The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oreg as second-class matter. REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Mail (postage prepaid in advance) with Sunday, per month..... h Sunday, per month day excepted, per year h Sunday, per year... y, Sunday excepted y, Sunday excepted y, with Sunday, day, per year. Weekly, per year. Weekly, 5 months. City Subscribers— Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday

POSTAGE RATES. ed States, Canada and Mexico-

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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy and or

ometonally threatening; cooler; westerly winds,

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, SEPT. 19.

NO DICTATION OR INTERFERENCE. EmNoyers must be free to employ their work people at wages mutually satisfactory, without interference or dictation on the part of individuals or organizations not directly parties to such contracts.

In these words does the National Association of Manufacturers record its opposition to the walking delegate and his propensity to butt in where he has not been invited, and where he has no concern. It is easy for the fair-minded man to sympathize with this declaration. Nothing can be more galling to an independent, self-respecting business man, who is capable of running his own business if let alone, than to have a committee or a business agent, with whom he neither has nor desires an acquaintance, intrude itself upon the relans between himself and his employes. He is ant to tell them that he has no business with them, and they have no business with him. If he gets mad, h is excusable. If he puts them off his premises, they have no right to com-This is all perfectly satisfactory, with

possibly one trifling detail. It should be explained, perhaps, in what way the National Association of Manufacturers, its president, Mr. Parry, or its promoter, Colonel Kahlo, become parties to a contract concerning wages between, for example, the Inman-Poulsen Company and its hands. If the honest man's gorge rises at the presence here of the president of the National Cigarmakers or International Bartenders. how is it to remain unmoved at the proposal of somebody from New York City or Detroit to organize the manufacturers of Portland into a branch of the National union, with annual dues, chapel rules and all the other paraphernalia of industrial organization?

In other words, the manufacturers declare that what is sauce for the goose is poison for the gander. There is no objection, they say, to labor organizations as such. It is only when they undertake to better their condition that organized workingmen are to be condemned. And, inasmuch as unions that try to get wages raised or protect each other from injury are pronounced improper, we shall expect to see the National Manufacturers' Association refrain from any concerted action opposed to higher wages or in mutual protection of its membership. Its members will pay \$50 a year merely for social and spiritual edification, for the promotion of Sunday school picnics and the study

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Charles Francis Adams, who as Massachusetts' Railroad Commissioner thirty years ago advised the state to purchase and operate a railroad for the restraining effect it might have on private monopoly, has written a letter condemning public ownership in unmeasured terms. Mr. Adams is a whimsical man, and turns intellectual and industrial somersaults with great neatness and dispatch. English municipal tramways, in the matter of service, charges, etc., are preferred to private tramways in England. What is called municipal trading in England is extending rapidly in face of the most strenuous opposition of private monopoly interests. Toronto is a good illustration of successful experiment in the matter of municipal ownership. Municipal governments now build and maintain roadways and streets, and why should they not build and maintain street railways? It would seem entirely just either that the public should build and maintain both roads and street railways or turn over both to private construction and maintenance,

There is no reason why government cannot conduct public business as efficlently as a railway corporation, whose business is run by salaried agents. There are kinds of business that naturally drift through public regulation and control to public ownership. In the matter of our postoffice business it is undeniable that it costs a good deal of money, but it is better for the public to pay the deficit out of its own pocket than to have the postoffice business performed by a private corporation that would make it pay a dividend by pinchmatter of the anthracite coal mining and operated by the Government, a ter because of a labor quarrel. Private | whatever may be the hostile prospect

pinching and persecuting the public is to resist the encroachments of Russia, of no advantage to the public. public would rather run their mails at a loss, and their coal mines at a loss, than suffer the pains and penalties that might be imposed by the private carriage of the mails or the private ownership of a coal mining monopoly. The general public might as well pay a deficit as to submit to perennial extortion.

CHAMBERLAIN HAS A FUTURE. Mr. Chamberlain retires, but not with discredit. He has taken the manly course, the logical and the wise. The whirligig of time will bring him up again, mayhap as a greater even than Secretary for the Colonies. What he

has done is only an indication of what he can do. It is not to the derogation of Mr. Chamberlain's achievement that his position is essentially wrong and unpopular. To be one of these unfortunate things is sufficient to damn most undertakings. But to be both and yet make such impression as Mr. Chamberlain has made upon his political environment, hostile to him and his theories, is to demonstrate an order of ability which must be reckoned with.

