larks' tongues and pheas-ants' brains. Public officials robbed and

plupdered and murdered as they pleased. The rabble were always yelling for bread and clrouses-panem et clrcenses, as the

Arnold's is always very satisfying to per-sons who have this sort of notion with

The implications of this stanza are per

fect. The cool hall brings up the artificial luxury of Roman life. The haggard eyes suggest awful vistas of incessant dissipa-

tion. The furious driving on the Applan

Way typlifies the Roman noble's disregard of life and limb, and his frantic desire to

escape from his own dark thoughts. Post

equitem sedet atra Cura-to revert once more to the handbook of quotations.

It is this sort of Rome-a Rome that

never really existed-which our publicists and preachers are forever holding up as

given it out, as one who has the straight

tip from the oracle, that in a few short years we shall all be wallowing in the

hideousness of the later empire. An anti-

feelings of its readers by detailing all the

the

imperialstic newspaper harrows up

tus described, that Cicero in his Ver

denounced, that Juvenal lashed with a

a warning as to what American society coming to. The Rev. Dr. Buckley h

In his cool hall with haggard eyes

The Roman noble lay; He drove abroad in furious guise Along the Applan Way.

regard to imperial Rome:

It seems strange that a man gets much less newspaper space for presenting his city with a 3000-acre park than for shoot-Juvenal and Suctonius is always regarded as a safe and telling thing, and it iming his wife and only wounding her at that.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Ed Hamilton evidently believes in the

When knighthood was in flower it wasn't

nearly such a bloomin' show as it will be

Bulgaria says she will be real mad if it's

Griffith, the Los Angeles millionaire in

jail for shooting his wife, has found a

good team of lawyers. Their names are

The "shrick of a maddened beach

true that 6000 of her subjects have been

today.

mouth.

massacred by Turks.

Silent and Works.

A Dresden restaurant keeper has lost his lease through selling chocolate bear-What sort of a place was Rome in the ing pictures of Princess Louise. The opinion of those who talk about it and draw parallels from it and whom threaten authorities evidently thought it enough that her conduct should be in every one's our society and our Government with a

Lulinby.

(By telephone from the Macleay block.) Hush-a-by, baby, Your noise is absurd, You've made such a fues, The papers have heard.

The Errant Consul.

The Japanese Vice-Consul was arrested on Saturday by Officer Gasset on a charge of drunkenness.

handbook of popular quotations would say. Everybody was degenerate, and the social poison distilled in the capital of the The little Jap-jap-jappy, empire spread rapidly throughout every vein and artery of the whole social and political system. A verse of Matthew

Was feeling remarkably happy; Even Consuls grow frisky, On Occident whisky, Discovered this little chap-chappie.

He felt like the jewel of Asia, Like a frivoling frivolous gels And his step was so quavering, Stride was so wavering, He'd have slipped off the edge of all Asia.

The chrysanthemum-mummy-mum-mummy, s pretty but only a dummy, It needs some bravado, Too boost the Mikado,

And I've found it in rum-rum-rum-rummy "There's a package," says Gasset-Gased,

"And the Consul's the villain that has it. He's behaving so badly And shouting so madly,

It never would do to pass-pass it."

More Work for St. Patrick,

Fourteen rattlers have been released near Blarney Castle by an American who wishes to ascertain if St. Patrick's edict. is still effective .- News Item

The heavenly choir was a-harpin' wid Pat. When, "Whist, for a minute," he shouted, what's that?

There's a sound comin' up from the dear little isle,

awful oppressions of the proconsuls-their plundering of provinces, their outrages That somehow or other arouses my bile upon individuals, and their arrogant de-I'm off to investigate"--flappin' his wings Right over the battlement suddint he flings flance of divine and human justice-and it forges its way to a triumphant climax Like an airship he fell by the side of Lough

when it announces that a Postmaster in the Philippines has absconded with a bun-dle of postage stamps and has left a short-Neagh, Where he drownded the sarpints that wonderful day, An' he looked all aroun' for a snake or a toad, age of nearly \$18 in his accounts. See,

says this editor, the taint of imperialism extending to the remotest outposts of our But divil a wan could he find in his road; So runnin' an' skippin' as light as a fairy, rule. This is the sort of thing that Taci-He passed into Cork through the broad Tip

