The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, as second-class matter.

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By mail (postage prepaid in advance)—
Daily, with Sunday, per month.....$0.85
Daily, Sunday excepted, per year..... 7.50
Daily, with Sunday, per year..... 9.00
Sunday, per year 2.00
The Weekly, per year 1.50
The Weekly, 3 months ..... .50
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted..15c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included.20c

POSTAGE RATES.

United States, Canada and Mexico—
10 to 14-page paper 1c
16 to 30-page paper 2c
32 to 44-page paper 3c
Foreign rates double.

News for discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invariably "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising, 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 return any manuscripts sent to it without solicitation. No stamps should be inclosed for this purpose.

Eastern Business Office, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49 Tribune Building, New York City; 510-11-12 Tribune Building, Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith Special Agency, Eastern representative.

For sale in San Francisco by L. E. Lee, Palace Hotel news stand; Goldsmith Bros., 236 Sutter street; F. W. Pitts, 1008 Market street; J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Market street, near the Palace Hotel; Foster & Orear, Ferry news stand; Frank Scott, 80 Ellis street, and N. Wheatley, 813 Mission street.

For sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner, 250 South Spring street, and Oliver & Haines, 305 South Spring street.

For sale in Kansas City, Mo., by Ricksecker Cigar 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 Annex news stand.

For sale in Minneapolis by M. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South Third street.

For sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612 Farnam street; Megeath Stationery Co., 1308 Farnam street; McLaughlin Bros., 210 S. Fourteenth street.

For sale in Ogden by W. G. Kind, 114 25th street; V. C. Alden, Postoffice cigar store; F. R. Godard and C. H. Myers.

For sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News Co., 77 West Second South street.

For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett House news stand, and Ed. Brinkman, Fourth and Pacific avenue, N. W.

For sale in Colorado Springs by C. A. Bruner.

For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kendrick, 906-912 17th street; Louthan & Jackson Book & Stationery Co., 15th and Lawrence streets; J. S. Love, 1520 17th street, and Julius Black.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 63; minimum temperature, 48; precipitation, .04 of an inch.

TODAY'S WEATHER—Rain; slightly cooler; brisk to high southerly winds.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4.

TAMMANY'S NEW TRIUMPH.

It was a silly argument, made in support of the Low administration of New York, that it had given better government, cleaned up the streets, stopped political grafting, drained marshes and purified noisome places, forced dealers in merchandise to keep their goods boxes and garbage off the sidewalk, improved the sanitation of the schools, increased and improved the water supply, pushed street-cleaning to a high point of efficiency and reduced the death rate in all the crowded districts of the city. It was a silly undertaking to appeal to the voters of the city on this basis of facts; for the majority don't care about clean streets, better water supply, deliverance of the city from grafting politicians, improved school facilities, arrest of pestilence or reduction of the death rate.

A government that forces people to "clean up" never will be popular in any large city. This is what the Tammany politician magnificently calls "invasion of the sanctity of our homes." The masses at first opportunity will strike against all enforcement of regulated order, and show themselves wholly indifferent to the death rate. They demand "liberty to do as they please." Any interference with this liberty they bitterly resent. The vices of great multitudes are very dear to them. They will not have "the town shut up," to "make a Puritan Sunday." With their propensity to gamble they will tolerate no interference, and other leading propensities and appetites they will defend to the last—striking down every government that attempts to control or suppress them.

As multitudes of tenants in the cities resist all interference on the part of the authorities to make them live under laws of sanitation and decency, so landlords who don't want to be compelled to spend their money to make better conditions will similarly oppose reform government and vote the Tammany ticket. It was apparent from the beginning of the campaign on this basis that Tammany would win. The filth and dirt of the crowded districts of New York and other great cities are good enough for the people who live in them; and as they have no worry about the death rate, perhaps the higher it is the better. Certainly, from the first, the attempt to re-elect the Low administration because it was enforcing decent, orderly, cleanly government, was doomed to failure—as The Oregonian set forth weeks ago. Besides, there is an old injunction that has some authority behind it, "Let him who is filthy be filthy still." He surely will vote against you, if you try to make him "clean up," attempt to put checks upon his inclinations, appetites and "pleasures," set before him rules of sanitation and of moral order, and tell him he must obey them. He will tell you he is a free man and will not wear anybody's strait jacket.

These are the reasons why Tammany gets so huge a majority against the Low administration. Yet in its work and results that administration was admirable. But a clean city and reduced death rate are no arguments for the mass of the voters. They want and will have "an open town."

THE PIRATES "NEED THE MONEY."