Why Mr. Chamberlain is wrong, it is unnecessary to repeat., His agitation is not economic, but political. He seeks and British statutes, and not by the to solidify the empire by cultivating the colonies. Now the vitality of an organism's outlying members depends upon the vigor of the center of power. To get the circulation into the hands and feet we stimulate the heart; and the heart of the British Empire is Great Britain. There it is that power must dwell if the empire is to cohere. It is fatal to fortify the colonies and enfeeble the seat of authority. Everything that adds to the greatness of the colonies at the expense of the United Kingdom hastens the day, not of greater imperial strength, but of dissolution. The greater Britain is, the closer will the cole cling, the feebler she grows, whether from political dissension, military decline, overtaxation or industrial depression, the brighter will grow the dreams of independence for Australia, for Canada, for South Africa.

Is it possible that, after all, Mr. Chamberlain is shrewdly interpreting a feeling throughout Great Britain that British power is waning, and that something must be done to rehabilitate its ancient prestige? Is it all imaginhtion or something tangible, which impels umissions of inquiry into the inroads made upon British trade and production by France, by Germany, by the United States? And if the unrest and dread cannot be explained away, what else can they signify but that British ascendency is seriously menaced?

Certainly it is anything but reassur ing that the only considerable political enterprise proposed for amelioration of British industry and conservation of British power is one so transparently a foriorn hope as the employment of some or other form of protection. Certain it is that almost every day we see some British association or other handing down its opinion on the cause of British difficulties and the remedy for British decline. If these difficulties are as conceived, and if this decline is real. then the sun of the British Empire has departed a hair's breadth from the zenith toward the West. Then the long and solemn journey has begun that will end some day as did the story of Nineveh, of Tyre, of Venice and of Spain. Then we may be sure that in the wild reachings after some path to vanishing greatness, some deliverer from the coming darkness, the nation will some time turn to the man who goes out today, a vanquished but not discredited Secretary for the Colonies,

What we are to look for now is an enfeebled and embarrassed administration, and most probably a Liberal victory next year. But a Liberal victory will not alter circumstances or allay the dread of industrial competition abroad and industrial weakness at home. Mr. Chamberlain, possibly, is not, after all, a cause, but only a symp-

THE BALKAN WAR CLOUD:

The Sultan is reported to have issued an irade directing the fortifications of Adrianople, Chataldja, the Bosphorus and Erzeroum to be put in order. This order implies that Turkey expects war ultimately with Bulgaria and Russia. Adrianople is on the railway from the is higher, owing to the increased cost of Bulgarian frontier to Constantinople, a little more than one hundred miles from that city. An advance from Bulgaria and the wage-earner has an opportutoward Constantinople would be obliged nity to realize something upon the adto take Adrianople, which is a large city, for it could not afford to leave such a city and its garrison in the hands of the Turks occupying the railway. Adrianople would have to be taken before a Russian army landing at Midia, on the Black Sea, could attack the Turkish lines with advantage. Chataldja, on the railway, twenty-five miles west of Constantinople, is the first of the advanced line of the defenses of Constantinople that stretches from Terkos, on the Black Sea, to a It out, is receiving his share of the genpoint on the Sea of Marmora.

Whether the Russian Black Sea squadron could force a passage through the Bosphorus to Constantinople, or into the Sea of Marmora, is doubtful unless the batteries are manned by foreign artillerists. The fortifying of Erzeroum is to provide against a Russian invasion of Armenia. These preparations mean that intervention in the affairs of Macedonia on the part of Russia and Bulgaria will be resisted by the Sultan. The common sense solution of the present situation in Macedonia and Bulgaria would be the peremptory extinction by the powers of Europe of the Sultan's rule in any of the Balkan states. But there is no hope of this common-sense solution, be cause all the powers are so selfishly jealous of each other that they cannot agree upon a course of action, and because they cannot agree probably the Turks will be permitted to "pacify" Macedonia about as a butcher pacifies a lamb by cutting its throat. Macedonia will obtain the tranquillity of death, for the Sultan will "create a

solitude and call it peace." Europe has not greatly changed in its inhuman selfishness since Russia, Prussia and Austria divided the garments of the kingdom of Poland among them. The powers would expel Turkey from Europe tomorrow if they could agree upon a working plan of paign. What to do with these Balkan provinces and how to arrange for their future government without offending Russia or Austria or Italy or Germany would be difficult questions to answer. Neither Great Britain nor France probing and vexing the public. So in the ably would be contumacious; France seeks no territory in that quarter, and monopoly; if these mines were owned | would be willing to see Russia have her way in regard to Slav peoples of prime necessity of fuel would not be the Balkan states; Great Britain has "held up" in production far into Win- no quarrel with Russia in Europe,

and for this reason would be likely to favor the Sultan as long as public sentiment in his own country will permit it. Turkey in Europe is a good buffer against Russia's advance but if Turkey in Europe became chiefly political dependencies of Russia, Austria would join hands with Germany to resist the practical occupation of the Balkan states by Russia, and Italy would help

