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TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem rature, 53; minimum temperature, 48; pre-pitation, 5.48 inches. TODAY'S WEATHER-Threatening, with oc

sional rain; south to west winds.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

A HOPEFUL REVOLUTION.

The province, department or state of Panama has an area of about \$1,500 square miles, with a population that approximates 300,000. So mountainous is the country that it is not likely that the population will ever be much greater. Construction and operation of the inter-oceanic canal would, however, create increased local activity; but, as the railroad would be practically superseded, the new activities created by the canal would not be altogether net gain, or so much added to the country.

The so-called Republic of Colombia one of the homes of anarchy in Span-1sh America, comprises nine provinces or departments, with a total area of 504,773 square miles and about four millions of inhabitants. Panama, it will be seen, is small in area and strength compared with the whole. Coercion of the rebel states would apparently be easy, but the government of Colombia is the prey of factions and has no refor military organization. Through political corruption the spirit of the people has been debased, till patriotism is a thing practically un-

Panama "secedes." She tells the rest of the country that she has "resumed her sovereignty," and to the world she proclaims her independence. It has scarcely been possible for the outside world to keep up with the "lightning changes" effected by the revolution. ists in Colombia since the country gained its independence of Spain in 1819. The vast territory that belonged to Spain in the northern part of South America, split up into the states of Venezuela, Ecuador and New Granada and later the name of New Granada was changed to that of Colombia, subdivided into nine states.

Another revolution, that began h 1885, resulted in the formation of a constitution in 1886, by which the sovereignty of the nine states was abol ished, and they became simple departments, their presidents being reduced to governors under the direct nomination of the President of the Republic of Colombia. The sovereignty that Panama surrendered in 1886 she resumes now. The whole history reads like a farce. It is clear, however, that the sole cause of the present movement in Panama is dissatisfaction with the government of Colombia, on account of the rejection of the canal treaty; so now there is a real grievance, not merely the spirit of vague unrest and revolution.

It is our connection with the affairs of Panama, through negotiation for the canal, and that alone, that gives us of the United States an interest in these offairs. We can treat with Panama, on an independent basis, much better than with Colombia. The little state will be more inclined to rely on our fairness and generosity, and will be more disposed to keep its engagements. Our country will not be aggressive. It will keep its action within defined limits: and there will be better assurance of peace and justice through the little state than through the larger and more pretentious one. We should be compelled at last to force Colombia to keep her agreements. But Panama will keep her agreements, without questionknowing that her existence depends on adherence to her engagements. A small state is the ideal one in such a position; for no great nation will encroach upon it, and the small state will realize the necessity of keeping faith, and of having the plighted faith of nations to

rest upon. The revolutionary movement in Panama seems excellent in every way for the great interests to be subserved through construction of the canalbest for the Western Hemisphere, so vitally interested in the opening of this great channel of commerce, and best for the whole commercial and civilized

Now comes a staid professor of the University of Washington and proclaims before a teachers' institute the desirability of permitting children to learn a certain amount of "meanness in order that their individuality may be properly developed. Professor Yoder is a resident of Seattle. Perhaps he is forced from experience in dealing with the precoclous youngsters of that rapid city to make a merit of necessity by "permitting" children to learn what

their environment, to prevent them from learning. Or perhaps this advice is given in conformity with the idea that it is the duty of public educators to point out possible disastrous conse quences to the most promising endeavors and turn the fairest garment inside out lest we forget that it has a seamy side.

IN THE SHADOW OF THE LAW. Frequent references made in the stock market reports to the forthcoming Northern Securities decision, and the persistence with which financial and railroad journals refer to it, leave no doubt that that event, expected in December, is hanging like a cloud, ominous and oppressive, over the financial world. Few are optimistic enough to expect a reversal of the unfavorable ruling of the trial court; but the question of an affirmation's effect upon railroad securities is an issue that is sharply joined whenever the topic is broached. Under the circumstances any violent contention one way or the other seems transparently fruitless. It is enough, perhaps, to indicate the grounds of the controversy and the possible resultant in event of either view's sustention.