It may be hoped that the rebellion announced in the State of Panama will prove to have force behind it, and that it may take such course as would make it possible for the United States to encourage and even to aid it. In and throughout the State of Panama there is deep dissatisfaction because the canal that the United States had proposed to build has been "held up" by the grafters and robbers of the Colombian Congress. The canal is essential to the progress and well-being of Panama, and indications of a movement for independence, to secure it, are strong.

Our Government should have no more dealings with the robbers who are making extortionate demands upon it, for the privilege of constructing the canal. We still have the alternative of Nicaragua; and if revolution in Panama, which has hopeful features, should be successful—for the Colombian government is bankrupt and could muster no force to resist it—we might yet arrange for construction there.

They say they have had political troubles in Colombia, that their treasury is bankrupt, and moreover that they are loaded with heavy debts. This is given out plainly as the reason why they did not ratify the treaty. They wanted more money. Senor Archinegas, a Colombian politician and emissary of that country's rotten government, who recently landed in New York on an errand of "promotion," says the United States is rich, can pay more and ought to be required to pay more—especially as we should derive great benefits from the canal. He does not stop with this, but adds:

There is a stronger and more pressing reason why we ask $25,000,000 as payment by the United States for the certain advantage which it will get from this commercial enterprise—we need the money. We have just finished a 87-months' war, the government debt is heavy, its paper money has depreciated to a nominal value, and that sum of money is necessary to put it on its feet again. The government needs just about $25,000,000 to cancel its debt. The $10,000,000 offered would not be sufficient for our purposes.

Not certainly if the whole gang of greedy political grafters were to have a pull. The Treasury of the United States hasn't money enough. But it is not improbable that through political dissensions and revolutions in Colombia—of which rebellion in Panama furnishes a hopeful sign—the United States may yet find opportunity to construct the Panama Canal.

A DRAWN BATTLE.

The result of yesterday's election in fifteen states and three important cities seems absolutely destitute of bearing upon next year's National struggle. Republican states are Republican, with some larger and some smaller majorities, Democratic states are Democratic, and local issues determine all deviations from this general rule.

The Tammany idea that the election of McClellan affords encouragement to the National Democracy is the merest buncombe. The issues in New York, as we have elsewhere shown, were not at all National. The complete refutation of this Democratic claim is found in the fact that last year the Democrats carried Greater New York by some 122,000, yet this majority was overcome in the state so that Odell defeated Coler for Governor by 10,000. At this rate a 60,000 Democratic majority in the city would leave the Democrats about 70,000 behind in the state as a whole. New York is a Republican state, and probably increasingly so every year.

The Democratic gains in Nebraska and Kentucky are offset by the immense Republican majority in Ohio. Any comfort Bryan may draw in Nebraska is dashed by the defeat of that arch-charlatan and true Bryanite, Tom L. Johnson, whose overthrow is complete. Whatever weight Bryan may seek to attach to the goldbug proclivities of Clarke, the Democratic nominee for the United States Senate in Ohio, will be answered by Gorman and Tammany in New York. In view of the 125,000 Republican majority in Ohio and the 150,000 majority in Pennsylvania, we shall probably hear less about Indiana as a doubtful state.

San Francisco shows the strength of union labor in that city, especially when the vote opposed to it is divided. In Salt Lake there is clearly manifest the Mormon revenge for the indifference shown by Senator Kearns to the cause of Apostle Smoot.

AMERICAN TRADE UNIMPERILED.

A few custodians of the foreign trade, voicing their sentiments from the nail keg and cracker box of the country store, as well as through the columns of the newspapers, view with much anxiety the aggressive attitude of Russia in Manchuria. It has been pointed out that Russian supremacy in the far East will be a death blow to American trade, and that Americans should begin mixing in the forthcoming scrap as a measure of self-protection. Recently compiled figures of the Department of Commerce do not indicate that American trade is imperiled by the Russian invasion. The figures, unaccompanied by further explanation, might not fully make clear that our trade interests were not in danger. They show that American products of the value of 18,000,000 taels were imported in 1902 by Manchuria through the port of Niu Chwang, compared with 17,000,000 taels in 1901 and 8,000,000 taels in 1900. The report of the Chinese government does not segregate the imports, except in the case of jeans, drills, sheetings, kerosene and flour, which form a large part of the sum total.

It is the mention of the fact that these are the principal articles imported from the United States that will cause the American exporter to view with calmness the approaching change, if there is to be a change, in administration. Neither the Manchurians in Manchuria, the Russians in Manchuria nor the Chinese in Manchuria are wearing jeans, overalls and cotton breech clouts, and burning kerosene oil, for the sake of giving Americans a market for those articles. Instead, if obtainable, they would be using the articles of Russia with the Manchurian brand on them. Not having anything of the kind mentioned at home, they quite naturally seek it in a quarter from which it can be supplied at the lowest price for the best quality.