The present situation ought to be solved by the expulsion of the Turkish government from Europe, and the creation of a great confederacy of Balkan states from the Gulf of Salonica to the race of robbers who are Mohammedan in religion. Italy should be given Albanta, with the understanding that these robbers were not expected to change their religion; they would be obliged to abandon their brigandage or endure expatriation. The Albanians should be treated as the British government, after the Jacobite rebellion of 1745, treated the Highland clans in Scotland. They destroyed the tribal or clan government. They forbade the wearing of the distinctive Highland dress, and they disarmed the most turbulent clans. In other words, the Highlander was henceforth governed by municipal law The authority of his hereditary chief. Albanian, who is, like the old-time Scotch Highlander, a mountaineer, fighter and brigand, needs the same kind of stern discipline to fit him for coercive measures to Albania, but Italy | remedy is in their own hands. would enjoy pacifying Albania with a

THINGS MIGHT BE WORSE.

We shall certainly not admit that the trusts are slowly but surely disintegrating and losing their power, or that the cost of living is on the decrease. That would be too much of a joit. As Mr. Chamberlain would say, the country is not ready for it.

And yet there are some facts which are irreconcilable with any other conclusion. For example, in the State of New Jersey, where the trust thrives as on its native heath, no fewer than forty-four corporations have been placed in the hands of receivers since the first of the year. The authorized capital of these forty-four corporations aggregates \$80,340,000. Their liabilities are \$17,272,333.51, and their assets are estimated at \$1,564,684.28. But there is little doubt that this is an overestimation, because land and personal property, in some instances, are entered among the assets at a valuation ridiculously large. The state authorities are loth to admit that the corporation business is falling off, but it is, markedly. Nineteen hundred and one was the banner year. Filing fees in the office of the Corporation Clerk for the twelve months beginning the new century amounted to \$887,439.87. The following year they fell to \$465,-039.39. Up to September 1, this year, have amounted to \$228,892.62. There has been a gradual decline since the month of May. In that month the fees amounted to \$58,208.65. Last month they amounted to only \$10,626.25. From its miscellaneous corporation tax New Jersey last year received \$1,968,208.37. New Jersey's corporation business is of vital importance to her, and it is with keen regret that the state officers notice a marked shrinkage in the income from

that source. On the other hand, Dun's Review gives it out cold that the cost of living is on the decrease. Its intest investigation shows that prices of commodiles proportioned to consumption, decreased during July and are lower than they

were a year ago. The figures are as follows: | 1903. 1903. 1903. 1903. 1902. | 1903. 1903. 1903. | 1903. 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 1903. | 19 Totals\$97,891 \$99,465 \$109,177

The decline in prices for July was 1.5, and 22 for the year. It is but natural to assume that the prices will show a further decline for some mona

is lower than at any time since the trust put the clinches on the market in November, 1901. The abundant corn crop promises to keep meat prices down for the coming year at least. Clothing raw materials, but in almost every other line the cost of living is reduced vance in wages, which has been almost universal within the last year. A reachievement, but it is in the right direction. Reports, show that railway trainmen have had their wages increased almost 20 per cent within the last two years, and skilled workmen in every line have secured advances running from 5 to 15 per cent, so that the laborer, as the Washington Post figures

eral prosperity of the country. If the grasp of the trusts is weakening and the cost of living is decreasing, one might argue plausibly that the way to help the common people is to smash the trusts. On the other hand, Senator Beveridge might hold that the trusts are the cause of the reduced prices. A wise Democrat, of course, would deny both propositions in their entirety. would be necessary for him to shudder at the increasing menace of the trusts and the higher and higher cost of living. Perhaps one reason for the hard lines upon which some of the trusts seem to have fallen may be found in the better wages labor is receiving and the lower prices on staple products. These are probably due more to the good old law of supply and demand than to Republican wisdom in providing good crops, or to the linguistic activity of Mr. Bryan. One trust that stands in sore need of a few hard swats is the packers' combination, for which Secretary Martin, of the Livestock Association, seems to be girding on his spurs and lariat. Oregon wishes him good luck, and will join in the yell of victory as soon as it is in order.

A NEEDED LESSON.