The pessimists will hear of nothing but the most grievous consequences from an adverse decision. The argument is that if Northern Securities is illegal, then half the railroad corporations of the country are illegal. The New York Central, for example, owns and operates both the Lake Shore and the parallel and competing Michigan Central and Nickel Plate. The New York, New Haven & Hartford owns all the roads which formerly competed with it between New York and Boston. The Boston & Maine has absorbed the parallel and competing roads of Northern New England. The Pennsylvania Central controls the Baltimore & Ohio and other formerly competing lines. and so it goes all over the country. There is the Harriman merger in the West, which certainly has points of resemblance as well as of difference, ompared with Northern Securities, The possibilities of disturbance are evidently considerable.

optimistic considerations have been suggested. The New York Sun endeavors to allay the apprehensions excited by the supposed probability of a decision adverse to the Northern Securities Company by stating that as a matter of prudence the court will undoubtedly in that case confine its decision to the particular case before it. Moreover, assurance has gone out of Washington with the stamp of semi-official authority that the Attorney-General, if he wins his case against the Northern Securities Company, will not proceed to prosecute other corporations which have purchased or are operating parallel and competing lines-but will wait until Congress has had an opportunity to modify the law. Another theory persistently urged is that if it is unlawful to acquire a competing road through a merger holding company, it may yet be lawful and is in fact the proper procedure to effect the purchase outright, as most of the acquisitions we have cited have been carried out.

On the other hand, a multitude of

The St. Paul Pioneer Press, which eems to have made a careful study of the problem, belongs to the pessimistic school, and refuses to be comforted by any of these suggestions. It dismisses the New York Sun's suggestion as trivial. All decisions are restricted in application but limitless in indirect bearing; and however lenient the Attorney-General may be, it is quite certain that, if the decision is adverse to the Northern Securities, all the corporations which would thus be rendered liable to the penalties of the anti-trust law would at once be put on the defensive t suits instituted by private in dividuals. The blackmatters and railroad wreckers and the bears in the stock market would pounce upon them like hungry beasts of prey. The Pioneer Press is also persuaded that if a combination like the merger on trial can be construed as indirectly and inferentially a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, then it is plain that when, instead of being the act of the individual owners of the stock, the corporation itself purchases the stock of another parallel and competing road or leases the road, so as to effect a virtual consolidation of the properties and of their management, then it is far more directly and flagrantly a vio-

lation of the anti-trust law."

It seems to The Oregonian that the

mitigations of the expected adverse decision are to be found, not in vain protests and pictures of gloom, but in some specific undertakings of the railroads themselves which shall be aimed at obeying the law and the decisions instead of their circumvention. The determination of certain interests and their agencies of opinion to compel acquiescence in the monopolistic principle suggest a desire to instruct the courts or else to influence the stock market so that one may dispose of Northern Securities to advantage or else buy it low for an expected rise. We think the courts will sustain the purchase of connecting routes, like the Great Northern's acquisition of the Burlington or the Union Pacific's deal in Central Pa cific; but that competition should be destroyed throughout such a belt of territory as is served almost exclusively by the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern is not justice, or sound poley, and we do not think it is good law. The Hill merger was conceived as a circumvention of law whose meaning was plain and perfectly understood by its promoters. If its consequences are disastrous, neither the law nor the public can be blamed. The Sherman law voices a conviction of the people which is deepseated, and we believe permanent. The question is not how to evade it, nullify it or repeal it, but how to

comply with it. SHORTAGE IN THE OIL SUPPLY.

The shortage of crude oil menaces t is said, more seriously than ever before the oil business of the country and renders it probable that Russia may yet succeed us in the foreign oil market. The trade in the East and Middle West is thus far most affected, but as this represents the vast bulk of the pumpings for shipment in the crude form or after refining, the conditions extend over the whole country, There is plenty of oil in Texas, but it is at present beyond the bounds of mechanical means to bring it into the largest area of consumption. It is, indeed, a question whether pipe lines can ever be built that will carry Southern oil with profit to the North. New supplies of oil are doubtless yet to be de veloped west of the Mississippl, but the prospect that they will be drawn upon and piped northward and eastward at

low prices is yet remote. The Standard Oil Company is indus-

it is practically impossible, in view of triously exploring for new sources of supply at intervals all the way from Maine to Florida, but its tremendous efforts to stimulate production have so far met with only partial success. The price of crude oil has been raised by this corporation three times within a few weeks, for the purpose of stimulating production, until today a barrel of oil is worth more than it has been for many years. This fact is taken as an indication that there is grave danger of the decline in supply becoming continuous and producing an actual shortage, the result of which will be felt over an immense area,

Nature, however, has no doubt new stores for the tapping, and it is scarcely possible that these can long or permently escape the systematic and persistent effort that is being made to locate them. In the meantime, the consumer-that patient burden-bearer who eventually foots all of the bills of shortage, whatever the product, providing it is one of the necessaries of lifewill find the cost of refined oil a steadily advancing reality. And he will pay It because he must.

CHANGES IN THE SENATE.