If the Russian aggressor can devise a plan by which he can prevent that eminent American philanthropist, John D. Rockefeller, from supplying Manchuria or any other part of the world with kerosene oil, it will deserve to rank well up with other wonders of the world. The same is true of our flour, lumber and cotton goods trade with Manchuria, as well as with other far Eastern countries. None of these commodities is being purchased from us because the Orientals love us or because we have any special trade privileges which we would not also enjoy if Russia held full sway in Manchuria and other Chinese provinces. We enjoy that trade, and we will continue to hold it, because we have the best goods for the least money, an attraction which has frequently made the flag hustle to follow the trade, instead of trade following the flag.

The establishment of trade relations between savage or half-civilized races and civilized nations has seldom been accomplished without fighting. The Sandwich Islanders killed Captain Cook because he attempted to teach them a better mode of living and incidentally to make a market for the geegaws and necessities of civilized life, and yet their descendants have become good customers of the merchants of England and America. The American Indians sought to exterminate the early trader, but when they found that he controlled the market on glass beads, tobacco and whisky he was tolerated because they needed, or thought they needed, the merchandise in which he trafficked. The fight has already been made in the far East, and the Manchurians as well as the Japanese fully understand that it is to their interest to trade with the United States. Russian supremacy cannot change the situation, for Russia is not a strong competitor with the United States in any of the special lines which make up the bulk of American trade with Manchuria.

The single exception may perhaps be in the case of flour, and as this is an article of such world-wide production, the trade in countries that do not produce it will be controlled by the country nearest at hand and best equipped for handling the business. In the case of Manchuria that country is the United States. From a trade standpoint the United States can accordingly view with equanimity any complications affecting the future control of Manchuria.

INCREASE IN FLOUR TRADE.

For the first time in the history of the port the exports of flour from Portland for the first four months of the season are in excess of the wheat exports. Reduced to wheat measure, the exports from July 1 to November 1 were: Wheat, 1,480,492; flour in wheat measure, 1,740,159 bushels. The shipments from Puget Sound make an even more striking showing on these lines, for during the period mentioned but 592,444 bushels of actual wheat was exported from Seattle, Tacoma and Everett, while the same cities sent out in flour an equivalent of 3,460,694 bushels of wheat, or more than five times as much wheat as flour. The extraordinary excess of flour shipments over those of wheat from Puget Sound is due to the fact that a considerable amount of flour was diverted from Portland and Portland territory on account of a shortage of flour steamers in this port and a surplus on Puget Sound. Wheat shipments were correspondingly heavier from Portland than from the Puget Sound ports, on account of plenty of ships for handling the business being available at this port.

The interesting feature of the shipments from both ports, however, lies in the fact that such a large portion of the surplus already moved has been shipped out in the form of flour. So many conditions enter into the increasing profits which are kept at home by thus manufacturing our raw material that it would be difficult to estimate the exact amount that has been added to the right side of the ledger by both farmers and millmen, but in the aggregate it will amount to many thousands of dollars already. The lowest rate yet made on wheat to Europe from Portland is about 16 shillings per ton, while all of the flour that has been shipped to the Orient has been taken at $3 per ton, a saving on the freight item alone of about $1 per ton.

Another big advantage to the Northwest is derived from the large amount of money that is paid out by millowners for labor in converting these millions of bushels of wheat into flour. For that which is ground at the interior mills there is always a good market at home for the offal, and the millers save not only the ocean freight on the bran and shorts, but the rail freight from the interior to tidewater as well. The city mills likewise have a good market at home for all of the bran, shorts and middlings, and with the increase in the dairying industry in the Willamette Valley there is a steadily increasing demand for these mill products. It is the big demand for this mill offal that will make it very difficult for the millers of Dakota and other Eastern wheat districts to get into the Oriental flour trade on anything like even terms with the Oregon and Washington millers. The latter can sell bran, shorts, etc., at much higher figures on the Coast than the Dakota millers can secure in their state, and the big differential of distance can never be removed except by an unfair discriminatory rate, which, if attempted to be enforced, might result in still lower rates for the millers and farmers of the Pacific Northwest.