The hopgrowers of Oregon have learned that a few bales of moldy hops will cause the entire product of their yards to be graded down. They, therefore, issue orders to their pickers to skip any moldy hills that may be in the rows, and put only the clean hops in the boxes. The exactions of trade are strict in this matter-as they should he-and effectually prevent, any attempt to smuggle in an inferior grade where the contract calls for clean hops. If the same rule could be made, or was made, to apply to the small potatoes that are placed in the bottom of the sack, the wormy apples, peaches and pears and "whership that declares a dividend by | in North China. Germany is disposed | inferior berries that form the lower, or | that he has had appendicitis

perhaps the middle, layer of fruit in boxes, it would quickly improve quality of fruit offered in our local

markets. This is not suggested as a matter of moral reform, but as a material benefit to all concerned. No one is made honest by compulsion, but vendors can b made to observe the simple regulations of honesty by a close grading of the stock that they place in market. revolt two or three years ago of consumers against stained, moldy, dirty berry-boxes that had seen from two to five seasons' service in the berry patch and crate was speedily effective; as a rule, berries have been brought to mar-Black Sea. Albania is inhabited by a ket this season in fresh, clean boxes and have borne a correspondingly good

But the small potatoes, of which there seems to have been a good many to the hill this year, are still sold on the recommendation of the half peck of fine ones that are placed in the top of the scrubby pears, green sack, while peaches and scabby apples are smuggled upon the buyer, on the fair promise of the fine-looking fruit at the top of and social evil which persistently and the box. This practice applies so gen-brazenly defy the laws enacted for their erally to the products placed in our local markets that, in order really to enjoy the best that the state produces, our people must go as far East as Denver, and possibly, on to Chicago. The time is ripe for a revolt of consumers in this city, who, under present conditions, pay first-class prices for secondgrade products and sort out and cast away that which is unfit to eat as they civilization. Turkey never dared apply | are preparing them for the table. The The retail grocer who finds inferior articles returned to him will speedily pass the hint on to the commission merchant, and he to the packer and shippers, with the result that culls from the orchard and vegetable garden will be fed to stock and the people who pay for firstclass produce will get it. As a rule, those who will not be imposed upon do not have to be. Hopbuyers have demonstrated this fact fully; so also have wheatbuyers, and those who handle fruit in carload lots in farther markets. Local buyers can do the same if they will.

SPORT AND SPORTSMAN. "Is it not strange," says the Milwaukee Sentinel, "that a language so comprehensive as the English does not contain one single word that can aptly apply to one who, possessed of a love for sports, still retains his standing as a citizen, a man, and his own self-re-It would be strange if no such word existed, but while the term sportsman remains in the tongue there is no need to lament over an imaginary deficiency. There can be no higher praise than to say that a man is a sportsman. It signifies that he "plays the game" in all circumstances, and will never transgress the written or unwritten laws that should govern his actions, whether he play the game of war or of love, of commerce or of science.

The Sentinel regrets that the simple word "sport" should be synonymous with "tough," and that its application to a self-respecting man is an insult. "Sport" in this application is a bastard word, and may very fittingly be left to those equally well described as "tough," the term sportsman being reserved for

those worthy of it. "Sport." illegitimate as it is, was not in its handicapped youth applied to the classes it now designates. It was meant to replace the word sportsman, but with the inevitable tendency to degrade words in their associations, it was dragged into the colloquial mire. The same misfortune has overtaken many other words. "Gentleman," "defamed," as Tennyson says, "by every charlatan and soiled by all ignoble use," no longer signifies anything more than a The movement is due to some extent. of course, to a consideration for the feelings of others. Thus a shopgirl has become a saleslady, and a negro is a colored gentleman.

Words have their ups and downs, just like the people that use them. aristocrat of the Century Dictionary may in a few decades be branded as slang, and some of the words that Dr. Johnson scorned are used today by persons of the finest taste. We cannot prevent the movement, but we can at least prevent the true-blue "sportsman" from being confounded with the flashy "sport."

The Polk County exhibit at the State Fair was justly admired, not only for the varied and excellent products of which duction of 2.2 per cent in the cost of it was comprised, but for the taste, care living is not, it is true, any great and industry shown in its collection and arrangement: Mrs. F. A. Wolf and her daughter. Miss Belle Wolf, who collected and arranged the exhibit, were entitled to and received many compliments for their work, besides the substantial first premium in the county competitive exhibit of \$250. The success of Mrs. Wolf, by the way, shows the value of experience in collecting and arranging an exhibit. For the past thirty years, it is said, she has been an attendant upon and worker in the State Fair. This means that she has seen from year to year the very best that the state has had to offer, or, more strictly speaking, the best that has been offered for exhibition and competition. She has, moreover, developed great industry in drumming up agricultural products for exhibition and fine taste in arranging them. It may not be out of place to say here that one woman thus equipped with knowledge and experience would be of greater value on a board of fair managers than half a dozen women or men who, with the best intentions in the world, have everything about fairs to learn.