One-third of the membership of the United States Senate retires every two years, and the places are filled, either by re-election or by election of new Our theory of government requires these offices to revert to the people, as others do, but a compromise is effected between complete, frequent reversion like that of the House and the conception of a more or less permanent and consistent body like the Supreme Court, for example, whose members are appointed for life. The result is that while the Senate reverts to the people just as truly as the House does, the process of change in obedience to public opinion is slow and in any event is somewhat clogged by the interposition of legislative election between people and Senate. The Senators who retire March 3, 1905, are as follows:

Aldrich, Rhode Island Hale, Maine Hall, Delaware. Hanna, Ohi-Hard. California. Hawley, Co-Pate, Tennessee. Kean, New Wyoming. Missouri on, Texas. ulberson, Texas. aniel, Virginia. epsw, New York. ietrich, Nebraska. oster, Washington ibson, Montana.

Hanna, Ohio.
Hawley, Connecticut.
Kean, New Jersey,
Keans, Utah.
Lodge, Massachusetts McComas, Maryland, McCumber, N. D. Money, Mississippi. Quay, Pennsylvania Scott, West Virgin Stewart, Nevada. Talinferro, Florida.

The practice of the states varies greatly concerning the time for electing Senators. In Ohio and Maryland, for example, the Legislatures which elect successors to Hanna and Mc-Comas were chosen last Tuesday. In other states the Legislature to elect the Senator will not be chosen till next year. This is true of Massachusetts. In Florida the custom is to wait until the Spring of the year when the term expires, and it thereby frequently happens that Florida has a vacancy March and April when an important session of the Senate is on. An effort to seat a man appointed by the Governor for such vacancy failed of sucess, the Senate holding that the Florida Legislature, having been organized in plenty of time to elect, was itself to blame for the vacancy and entitled

to no relief .-When we remember that of the forty. five states of the Union some fourteen are practically certain for the Democrats, it is clear that in case of anything like equal division of the Senators from the other thirty-one the Democrats would easily control the Senate by a decisive majority. This was at one time the case. When such states as New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana took one or both of their Senators from the Democratic party, the Democratic party ruled the Senate without any trouble. The Republicans must win to be deplored because it resulted from forty-six Northern Senators to control the Senate, the Democrats but seventeen. How the Democrats have thrown away their power in the Senate is shown in the following table:

1893, Fifty-third Congress.... 1897, Fifty-fifth Congress.... 1904, Pifty-seventh Congress... 1908, Fifty-sighth Congress... It is not a violent assumption to take it for granted that the return of Mary land to the Democratic column, with the consequent displacement of Mc-Comas, Rep., by a Gorman Democrat, just as Gorman himself has replaced Wellington, presages a slow but certain rehabilitation of the Democratic party in Northern seats in the Senate, whence it was practically driven by the silver craze. It is of no significance how large the Republican majority is in a state like Ohio, which has not gone Democratic since 1889; but with the return of sanity to the Democratic party there is a fighting chance for Democratic Senators to succeed Ball of Delaware, Bard of California, Depew of New York, Kean of New Jersey,

publican Senators from Northern Of the seven Democratic Senators whose terms are about to expire, there is no hope or expectation of the defeat of any by Republicans. The only certain change in the Senate as the result of Tuesday's election is the supersedure of McComas by a Gorman Democrat. But a closer balance of the parties in the Senate is certain to follow any action of the Democratic party which inspires confidence that it can be trusted in matters of finance and trade.

Kearns of Utah, and possibly other Re-

PASSING OF CALIFORNIA'S WHEAT TRADE.

The decadence of California as a wheat exporting state was never more clearly illustrated than in the Custom-House statistics for the first four months of the current cereal year. For more than forty years "California cargoes" have been a decidedly important factor in the Liverpool markets, and crop conditions at a critical period of the season in California have been the means of making a change in wheat prices all over the world. This prestige has vanished, however, and for the first four months of the season but a single cargo of wheat has been shipped California to Europe, and the total amount exported in small lots as "stiffening" for other vessels loading with barley was only sufficient to bring the grand total from July 1 to November 1 to 536,873 bushels. The crop of Oregon and Washington is from a month to six weeks later than that of California, but Portland has already shipped 1,480,492 bushels of wheat, while Tacoma and Seattle have shipped 592,-