It has been freely predicted that the entire exportable surplus of the Oregon, Washington and Idaho wheat crop will eventually find its way to market in the form of flour for the Oriental markets, and the business for the current season would indicate that the time was not far distant when the prediction would be verified. Unfortunately for growers and millers alike, the situation at present is an abnormal one, and due largely to the strained relations existing between Japan and Russia, but the increase on strictly legitimate lines has been sufficient each year to warrant the belief that the European export business will never again take care of so great a proportion of the wheat crop of the Pacific Northwest as it has handled in the past. The change is beneficial and profitable, not only to farmers and millers, but to all other lines of trade, which stand or fall with the prosperity or adversity of the farmer.

Personal differences in the Booth family seem to have been increased rather than diminished by the death of Consul Emma Booth-Tucker. The brothers, Ballington and Herbert Booth, the former the head of the Volunteers of America, the Salvation Army's rival in this country, made, as it is asserted, a brotherly and entirely unofficial effort to appear and be recognized as members of the family, upon the occasion of the memorial services at Carnegie Hall, but, being treated with scant courtesy by the aids of Commander Booth-Tucker, they withdrew. The hand of the official intermeddler, who seizes upon a funeral occasion as a grand opportunity to show his authority, is seen in this unseemly strife. Standing for the spirit of forgiveness, kindness, humility and brotherly love, the mourners at the bier of a gentle, lovely and lovable woman allowed meddlers to speak for them, and the family breach which death should have closed was widened instead. A more striking example of the difference between preaching and practice is seldom witnessed than in this instance. Exhortations to forgiveness are of little worth when urged by those who do not lay aside personal bitterness even at the bier of their best beloved.

Improvements in the postal service, including rural delivery, extension of the star route service, increase in the number of clerks and carriers, etc., have largely increased the annual deficit of the Postal Department and forced the Postmaster-General to ask for an increase of $15,000,000 in the appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1905. The public, so intimately connected with the postal service, and so grandly served by it, is ready to indorse any legitimate increase in the cost of carrying and distributing the mails. Following closely the disclosures of fraud in connection with the postal administration, however, this large increase in expense will be looked upon with suspicion. Business efficiency and sagacity of an unusual degree are required in the management of the postal service. Personal integrity counts for much, but to be fully effective it must be supplemented by alertness and a keen oversight of details which seems to have been sadly lacking in the administration of postal affairs in recent years. Congress will be asked to appropriate a total of $168,085,770 for the postal service for the year ending June 30, 1905. It would be glad, no doubt, of the reasonable assurance that a man would be placed at the head of the department who would stand for the honest and capable disbursement of this enormous sum.

A communication from C. J. Curtis, of Seaside, printed in yesterday's issue of The Oregonian, states that the residents of that city have no desire to extend the corporate limits so that they will take in the popular beach resort lying on the west bank of the Necanicum. This information will be very gratifying to the hundreds of Portlanders who annually spend the hot season, or at least a portion of it, among the groves between the Necanicum and the ocean. It also indicates that the permanent residents of Seaside fully realize that the chief charm of the famous resort which adjoins their city lies in its freedom from the accessories of city incorporation. Portlanders who have built Summer homes in that picturesque grove are willing to forego the luxury of sidewalks, electric lights, and even city water, if they can keep the stores, saloons, livery stables, etc., on the east side of the river. Catsop Beach and its adjoining groves still retain many of the charms of original wildness, and any further infringement on this natural state will lessen the popularity of the beach and correspondingly depreciate the value of the property.

As a method for determining results, practice will always be preferable to theory. Here are some of the results of the ship-subsidy system: The French bark Berangere, which draws a subsidy of several thousand dollars per annum from the French government, was chartered yesterday to load wheat at Portland for the United Kingdom at 16s 3d per ton. This freight rate would show a loss of more than $1 per ton were it not for the subsidy. This loss to the French shipowner is made up by a subsidy paid by the French taxpayer, and yet the vessel was chartered to carry American products to a British port, the American producer, British buyer and French shipowner dividing among them the subsidy wrung from the French taxpayer. Exactly similar results would follow the enactment of an American shipping subsidy law whenever one of our ships wandered into a foreign port and encountered the competition of vessels of other nations. Ocean freights will always be regulated by world-wide industrial conditions, and not by subsidies or other artificial means.

The steamship Vermont, drawing twenty-four feet, and the steamship Indrasamha, drawing twenty-three feet and six inches, crossed out of the Columbia nearly an hour before high water yesterday with no apparent difficulty. These steamers were carrying over 7000 tons each, and as there is always a slight swell on the bar, their great weight required several feet more water than their actual draft. From the experience of these ships it is apparent that the bar is in better shape than it was at this time last year, and the new ocean dredge Chinook may be expected to rip out a channel of sufficient depth to prevent any of the expensive delays that hampered the shipping entering this port last Winter. The dilatory movements of the Government have resulted in the failure of the dredge to reach here in time to take advantage of the fine weather of early Autumn, but there would seem to be an excellent opportunity for the big craft to do good work whenever a twenty-four-foot ship can cross the bar in safety.