Among the Clouds, in closing the Mount Washington season with its last number, makes personal appeal to every reader, in whatever state he may reside, "to urge upon his Representative in Congress the importance of speedy action on the bill to establish a forest reserve in the White Mountains,"

Nothing else can save the forests on the north slope of the Presidential range from destruction. If the bill does not pass this Winter, the most beautiful parts of the Winter, the most beautiful parts of the range will be disfigured, to remain so for years. Evidence of a public demand for the bill will go far toward securing its speedy report. Let the lovers of our mountains watch the progress of the bill and press with all their earnestness for its immediate passage, if they would preserve our scenic heauties intact. Let the appeal come from the progress of t every state, that Congress may know it is not a sectional matter, but one in which the people of the whole country are interested.

New Zealand, for such a small hen in the world's farmyard, cackles very loudly over her legislative eggs.

Sir Thomas Lipton may be considered as almost a naturalized citizen, nov

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

Attached to Nobody. Walla Walla Union. One would imagine that the Oregonian is quite attached to Secretary Hitchcock. Still, there is no accounting for tastes.

Not Incredible, but a Scurvy Lie. Tacoma News. Portland being on the Columbia River ute, takes courage from the growth of mmerce at New Orleans. It is almost incredible, but true, that the Portland In-fluence has been exerted against the im-provement of the upper Columbia while Congress has been urged to expend every available cent between Portland and th

All Other Conflicts Faded. Pilot Rock Record,

The Mayor of Portland is in hot water cent years has been. Mayor Williams in younger days took an important part in the reconstruction of the South after the war of the rebellion, but he found ail this as child's play as compared with the acttlement of the gambling problem suppression or municipal control.

Good Way Not to Get On.

Bend Bulletin, Why does Congressman Williamson lam-oust Secretary Hitchcock on his forest reserve policy and then express surprise that his recommendations for land office or other appointments receive no attention? Congressman Williamson would not grant many favors to a man who should ridicule him. It is true that our statesmer should be made of sterner stuff, but they are not. If this forest reserve policy is a pet hobby of the Administration, as is alleged, the hostile criticism of Congressmen will not win the appointments that are so precious.

Strictly on the Fence:

Astoria Astorian. The Oregonian is experiencing some dif-iculty since the Knowles episode in maintaining neutral ground between the Oregon delegation and the Administration. The observing reader discovers between the lines a secret gratification over a lit-tle difference of opinion between the Presdent and the Oregon delegation which resuited in the appointment to an Eastern Oregon land office a man not recommended. The Oregonian is filling its col-umns with comment on the affair and yet dares not takes sides openly. The Oregonian is in a very peculiar political position just now.

Treason in a Teacher.

Tacoma Ledger.
Yesterday a teacher was heard to instruct one of her pupils to call Mount Tacoma, "Mount Rainier." While it While It would be easy to make a technical defense for the teacher, it would be fair to tell pupils the truth about it. Mount Taoma was Mount Tacoma for generations before Vancouver chose to name it after one "Regnier," the title having since degenerated to the Seattle form. Olympia has a lodge of Good Templars organized in the 50m. It is Tacoma lodge, The designation was chosen in honof of Mount Tacoma. By a trick that was both small and scurvy. Seattle made the authorities at Washington, D. C., think that "Rain-ier" was the choice of the people. It is not the choice of the people of Tacoma, and they never will give countenance to the counterfelt.

The True Villain Found at Last. Deschutes Echo.

Special Agent Greene, who has frequent-ly been a visitor at this place, has beme a hero. He has met and conquered the Oregon Congressional delegation. The latter foolishly recommended an Oregonian for appointment as Register of the Land Office at La Grande. Greene didn't like the man proposed and recommended a candidate of his own, who was appointed. Greene is the highest type of the busybody. He is entirely incapable of seeing both sides of any question. Some people in this vicinity believe that he is responsible for the reserve policy of the Interior Department in this region. It is supposed that the inspector had a heartperson of the male sex, and it is curious to heart talk with some cattlemen. If the to note in this connection that "man" Oregon delegation to Congress does not and "gentleman" are changing places. it is no good.

Walla Walla Union A year is not so very much after all to advertise a National fair in, and it beto hurry. Practically no effort has yet been made to rouse interest in the Pair back East, and now, when an inquiry of any kind comes from east of the Rockles to the Fair management it stirs up won-der that the fame of the Exposition should have reached so far. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition has had already nearly two years' advertising, and this in addition to the fact that Missouri and St. Louis are bywords all over the United States, while Oregon and Portland are comparatively unknown quantities. It will be necessary back East to educate the masses where Portland is before any adequate idea of the magnitude of a fair she might hold could be imparted.