A significant feature of the shipments from Oregon and Washington Hes in the fact that of this total Portland shipped to San Francisco and other California ports 485,854 bushels, while Tacoma and Seattle shipped to San Francisco 133,414 bushels. The total contributions of Oregon and Washing-fon were thus 619,268 bushels, or 82,395

bushels more than the total amount exported from California since the season began. Briefly stated, this means that Oregon and Washington have been called on to supply California with all of the wheat that she has exported and nearly 100,000 bushels additional. The Oregon and Washington wheat shipped to California was not all exported, but There is a stubborn myth to the effect to California was not all exported, but It took the place of wheat that was exported, and thus deprives California of ricians are entitled to be considered or the credit for any wheat shipments during the period mentioned. Wheatgrowing in California is not yet a thing of the past, but it will never again

reach the proportions that will give the

state any prestige as a wheat producer. The situation is not unlike that of the Willamette Valley, which reached its maximum importance as a wheat exporting district more than ten years Until the wheat districts were opened east of the Cascade Mountains the Liverpool market recognized but two varieties of Pacific Coast wheat-"Oregon," as the Willamette Valley wheat was termed, and "California," Then came "Walla Walla" cargoes, and for many years they have outnumbered the California cargoes, and have been a powerful factor in regulating wheat prices and freight rates. Two years ago what was probably the last full cargo of "Oregon," or Valley, wheat was shipped, and while occasional small parcels go forward with Walla Walla shipments, the name is seldom mentioned in grain trade lists. California cargoes are now following "Willamette Valley" cargoes into oblivion, and in a very short time the only wheat exporting states of any importance on the Pacific Coast will be Oregon and

Washington. The industry in these states, as well as in Idaho, whose wheat finds an outlet to the sea either through Oregon or Washington, will continue to increase for many years, but eventually, as diversified farming becomes more general and the population of small farmers increases, it will decline in these states. Cheaper lands and cheaper labor in other parts of the world must be depended on to supply wheat, perhaps before the next generation grows old, for the bread-eaters of the world who are now dependent on the Pacific Coast and other portions of the United States.

The death of James Hunter, of this city, occurred without warning on a street car in Spokane Thursday evening as a result of indigestion, overeating and overexertion in hurrying to catch a street-car. The causes that led to this fatal result from a combination which men of stout habit of body, advanced years and sedentary life, do well to guard against. A sudden suspension of vitality in such a subject, due to any one of these causes, should occasion no surprise, while the combination is one that a "portly man" of more than three score and ten can hardly hope to resist successfully. The late ex-Governor Flower, of New York, fell a victim to overfatigue complicated with a hearty luncheon, at which he ate radishes as a relish and took iced milk as a beverage. He survived this outrage upon his digestive powers but a very short time, and his sudden death was heralded as due to "heart failure," though before his imprudent meal he had simply been tired and overheated. Considering the outrages that intelligent persons by the thousand perpetrate every day upon their long-suffering stomachs, the wonder is not that "heart failure" has become a frequent bearer of the death message, but that the heart, popularly supposed to be the center from which human sympathy radiates, is so tardy in joining forces with the stomach and putting a summary stop to things. Mr. Hunter was an intelligent man and a useful citizen, and his sudden death is the more preventable causes.

Insurance against appendicitis has been undertaken by an English company. According to advices, policies \$500. The holder is guaranteed all the expenses of a medical, surgical and nursing character up to the face of the policy in force at the time of treatment, It is probable that in due time this phase of insurance will cross the Atlantic, with the result that, to the long list of questions which the candidate for insurance will be required to answer will be added: "Have you or any of your family ever suffered from appendicitis, or from any symptoms pertaining thereto?" The "symptoms" will puzzle most people, since there are very few who have not at some time felt indications of internal rebellion in the region where the vermiform appendix lurks, ready at all times to assert it-

German East Africa appears to be a nuch quieter country than German West Africa, where the natives have recently been burning forts and expressing their hatred of the black man's burden in other ways common amongst the untutored aboriginal. Yet the Eastern colony is not exactly in a condition of bursting prosperity, for 395,000 acres of land have been sold to the Kilmanjaro Agricultural & Trading Company for something less than 395,-000 cents. As the same kind of land costs the ordinary colonist about 60 cents an acre, the encouragement offered to settlers is not of the kind to draw many immigrants.

One of the many minor industries of which Germany has long been the center is the manufacture of hatbands. Germans once sent abroad the bands that encircled the hats of Austrians, Italians, British and Americans, but recently a heavy duty has blocked the Austrian market, and the Italians have taken to manufacturing their own supply as well as competing for the Amer Ican trade. The Boer War, for some reason or other, almost killed Germany's hatband trade with Great Britain, and the industry is now, according to Consul Langer, in a very languishing condition.

The discovery of the X-rays has opened a new field for women. In many of the German hospitals classes of women are being trained as X-ray nurses, and the pupils will be employed solely as nurses to patients treated with the rays, or as assistants at the use of them, a service which requires care and delicacy.