It is to be hoped that the quality and quantity of the coal discovered near Heppner is all that has been claimed for it. An abundant supply of this fuel obtainable at low rates will prove one of the most valuable factors imaginable in Portland's commercial progress. The lack of coal in the past has been a handicap to Portland, but it has been in a large measure overcome, or at least offset, by the matchless natural location of the city at the head of navigation on a fresh-water harbor and at the foot of a down-hill haul from the vast inland empire. Portland has forged steadily ahead without a cheap coal supply, and if this can be added to her many advantages, even greater progress is assured.

The children of Wenatchee, Wash., under 15 years old, will have a mid-Winter flower show, of flowers grown by themselves. This is perhaps the first fruits in that place of the effort of the civic improvement movement to cultivate in school children a love of the beautiful in nature and apply the knowledge to their surroundings. The mild climate and generous soil of the Wenatchee Valley favor the scheme of a mid-Winter flower show. Those who have lent practical encouragement to the civic improvement idea will look with interest for the report upon this venture of the boys and girls of Wenatchee.

Queen Victoria was for many years the most pathetic figure on the great stage of sorrow. Wearing somber robes, refusing all public functions, looking upon her children only with mournful eyes and addressing them in solemn tones, she went attended by her grief for a generation. She has been succeeded upon this stage by Mrs. McKinley. A frail recluse, going forth daily to the tomb of her husband with flowers, this demonstration of sorrow is pathetic in her case, where in the case of a woman of stronger mental and physical fiber it would be considered morbid and foolish.

The stories of Chief Officer Bruce and Chief Engineer Ward, of the wrecked steamer South Portland, make the tale of Captain McIntyre, of the same vessel, dark by contrast. The latter, his crew well in hand, stood by the engines ready to respond to orders, but received none. The former told of the promptness with which the captain left the sinking ship and his own efforts to beach her. Verily, it would seem a poltroon of the sea has been disclosed by this disaster, which has also brought to light examples of its heroes

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

His Chance to Make Good.

Springfield News.

The Siuslaw and Yaquina Bay appropriations were not included in the Chief Engineer's report on appropriation for water-way improvements. It behooves Hon. Binger Hermann to have it included forthwith.

Miracles of Charity Already.

Albany Democrat.

The Portland newspaper men have shown what they can do along the line of minstrelsy, and hereafter it is to be hoped they are more charitable in their criticism of visiting professional minstrels. It should certainly make them so.

Will Help Washington.

Vancouver Columbian.

The Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, which is to be held at Portland, should receive every attention from the State of Washington. It means much toward developing our resources. Let us assist the great undertaking in every possible manner.

The Limit in Effrontery.

Olympia Recorder.

There should be no surprise at Mr. Bryan's effort to write himself into a legacy of $50,000. He endeavored, for eight years, to talk himself into the Presidency, and has nerve enough to tackle anything that promises to redound to the advantage of Mr. Bryan.

What, Only Once?

Astoria Astorian.

For once Hitchcock has found persons in Oregon not connected with land frauds. He exonerates our United States Senators. No sensible person ever thought for one moment that any member of our delegation had anything to do with lands, other than in a legitimate way. It was a foolish story started by a New York reporter.

Asleep but Will Waken.

Moro Observer.

Portland will very soon awaken to a sense of duty more important than hounding its Mayor and Chief of Police, when it realizes what it means to permit so many fire traps to go up in the heart of the city; that time is shortening too fast to be prepared for 1905; and that lack of hotel accommodations is a dumed sight worse for the Fair than apathy on the part of the country newspaper publishers.

Limitations of Livestock Department.

Prineville Review.

The Oregonian ought to print some of its issues on blue paper. In a late issue it discussed gravely the advisability of exterminating idiots and chronic insane. In the same issue it discussed the question of putting a health qualification on marriage. The cattle editor of that paper ought not to be allowed to write on sociological questions. Rules for breeding, which might apply admirably to cattle, sometimes fail when applied to the human race.

If the Shoe Fits, Etc.

Des Chutes Echo.

The Oregonian's forest reserve articles are apparently nothing more than a covert attack on Congressman Williamson. Well, it's too bad that the Scott-Moody combine is forced to indulge in this sort of thing. It is poor judgment, but is probably better than no judgment at all. The Republicans of this district elected Mr. Williamson and will see that he has a fair and open field to make his mark. That he is on the right side of the forest reserve question passes without argument.