An' sure enough, there, all stretched out at life size,

whip of scorpions. It is too had about Juvenal and Tacitus Fourteen rattlens he saw with his own saintly 6709. and the whip of scorpions and the ab-sconding Postmaster and the smart set whose automobiles remind one of the "fu-rious guize" of the Roman noble on the

"Whitroo an' be jabers, begar an' begum"-St. Patrick conjured till he nearly was dumb, An' he almost gave in to the sarpints tied,

Appian Way, But when you come to look at it seriously, these editors and ministers Till they wriggled their tails, an' he saw they are all wrong about imperial Rome. Taci-

were ratiled. So at it he wint an he cursed thim by book, By candle an bell, an he flourished this crook, Till, seemin' to pity. The brought some potech, tus was an anti-imperialist and was ham-mering the government. Juvenal was a professor of rhetoric who like to give neo-An' a sup laid the rattlers out cold on the

drunk,

An' soon in the waters, were quietly sonia

On this memorable anniversary may be profitable to recall with what deference and fidelity these statesmanlike counselshave been received by those who worshiped McKinley when alive and pledged themselves at his death to of those broad and enlightened principles has been to treat them with sient contempt or open contumely. The two years that have passed have been eventful and progressive years in every department of the Government. The Navy has been notably increased, the public land system and practice have een revolutionized, the Army has been reorganized, Federal irrigation work been entered upon, the consular and dipiomatic service put upon a new footing, the Department of Justice has ade a new chapter of history in its attitude toward the trusts, the Postoffice Department has been shaken from top to bottom with prosecutions, the State Department has been active in South America, Asia and Europe, the Treasury has set a number of momentous precedents.

But how about "the period of exclusiveness"? How about "tariffs that are no longer needed"? The answer is that not in a single line of statutory or treaty law has the "period of exclusiveness" been infringed upon, not to the fraction of a cent in any tariff "no nger needed" has the counsel of Willam McKinley been heeded. Cuba, minally freed five years ago, and nstantly since that time given promse of tariff concession, stands unrelieved at the behest of Oxnard and Havemeyer, rich with unjust gains and arrogant with unjust power. Carnegie catters over Europe the millions piled up through the tariff on steel and the wages that were denied to Homestead and Pittsburg have been filtered through Schwab's hands into the vaults of Monte Carlo and along the Riviera. The affection of Mr. Hanna followed the dead President's memory and counsels up to the brink of honest tariff reform, and there it stopped. There its oyalty faltered and its courage falled. The period of exclusiveness is still The infant industries, to glants tere. rown, must not be weaned from their loved bottle. The tariffs that are no onger needed must not be given up autil such time as the protected corations themselves come into court and ask to be adjudged guilty, until the trusts themselves come to Congress and pray to be deprived of some porof their swollen revenues. What es any one suppose will history have to say about that parting message of martyred President? Does any one ose that history, when it looks nick upon the influence of corporations the public life of today, will say hat Mr. McKinley was wrong and the rusts were right? Will it not rather my the simple and self-evident truth. at McKinley was right, but that the ver of the protected interests was oo great for the wisdom and connce of the people to prevail over

As long as this reign of might er right continues, the 14th of Sepnber is a day for National reproach; nd its commemoration in any other they can go and receive the care that their condition demands. Bacteriology, murderous military license, they are in discovering and disclosing the nature of consumption, has made consumptives unwelcome everywhere; whether as patients in hospitals and sanitariums or visitors at health resorts they are undesirable if not forbidden guests.

Sensitive, weak, fading, without hope of recovery, sufferers from this disease have a strong claim upon human sym. pathy, and especially so when they must find shelter where they can, unalded, and are deprived by circumstances of the care and nourishment upon which such comfort as may still

attend them depends. The time will come when no com nity can call itself civilized and allow the victims of this pitifully lingering disease to drag out their last days in dark, unsuitable, perhaps noisome, lodgings, because, either for pecuniary reasons or from the fact that they are shunned as infectious, they must take any room that they can get. If this matter is properly brought before the public, with a feasible plan upon which to work, there is no doubt but the financial aid necessary to establish and maintain a suitable retreat of a few rooms for this class of sufferers can be secured. It may be hoped, in the name of common humanity, which includes public safety, that the movement will

NO MILITARISM IN AMERICA.