Sure Proof of High Character,

Cottage Grove Nugget, It would seem from present indications that Secretary Hitchcock is determined to thrust upon the State of Oregon every in-suit within his power, simply because of ome petty differences existing between himself and Hon, Binger Hermann. Not only has he used his personal influence to prevent the appointment of Land Office officials recommended by both Senators and Representatives, but seems determined to make the people angry by throwing into the forest reserve the best lands in the state. Already he has succeeded in placing about one-fifth the area of the state in the reserve, and for no other reason than that he has been informed that the citizens of the state do not want it. Just why an officer should use his high official position in the manner that Secretary Hitchcock is using his is more than the average citizen can understand. When such men as Mitchell, Fulton and Hernann recommend a man for office there is n to believe he is worthy, regardless of Hitchcock or any other man.

Fecundity of the Douglas Fir. Roseburg Plaindealer. We of Oregon, who have lived on the western slope of the Cascade Range for

over 40 years, have seen forests spring up and completely cover the ground within that time. We have seen the yellow fir ettain a thickness of 24 inches in less time than that. We have seen fields consumed by the forest, and what was once plow land is now a jungle. We have seen land logged 20 years ago. We see that land today more heavily timbered than before. The Bureau of Forestry says: "We are looking far into the future. We are taking steps now that will benefit Oregon in the distant future. The people don't understand." That is the whole trouble. We are subject to the dreams of a theorist, a man with a long pipe and a little lamp. There is nothing practical in their theory. If they were men of experi-ence, men close to nature, who understood her laws and teachings, they would know that a tree reaches its age limit just the same as an animal, and that when that limit is reached the tree dies of old age and falls, to rot on the ground. They would know that the old fir growth in Western Oregon has attained to its full size, and much of it is dying of old age. They would know that it is the part of wisdom to have that old timber removed and give the young growth a better chance to thrive. They would know that the old, decayed timber on the ground is a fire-trap for the standing timber; and they would know many other things that they

OUT WITH CHAMBERLAIN.

S. B. H. in New York Commercial. I suppose there were plenty of people, who, like myself, feit long ago something like a thrill when they read the word "Chancellor of the Exchequer"; and when they knew that behind this mystic title there was the intensely interesting per-

mailty of Gladstone or of Disraell. Nobody could profess to be similarly loved at the mention of the title now Gladstone lent to the great office the brilliancy of stupendous financial genius Disraeli gave it the even greater glamou of one of the most romantic careers in the great volume of successful and daz-ziling adventurers. Mr. Ritchie is simply a 'city" man of business who deals with the budget of an empire with the same so briety of manner and of phrase as if he were presiding over the annual meeting of the Union Bank. And yet Ritchie is an interesting per-

sonality after his own fashion. In some respects, indeed, he is one of the potent influences of the House of Commons; and this is the more remarkable because it is difficult to say what it is exactly that gives him influence. He is not a good speaker; indeed, he is a bad speaker; he has no commanding knowledge. Up to the Scotch jute merchant, and possibly he has never been a half a month in his life outside the narrow bounds of these isle Nor has he any advantage of birth or family connection. He is one of the few exceptions in the present government o a man who is entirely outside of the social ranks of the Cecils or the other great Nor is Ritchie's position to be houses. attributed to personal popularity among Indeed, there is a section of the younger Tories, which, I believe, pretty cordially detests him; he is regarded as an inter-

loper on sacred preserves.

And yet there he is, holding one of the three or four great offices in the govern ment; stepping from one great position to another; and now in charge of the finance of the nation. This is but a small par of his record as a Minister. Few people outside the House of Commons know it, for Mr. Ritchie is not a man to attract public attention; but there is no man in the House who has passed so many and such large measures. It was Ritchie who created the London County Council; it was Ritchie who amended the factories act: it was Ritchie who passed the licens ing act which has recently produced so much turmed among the publicans. Al these measures were highly contentious affected powerful interests; were vigorous ly opposed; and not a single one of had a clause that did not bristle with dif-ficulties. And yet Mr. Ritchie carried them through, It is this success in carrying measures which accounts for the dis-like of him in certain quarters in his own party. He is regarded as a wolf in sheep' clothing; in other words, as a Radical anxious and successfully carrying Radical legislation, while a Minister in a Con-

servative government.
I must say at once that I do not believe there is the least ground for charging Mr. Ritchle with radicalism; he belongs, it is true, to the democratic section of the Tory party, but he is not in the least a Radical. The reasons of his success are that he is very adreit, watches how things are going with consummate skill, knows when to be pliant and when to be obstinate, and has great force of character. It is this force of character which baffles his enemies, and enables him to withstand many attacks. The broad shoulders, the raw-boned strength, the features massive and pronounced, the heavy and virile stride, and the quiet self-control—all these things mark the typical Scotchman. In-deed, that sums it up; Mr. Ritchie is a success because he is so thoroughly