Big Money in Hops.

Salem Statesman.

A recent visitor to Oregon, writing to an Eastern paper, said, among other things aimed to be complimentary, that hops in the Willamette Valley sometimes yield $100 an acre, at 25 cents a pound. He was probably afraid to say they sometimes come to more than $500 an acre, at 25 cents a pound, and more when the price of the product is higher; he probably feared that his readers would think he was not telling them the truth. But it would have been the truth, unvarnished and unextended.

Silver Lining to the Cloud.

Aberdeen Bulletin.

Aberdeen, while it lost much by the fire, gained a great deal by the advertising it received. The Associated Press sent the news from Washington to St. Paul, from St. Paul to Chicago, from Chicago to New York, from New York to London, Paris and Berlin, and to all other places remote. Not only did the news go the entire length of the United States, but extended all along its breadth. People who had never known of Grays Harbor or Aberdeen now realize there is such a place and that it is an important waterway.

Wisdom Through Experience.

Pilot Rock Record.

Gambling, as well as the saloon, we regard as an important branch of the studies to be mastered in acquiring a thorough education in the school of experience. Some master these studies at an earlier period in life than others, but when once conversant with the results of the drink habit or the gambling vice, the man of ordinary intelligence will touch not, handle not. The man who has been well educated along this line comes to learn that he is a born "sucker," a prey for gambling sharks, and a busy bee for the saloon, and will involuntarily call a halt to his idiocy, stop drinking, stop gambling and thereafter live a decent, respectable sort of life.

Too Silly to Believe.

Dallas Opserver.

Notwithstanding the fact that he has been indicted by the Federal grand jury for opening a letter other than his own with alleged intent to defraud, the people of Oregon believe ex-Congressman Malcolm A. Moody when he says that he is guilty of no wrong-doing, and that he will prove his innocence without delay. In view of his blameless life and the loyal service he has rendered to the state in his high official capacity, the fact that he has been indicted as a criminal seems almost too silly to believe. His many friends throughout the state are with him in the demand that a thorough investigation of every charge against him be made at once. They have no fear of the outcome.

Highly Original Theory.

Westfall Western Ways.

Will the Lewis and Clark Exposition be a benefit or a detriment to this locality is a question that has two sides. That it will be a benefit to the city of Portland is very clear. Many thousands of dollars will be drawn from the surrounding country and dumped into Portland never to return. None of those who attend the Fair from the East will visit this locality. We will never receive one dollar's worth of benefit from the Fair. Many talk of broad-mindedness and the good of the state, and this is a pretty song, but we fail to see where Portland has ever made an effort to benefit this country. Portland newspapers may have advertised this country in a favorable way at times, but we are led to believe that through the power of Portland capital railroads are kept from building in Southeast Oregon, Harney Valley and Malheur County have for years looked and longed for an east and west railroad. Such a road if run to some town on the coast might interfere with Portland monopoly, at least the wise claim that this is the case, and that Portland has the power to prevent the building of such a road.

CAN ROOSEVELT BE BEATEN?

The Washington correspondent of the New York Post, after going over the Presidential situation thoroughly from a disinterested but well-advised standpoint, reaches these conclusions:

"Proponents of the theory that Mr. Roosevelt will yet fall of the nomination, hold that no opportunity will be given his opponents to show their hand until this year's elections are over. Mr. Hanna, for example, they point out, could not in the past have come out against Roosevelt without endangering his own re-election to the Senate. In a state so close as Ohio may be this year the President's personal following would prove a strong factor, but after the Legislature is elected on Tuesday week, Mr. Hanna will be free to voice his own mind and purposes. It is the same way with not a few other Republican leaders. They would have been foolish to risk the cost of opposing Roosevelt before it was time to accomplish anything by doing so. Now, as the hour of decision is nearing, if they make up their minds to act, there will be prompt and vigorous movements.

"It is asserted that six men could get together tomorrow and decide that Roosevelt was not to be nominated, and he would not be. This is, perhaps, true. The Republican party, as a National organization, is peculiarly in the hands of a few bosses. Especially is their control easy when large blocks of Southern delegates would presumably respond in a crisis to the nod of another quarter than that of the White House. Mr. Hanna organized the Southern delegates in 1896 as they were never marshalled before. He has never lost that control, in case he should care to use it for himself or his friends.