The standing army of Germany, now engaged in its Autumn maneuvers, and the standing Army of our Republic afford a powerful contrast in history, both past and present. The standing army of Germany has slowly but steadily increased until today it is over 600,-000 strong on a peace footing, and the

Emperor is now asking for a further increase of 38,000 men. The history of the Army of the United States in its periodical increase and decrease, has from the foundation of the Republic reflected the necessities of the country by the way in which it has been expanded or contracted by Congress to meet existing conditions. In 1791 our Army was about 2200 strong, but the wars with the Indians of the Northwest territory forced its expansion to a total of 258 officers and 5136 men. The fear of war with France expanded our Army in 1799 to a total of 2447 officer and 49,944 men. Major-General Alexander Hamilton was the senior officer. By 1801 this large force had been re duced to 241 officers and 3046 men. In

1808 the Army was increased to nearly 10,000 officers and men, and in the War of 1812-14 the Army was expanded to 3495 officers and 59,179 men. At the close of this war it was reduced to 674 officers and 11,170 men, and after another six years was reduced to a total pressure of the Florida War compelled a further expansion of the Army, which in 1838 had a total strength of 735 officers and 11,804 men.

The Mexican War was fought very largely by volunteers, but the regular law of gravitation will assert itself, and Army was increased until it consisted wheat will follow the water courses of 1353 officers and 29,512 men. After

told that such deeds are necessary "to unhold the prestige of the army and to enforce respect for the Emperor's unlform among the common people." any such outrages were committed by Army officers in America and went unpunished Congress would see that stern justice was wrought, no matter how high the rank of the officer. In England public sentiment is just as stern as in America. Queen Victoria had no mercy for the finest cavalry Colonel in her army when he was accused of an act of indecency toward a poor friendless governess, and he found no mercy before the courts. There is no milltarism in either America or England in the German, Austrian or Russian sense of the term. We don't want more soldiers than we need, and we need no soldiers that claim impunity for crimes committed in the name of "the honor of the army." The National Irrigation Congress, which will convene in Ogden, Utah, on the 15th inst., will cover in its work subjects of vital interest to the people of the Rocky Mountain States. Experts and scientists who have made careful study of the subject will present their findings on drainage, the duty of water,

conomic phases of irrigation and kindred topics. The creed, if it may be so called, of this congress, is as follows: "Let us make an inland empire in America through irrigation and intensive cultivation of the soil, for land without population is a wilderness, and population without land is a mob." Discussion of the topics involved in the broad presentment of a proposition to make the wilderness bloom as the rose cannot fail to be of public interest.

The wisdom of going slow in matters likely to be affected by the character of living persons has received further exemplification in the case of the Griffith Park at Los Angeles. The city accepted ground from the millionaire, who is now under arrest for shooting his wife, on the condition that it be used as a park and called by his name. The shooting incident has caused public opinion to swing in the other direction, and the last thing the Angelenos want is a park that will perpetuate the name of Griffith.

When Chamberlain asked the British government to institute an inquiry into the question of preferential tariffs, it was shrewdly remarked that the result would be "not an inquiry, but a crusade." The prediction has been fulfilled to the letter, and the crusade may result in a dissolution of the government.

Four of the principal brewers in Philadelphia are on trial on the charge of substituting injurious chemicals for malt and hops in the preparation of their beer. This is a matter of importance to the Philadelphians who drink the allegedly doctored beer, and also to the Oregonians who produce good hops.

-

Developments in the Crittenton Home case indicate that the stork is as much down to the sea from the Columbia the Mexican War the Army was out a tempest-lover as the story petrel.

waste. Afraid It Is Loaded

Boise News.

Senator Dubois and S. P. Donnelly, chairman of the Democratic state cen-tral committee of Idaho, are quoted in published interviews as being desirous of raising the Mormon issue in Idaho pol-itics. These gentlemen occupy, high po-sitions in the councils of the party in this state, but in a matter of this grave importance can voice only their own personal views. The policy of the party will be declared in convention assembled and without regard to the political fortunes of any man or set of men. The Democratic party is a broad and liberal organization which, while opposed to any alliance of church and state, stands ever as a mighty bulwark of religious and po-litical tolerance,

Come, Dear Old Harmony, Come! Union Republican.