What to Tax,

New York Times. Mr. Chamberiain is having his work laid ut for him when he opens his campaign for preferential duties in Scotland next month. The canny Scot is looking pretty in Scotland next closely at the specific industries to be affected by the radical changes proposed by the Colonial Secretary and will not be content with vague generalities, analysis of the imports of the I United Kingdom, published in Free Trade, the or gan of the anti-Chamberlain section of his own party, is receiving special attention. It gives the following results:

25. Liquor

3. Raw materials for use in industry.

4. Crudely manufactured materials for use in industry.

5. Wholly manufactured materials and piant for use in industry.

6. Domestic appliances and personal necessaries.

7. Luxuries.

8. Miscellaneous.

1.5 may see that I would lead them in the right direction, in a country where voting is allowed it is not practicable to disregard the wishes of the people. I have therefore decided to resign, and will at once begin to educate the people. Yours very sincerely,

1.5 JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

Here it will be seen that about 85 per cent of all the imports are either food-products or materials in various stages for use in industry. Scotland is essentially an exporting country. It people will not patiently submit to a tax on either the food on which depends the cost of living and hence the rate of wages or on materials of manufacture. When Mr. Chamberlain comes to talk to them he will be forced to name explicitly the basis of his proposed taxes and to show will more than balance the burden of these taxes.

A Hint for Hitchcock, Kansas Journal.

Mr. Hitchcock ought not to treat his suspected employes with too much tender consideration. He should not allow them to handle moneys, properties, and keep on rendering decisions until the doors of the penitentiary close upon them or they are forced out of office. Where he has not the power of removal, as in the case of the Dawes Commission, he should be prompt to recommend to his chief the suspension and in some cases, perhaps, the arrest dur-ing investigation of all members against whom the proof of venality is strong and the presumption great.

THE CLEVELAND BOOM.

The indorsement of Cleveland by the Chicago Chronicle may mark the beginning of a formidable anti-Bryan sentiment through the West, which might end Bryaniam before the meeting of the Democratic National convention but for the two-thirds rule of Life. that body.-Pitisburg Gazette.

The Chicago Chronicle declares that Groor Cleveland, if nominated, would poll every Democratic vote in the country. We don't believe it. But that he would poll votes, Democrats, independents and disaffected Republicans, than any other Democrat named for the nomination is un-doubtedly true, and the popular recognition of this truth may result in his nomination, despite the rejuctance of politicians, who would prefer a standard-bearer who would yield more remiliy to their influence.—Troy (N. Y.) Press.

The Chronicle is the first metropolitan ally in the West to Join the Cleveland movement, and it is highly significant. Hillnois is one of the doubtful states over which the two parties fight strengously in every cam-paign, and its part in the Democratic con-vention will be exceedingly influential. With a big paper like the Chronicle waging a fight for Grover Cleveland all the Demoratic forces in the state will be put to work either with or against the Cleveland forces and a general hot time may be ex-pected before the issue is fairly settled.— Atlantic Journal.

Mr. Cleveland is not a destructionist. He has the courage of all his convictions, but not one of them is wild-eyed. He does not include among the list of criminals the men who have carried American brands into all the markets of the world. He is the antith-Bryan. Should be be for the fourth time nominated for the Presidency be would not we want to ask you a serious question." "Vio Bryan. are being held in abeyance for good and sufficient reasons. The election of Grover Cleveland would reasons the world of business—Brooklyo Engle.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Even a Chinese hates to pay graft to the wrong man.

Curtiss Jett is beginning to learn that

the law is serious. Where Rockefeller scores over the plumbers is that he never strikes.

Charity and the tinkling cymbal are not inallied at the Crittenton Home.

Dentist Davis probably sighs for a gas that would insure painless divorce.

The Cactus remains in a desert, unrelieved even by the green of a faro table.

Although the Eagles' convention is over the Irrigation Congress keeps up the good work.

The electrical workers may find amuse ment in indorsing Hearst, but they know how to switch.

Joe Chamberlain will probably need the full output of the family factories to nail all the compaign lies.

The girl returning from a vacation doesn't know whether to be sorry it's over or glad that she's back.

"I always said that one head was better than two," said Mrs. Cabbage, of Colfax, as she applied for a divorce.