"The presence of this great mass of Southern delegates who represent nobody, numbering nearly 20 per cent of the convention, leaves the control of that body largely in the hands of a group of bosses, or an inner-circle organization. If that organization should decide to throw its strength against Roosevelt, it is doubtful if he could carry the North with sufficient solidity to see his way clear to victory. The Southern delegates are usually with the occupant of the White House, but today they appear to be inclined in the other direction if any exigency should arise to attract their attention elsewhere. President Roosevelt has displaced most of the old guard of professional Southern Republicans, white and black. Those whom he has recognized as referees and advisers in their places have been a higher type of men, but it is doubtful if they could procure for him so many delegates. He has taken up a number of the better classes of negroes, alienating to an extent the professional negro politicians of the South."

In the North men who would throw the Southern delegates against the President if they would, doubtless possess strength enough in their own states to make their victory complete. The conventions which have already declared for him have no binding force upon the future. It is the convention which elects the delegates that instructs them, theoretically and practically. Few of these have been held. Of course, some reason would have to be assigned for such a reversal of sentiment toward Mr. Roosevelt, but wherever the need exists, one is usually forthcoming. If the high financial interests, for instance, should decide that they were unwilling to risk Roosevelt for another four years, what would be more easy than to set into motion influences tending to show that on account of his reinstatement of Foreman Miller he had so alienated the union labor vote that the Republican party, out of friendliness to the man who toils, must perforce select somebody else?

The further question arises: Who would the opposition have to put in Mr. Roosevelt's place? Several of their available men, like Governor Taft, would not take a nomination against him. If such a plan were carried out, Mr. Hanna would in all probability be the nominee, since he represents both capital and labor through his Civic Federation enterprise, and personifies organization Republicanism North and South. But Mr. Hanna would run better in Washington for President than out in the rural districts. It is, moreover, doubtful if he wants the Presidential nomination. He has never seemed ambitious in that direction. His health is not perfect, and no man knows better than he the trials and vexations of the Presidential office. He gives frequent evidence of being wearied of his present strife.

So while Mr. Roosevelt is offending the Republican organization influences in many states, and the moneyed interests for which they stand, it is doubtful if this grievance will reach the stage of an open movement against him. In matters of patronage he is yielding less to the Senators, who usually include in state the party manager and one of his faithful allies, than they like. In Delaware he appears to be turning his back on Addicks, who controls numerically a decided majority of the party of voters of the state. His pursuit of the postoffice frauds has been much more vigorous than "policy" dictates. It will be the same with the land scandals in the West. There is never an offender who does not have friends in politics who prefer to have his guilt passed over lightly.

The President's personal friends and associates in a number of states are men who are openly antagonizing the Senators of those communities. They see these friends whom they regard as "pestiferous mugwumps" going to the White House to luncheon and otherwise enjoying terms of intimacy with the President. Mr. Platt's vigorously expressed grievance against William Allen White last year is a case in point, and there are many others. The strict organization men feel that they are living under a "mugwump President," and this makes them restive. But the probabilities are they will have to make the best of it for four years more. Then they can restore the executive branch of the Government to "the organization," at least so far as their nominations carry force. The country can then make up its mind accordingly.

How She Captured Him.

Washington Times.

A lady from Alexandria, Va., visiting in Philadelphia quite recently, told an anecdote of her retiring cook, which is good enough to be told again:

Myra, the colored cook, gave notice to Mrs. Richardson of her intention to leave at the end of the week. Mrs. R. highly prized the cook's abilities in the culinary line and proceeded to interview her in an effort to learn the reason for her departure. The following conversation ensued:

"Myra, are you not satisfied with the wages and the home I give you?"

"Yes, Mis' Richardson, I allus bin happy wiv you all."

"Well, why do you leave?"

"Say Mis' Richardson, don't you all 'member dat fun'l in de next block las' Friday?"

"Yes, but what of that?"

"Well, I done gwine to tell you all de whole truth. I'se gwin to marry de husband ob de corpse. He 'low as I was de life ob de fun'l."

The White Witch.

Olive Constance in "Rainbows."

Her body is a dancing joy, a delicate delight,
Her hair a silver glamor in a net of golden light.

Her face is like the faces that a dreamer sometimes meets,
A face that Leonardo would have followed through the streets.

Her eyelids are like clouds that spread white wings across blue skies,
Like shadows in still waters are the sorrows in her eyes.

How flower-like are the smiling lips so many have desired,
Curled lips that love's long kisses have left a little tired.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Star's Twinkler.

If I were a diamond bright,
Full of fires and of sparkles,
Alive in the garish light,
And dead wherever it darkles,
Then should I wish to dwell
In a place would never be shady,
And that, as you all can tell,
Is the hand of the leading lady.
When, wildly singing her grief,
The prince she tightly embraces,
Her ring is in strong relief,
And glitters from all its faces;
And when with a gesture grand
The rogue she will duly baffle,
The ring on her outstretched hand
Looms like the prize in a raffle.
Or does she, in drinking a toast,
Uplift with a cheer the bumper,
The thing that impresses you most
Is: "The diamond's surely a thumper."
In short there is nothing can stay
The stone from obtaining attention,
So next time you go to the play
Just see if this rhyme's an invention.