Senator Mitchell philosophically rea that the recent appointment to the La

The Roman Empire really fell apart, be-cause its provinces were locally too well Grande land office demonstrates that, after all, the appointive power still rests at governed, because they were allowed to Washington, and in this conclusion the Senator is wise. If the appointment re-ferred to shall have the effect of serving have so great a measure of autonomy as to separate their interests from the interests of the Mother City. And as for notice upon Oregon Republicans that their differences must be settled and that the the social side of Roman history, it may be that we in modern times are going to Administration will not become a party to further discord and strife in this State, it will have accomplished much. The spiendid empire of the Caesars, Denounce epiendia undern tendencies and predict awful catastrophes that are to come from the frivolity of the luxury of less than 1 per cent of our population; but don't for pily's sake, drag poor old Rome into the discus-President having cut out the pattern, it would seem to be the part of wisdom to he guided by it, and the Republicans of the State of Oregon, while consulting at the cross-roads, must decide which road sion. Roma as as awful example, has been badly overworked. they will take-the one leading to a con-solidation of party strength or the one pointing to further discord and greater

Advice to the Mayor. Weston Leader.

competition by officers in a long-distance compass-bearing ride. The idea is a novel The confession of Mayor Williams that Portiand is unable to prevent gambling, one so far as England is concerned; but similar rides, known as chart-and-compass and must therefore sanction it and derive a revenue from it, would be humiliating if races, were carried out under Lord Rob-erts in India. The distance to be run is based upon a true conception of fact; but it isn't. If Portland's police were ordered to raid all gambling dens, after due 25 miles, and competitors are forbidden to use whips or sticks, while spur-marks on a horse will mean disqualification. The idea of the competition is to train the notification to close and stay closed, and afterward to arrest gamblers wherever found, and to keep everlastingly at it, on officers in the proper management of horses, the importance of which was pain of dismissal, Portland would soon be free and remain free of the vice. Men demonstrated in South Africa. who must gamble might still find secluded places in which to do so under lock and key; the law does not wholly prevent murder and burglary. But gambling could be absolutely and permanently suppressed as a regular business at public resorts, and Mayor Williams' weak-kneed plea for an unholy compromise with the devil is unworthy of his record and character. would be more manly of him to say that he is in favor of open gambling as a sure of public policy, and doesn't

Tennyson's "In Memoriam." When the blood creeps and the nerves prick And tingle; and the heart is sick, And all the wheels of Being slow.

And Life, a Fury slinging flame.

And men the files of later spring, That lay their eggs and sting and sing, And weave their petty cells and die.

And on the low dark verse of life The twilight of sternal day.

off on the dead and gone emperors of the century before. Why do not some of our people read the sober-minded chronicles of

Riding by Compass

Sir Evelyn Wood is offering a cup for

Speak Gently.

G. W. Langford

Speak gonly: it is better far To rule by love than fear; Bpeak gently; let no harsh word mar The good we may do here.

Speak gently to the little child;

Its love be mire to gain; Teach it in accents soft and mild; It may not long remain,

Let such in peace depart.

Without an unkind word,

Affection's voice is kind,

Speak gently; 'tis a little thing

Dropped in the heart's deep well; The good, the joy, that it may bring, Eternity shall tell,

Speak gently to the aged one

Grieve not the careworn heart; Whose sands of life are nearly run,

Speak gently, kindly to the poor; Let no harsh tone be heard;

They have enough they must endure,

Speak gently to the erring; know They must have tolled in vain; Perchance unkindness made them so; O, win them back again.

Speak gently; Love doth whisper low, The vows that true hearts bind, And gently Friendship's accents flow,

"Such warmint should stay in the place they helong." Said Patrick, resuming his harp an' his song

Roman gentlemen like Pliny or of Roman Christians like St. Jerome?" Then they

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

would find out that the Roman Empire was the abode of prosperity and peace and good government and virtuous living; The File-What makes you screech so? Th Saw-You set my teeth on edge !- Chicago that, as one of the church fathers expressed it, the whole land was a garden Tribuce

"Did you have a good time fishing?" "Dh, fair, fair," replied the candid man, "but we had a better time lying about it when we got and that, relatively speaking, there was less vice and corruption and social degen-eracy than there has been, let us say, in back."-Chicago Post.