Nevada is so thickly populated with industrious citizens that it can well afford to dispense with the thriftless Chinese of Tonopah. It would be asking too much of Mabel

Hite to love such a piker as Ellis Hamlin, who was able to make \$20,000 last three weeks. Ten thousand more of their compatriots

having been massacred-the Bulgarians have grown so impatient that it will not require much to provoke them into taking retaliatory measures. "Isn't that grand?" exclaimed the Mu-

sical Enthusiast as the great organist thundered out the "Pilgrim's Chorus." "Oh, it's not an altogether unpleasant noise," responded the Coldly Critical Friend.

We always thought, says the editor of the Clackamas Chronicle, that the men framing the Declaration of Independence had plenty of horse sense. When they put in that piece about the pursuit of liberty they knew no one ever catches up with it, and the chase keeps them from bothering the Government too much.

The ordnance survey map of England is just being completed, after 118 years' work, at a cost of \$2,500,000 in the last ten years. Every tree, fire plug, and so fouth, is shown in the map, and even the number of steps to each house is shown. The government should now enact a law making it illegal for a householder to alter the appearance of his property, otherwise the/map will be out of date in 24 hours.

There are modes and modes in beginning ewspaper stories. Sporting Life of London, in telling of the big race for the Prince of Wales' Plate and Danny Maher's return to the track, begins thus:

St. Boreas-was bending his bow this morning to a high tension, and the north wind whispering round the towers of the Minster packed away the rain clouds, allowing a gleam or two of sunshine to enhance the yel-lows, crimsons, grays and scarlets and royal blues of the Autumn sunflower, phlox, Michaelmas daisies, and geraniums and lobelias that bloom in the old-fashioned gardens of the old-fashioned city.

More Chamberlain Correspondence. The following correspondence has been obtained with great effort by The Oregon-

ian's representative in London: My Dear Balfour-The country will have nothing to do with the preferential tariff. However much you and I may regret the blunders of the people, however clearly we may see that I would lead them in the

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

My Dear Chamberlain-I have no settled convictions as to the advisability of answering your letter, and do so from a sense of courtesy. As to the effect of your resignation my mind is open, although, as you have severed your connection with the government I am compelled to accept it. It is indeed a phenomenal occurrence that you should leave the Cabinet because you think my position is not sufficiently advanced, and that what advantages the people of Scotland Ritchie should separate from me because can expect to derive from the system that I am too radical. What am I to make of this? My mind is open to conviction either way. I believe-when you are talking to me-that your views are right, but strice as I may I can obtain no settled convictions on the matter. Yours very A. J. BALFOUR. sincerely,

P. S.-May I say with what gratification I learn that Austen Chamberlain is to remain in the Cabinet? I can hardly bear to imagine the government without an eyegiass.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

He-You're getting your hat roined. She-Weil, it's an old hat, and I do hate to wet my new umbrella.—Detroit Free Press.

Naggsby—How did the contest in optimis result last night? Waggsby--Caggster won th prize by laughing most heartly at one of his own jokes.—Baltimore American, First Explorer-We must hurry back. Sec and Explorer-But the North Pole is ours if we keep on. "But if we don't get back now, we'll be too late for the fecture season."-

the surf that I fear he will drown. he'll keep affoat. Ida-But he hasn't a life-preserver. May-No, but he has a cork-tipped cigarette in his mouth.-Buston Post.

"Oh, you needn't talk," said the indignant wifs. "What would you be today if it were not for my muney? Answer that, will you?" "That's an easy one," replied the heartless wretch. "I'd be a bachelor."-Cincinnati Trip-

"My husband doesn't gamble now, as he used to," "Reformed, her have go to the racetrack at all any more. His worst dissipation now is swimming, I think. At any rate, he says he only goes to the poolrooms Philadelphia Press.

"Br'er Williams," said Brother Dickey, " all time talkin' bout wantin' ter go ter glorg in a charlot of fire. How'd you like ter fiy it in de middle er August? "Birer Dicks." replied Brother Williams, "w'en I made dem remarks we wun deep in December. white snow wuz all over de groun'."-Atlanta

Our airship having attained an unusual aititude, we are both interested and entertained by the strange sounds floating to us from the circumambient ether. "I presume," says one of the strangers, who has all along bored us by his attempt at being witty, "I presume that faint dires-dooging we hear is from the gongs of the milk wagous hurrying down the milky way." "No." says the captain rather graffway." "No," says the captain rutl ly, "That's Saturn's rings." Judge.

undertake to perform any miracies. Inci-dentally, he would permit spectacularism to go by default. Many enterprises which would have otherwise been carried forward make?" "It makes just this difference.