Words and the Song.

Some of the Eastern critics are pointing out the great advance that has been made in musical comedy by the omission of the singing. At first sight, this seems almost equivalent to saying that Macbeth would be improved by the omission of Macbeth, or that a Tom company would be better without an Eva. But consider the flowers of musical comedy: they sing not, although they may—now and then—act. Give Maybelle Dingbat a clever song, and let her try to sing it. The words are lost, and the music marred. But let her talk the words. The orchestra will supply the music—that's what it's there for. The house hears the song, and enjoys the hits. Suppose the words are:

It's not a necessary thing
To have a voice when you would sing;
No, it's not.
It's not a necessary thing
To be a belle to get a ring;
No, it's not.

These are on pretty much the usual level of comic opera lines, and this is the way they sound when the star tries to sing them:

Yum—yum—yum—tum—tum—tum—tum—thing
Tum—tum—tum — VOICE — tum — tum — sing.
Nits—Not
NITS—NOT.
Tum—tum—tum—yum—yum—yum—yum—thing
Tub—a—hum—hum—hum—hum—ring
Nits—Not
Nits—Not—Nits—Not
N-I-t-s—N-O-T

You see the advantage of the new style? Evolution is always evolving. Therefore we may expect greater things than this. In a season or two we may have the words spoken by a phonograph, the music played by the orchestra, and the star—well, the star will simply stand still and display her frocks. What a happy consummation this will be! May its coming be swift.

It's a case of three cheers—and a tiger—for McClellan.

The Hague is all right. Penn has indorsed it.

It gives one a sinking feeling to read of a man choking on a doughnut.

Jack Johnson has nothing but dark looks for Jeffries, and possibly a few punches.

Oregon is trying to extradite Jack Frost from Nevada, but he shuns the icy grip.

Lots of people wouldn't mind going broke like Titkary, if they could have his voice.

A petrified snake has been found in Eugene, but the prehistoric man had left none of the whisky.

A Portland man has just got a year for taking a vise, but taking advice is usually its own punishment.

"Discussions" in Kentucky, especially about election time, frequently end in death, but conviction never follows.

Tar and feathers sure would make the Holy Rollers rollier; the point that I wish to take, is: would it make them holier?

The Government is buying water buffalo from China, as if the country wasn't already bothered with too much water stock.

San Francisco reports the usual bottle with a monster whale. Really, the correspondents should pension that poor, overworked animal.

Patti has a new song, especially written for her present tour, called "The Last Farewell." However, it probably has a couple of encore verses.

That the promoter of umpty million dollar companies should be sued for his board bill is manifestly wrong. He should be boarded at the state's expense.

The Woman's Club, at Grant's Pass, is about to go into politics, and the members are probably practicing the most graceful way of holding their skirts when on the stump.

The Mirror has been published in London. It is a newspaper for women, but even in its first issue has to pad its bargain-sale announcements with stuff about politics.

The Government authorities having kindly buried some dynamite near Fort Lawton, some enterprising rascals disturbed the grave, and Seattle is now expecting a boom accompanied with an unusual rise in real estate.

The improvement of the Strand, in London, caused the destruction of many historical buildings, and in most cases a tablet was placed on the site. "Here once dwelt," or "here rested for a week," So-and-So. This is bringing the memorial craze to such a point that we may expect tablets telling us "Dr. Johnson walked over this place," or that "Here a descendant of Sir Walter Scott once stopped to hail a bus," or that "In this house they raised the Dickens."

WEX J.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

"I want a hero for a new story," said the author. "Let me see," said a friend. "Suppose you take a man who has read all your books?"—Atlanta Constitution.

Ernie—Harold looks to me like a weakling. Edith—I think he has pretty good lungs. Ernie—Why so? Edith—I hear he blew in $10,000 last year.—Chicago Daily News.

Flytter—I suppose there's money to be picked up in the stock market? Flutter—There ought to be. Why, I myself have dropped considerable of it there.—Boston Transcript.

"They say that Miss Scaddaleigh's Duke is young, handsome and clever." "Dear me! That girl always did have such luck. We'll be hearing that he loves her next."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Mrs. Straytlace—I am certainly surprised to hear you girls discussing "students" in that unmaidenly fashion, and on Sunday, too! May Breezy—Oh, but they're theological students, you know.—Philadelphia Press.