England at any time during the past 300 years. You can find more horrors in any Smithers—Do you know any one who has a horse to sell? She-Yes. I suspect old Brown has. Shathers—Why? She-Well, papa sold him one yesterday.—Cleveland Plain Dealer. yellow journal on any morning of the week than could have been collected in Rome in a fortnight. Therefore, we say, let the children in the schools and the young men in the col-leges learn something about Rome as it

Kind Old Lady-It grieves me deeply to see you coming out of such a place. Muggsy-Madam, I share yer sorrow. Why, fur de mere price uv a drink I wouldn't have done it.-New York Sun.

really was. Let them got out of their heads the absurd notion which has now prevalled for centuries that Rome perished Ascum-I suppose you took in all the auto-mobile exclusion while you were abroad? Skiwcher-Nothing. Just the same old pethebecause it became unspeakably corrupt, and at last rotted away because of the de-generacy and the enervation of its people. trians, pigs, chickens, and things that we have here."--Philadelphia Prets.

She-They don't seem happy together. Bo once told me that his wife was the light of his life. He-Ah-but the light was always going out. She (catching the idea)-And leaving him entirely in the dark -- Punch. Embryo Artist-- What do you think of that

for a painting? You wouldn't bulleve that is the first thing I ever completed, would you? Careful Critic-I might think so, but I wouldn't say so for anything .- Hoston Transcript

*"Don't pull yer gun in this here court," said the Billville Justice. "You've got to respect the dignity which you see him loose 'round here. If you want to kill a man while court's ston, I'll fine you for contempt. Constitution,

"Oh, my," murmured the Fail overcost, stir-ring uneasily in the clothes chest, "I certainly did have a good map," "Which you ain't got now." anickered the fat moth, sitting nphor ball near by, "--Philadelphia Press.

"Our minister rave voice to some great thoughts in his talk this morning," said the good deacon. "Yes," replied the village liber-rian, "thoughts, in fact, that have been thought by some of our greatest thinkers."--Chicago Daily News.

"Is your son going back to college?" "Yes," answered Farmer Corntosol. "Doesn't be know enough?" "Yes; he's got book isarnin', but from the way he's been helpin" around the phose this Summer I reckon he needs a few more athletics."--Washington Star.

Landlady-I'll have to request you to pay in advance, Mr. Shortleigh, Shortleigh-Why, ain't my trunk good for a week's board? Landlady-No; it looks like one of those emotional trunks. Shortleigh-Emotional? Landindy-Yes; one that is easily moved .- Chicago Daily News.

"Why do so many writers use that hackneyed phrase, 'the weather-beaten farmer'T' said the young mail who reads novely. 'I damo,'' answered Mr Corditossol, as he had down the paper containing the latest news, ''unless it's because the weather beats us out of so many

"I rocken you won't believe it," remarked Farmer Hayrix, "but that old rooster what just crow'd is morn'n twenty years old." "Oh, I balance it all enter council " could the Sure I believe it all right enough," replied the Sum mer bourder, "and I am also willing to believe that the old ben we had for dinner was his grandmother."-Chicago Daily News.

Mis. Patty-Do you really think Dr. Duck-man is a skillful physician? Mrs. Giblin (the patient)-I don't know so much about that. But he has such a quieting way with him! When I said I hoped I shouldn't be buried alive, he said he'd look out for that. Wasn't that thoughtful of him?-Boston Transcript,

Peters-Her marriage is like a romance. Parr-So? Peters-Yes; she cloped with her-father's chauffeur. The automobile blew up father's chauffeir. The automotice new op and killed him before they got to the minister. The man who resound her from the wreck pro-posed to her on the way home, and was ac-cepted. They were married yesterday,-Baitimore American,

want to suppress it. In Extremis,

Be near me when my light is low,

Be near me when the sensuous frame Is racked with pangs that conquer trust; And Time, a maniac scattering dust,

Be near me when my faith is dry,

Be near me when I fade away, To paint the term of human str