The warships are reported as out on an open roadstead off Colon, being un able to get inshore on account of the shoalness of the harbor. We understood from the Panama boomers that the Colon and Panama harbors were both of infinite depth, facile access and salubrious calm.

MARK HANNA THE ORATOR.

Chicago Chronicle, Dem. does not require concurrence in all the political ideas of Senator Hanna to recognize the truth of the persistent rumor that, "although a business man," that only lawyers or professional rheto-

ators. What is oratory? An appeal addressed to an assembly for the purpose of altering the opinion prevalent in it or for the pur pose of confirming an opinion presumed to be entertained by some of those present. The most effective advocacy has been that which converted men from the predilection they held to the opposite convic-

tions of the speaker.
"Great oratory" has been popularly associated with comprehensive and extended classical culture. That this was true in clasical days cannot be doubted, but in direct contradiction to it is the experience

of modern generations. It will be admitted that the most reen delivered in the House of Commons. Rotund periods, polished phrase, carefully deposited quotations, an apparent spontaneity derived from laborious seclusion in advance, glowing tropes and passionate denunciation have combined to produce glittering effects whose scintillations con tinue to sparkle in literature.

But the true test of advocacy is its effect upon those to whom it is directed. Burke convinces posterity, but when he rose in the presence of the speaker mem-bers whose votes he wanted flocked out into the lobbies. Macaulay could give a hundred reasons for anything he re mended. Those he wished to persuade fled from him as a bore.

In this age Bourke-Cockran must be cknowledged the premier professional rhétorician. In his prime and at his best and his best was always superb, when he last addressed a national convention of his party he fascinated his opponents, set the galleries wild, demonstrated to the cynical that the classic art of oratory still flourishes-and did not change a vote Not less curious is the fact that exten sive culture and continuous familiarity from childhood with the best models of speaking are not necessary to produce oratorical finish. Even in the presence of a Gladstone, the most silvery voice, the most cogent arguments, the most melodious paragraphs, were frequently those of

For uniformity of excellence, for sus tained imagination and seemingly ir-refutable argument, for idiomatic English and apt illustration, the pre-eminent orator of Westminster was John Bright, who never crossed the threshold of a university and was apprenticed to busines

For the largest measure of influence men against their interests to agree with him the palm belongs to Richard Cobden, who never entered a university and was at work from his leth year.

Bright and Cobden were simply, business men who became orators because they had convictions which they desired to extend. To them language was merely a means to an end. With the professiona rhetorician a display of vocabulary and literary accomplishments is liable to obcure or to become the end.

Sonator Hanna began public life with more educational acquirements than either Bright or Cobden had on quitting school forever. With much less Senator Chandler was one of the most cogent speakers of the war time. With less Govrnor Flower was an interesting, even an absorbing, exponent of a large range of

mportant questions. Convictions are the foundation of effective public speaking. A man must state his convictions to himself clearly in order to convey them to others. Simplicity of sentence, orderliness of enforcing facts, accuracy in detail and precision of phrase comprise the essentials of effective public speaking. The ponderous erudition of the university does not promote these quali-

Sincerity, earnestness and brevity, with and tact, are worth more recondite allusions and decorative borrowings, which obscure the real object in view and distract or dazzle the listener, It is grotesque to say that Senator style of Mr. McKinley." That were an mpossibility. First, because the lamented president was long enough in an academy president was long enough in an to have acquired a profusion of words per to have acquired a profusion of words per to have acquired a profusion of words per to have acquired a profusion of the culiar only to academies. Secondly, be-cause the vicissitudes of politics rendered are issued covering appendicitis risks it impracticable for Mr. McKinley to hold at the rate of \$1.25 a year for every fundamental beliefs on a number of pub-He questions.

His currency speeches prior to the St Louis convention reveal the plastic state of his mind on that question and would have made it equally consistent for him to run on a free sliver platform, as it is certain he was ready to do until greater sagacity and deeper conviction, exerted loyally and with admirable self-suppresston, succeeded in inducing him to accept the gold standard.

It was only after Mr. McKinley was secure in the presidency that his independ-ence made his mental operations more self-reliant. Voluminous with his pen and not inept, he was never concise. His eration and lack of performance. His only other surviving phrase, "benevolent assimilation." lingers as a satire upon its

Senator Hanna has convictions. Their possession and an unflinching courage in expression of them qualify him to hold the attention of his fellow men. His education is adequate and his success is unquestionable.

It were well for the country if more of ts business men, whatever their convictions, followed the example of Senator Hanna and diminished the effeminacy of political life caused by an undue preponderance of men without convictions and of merely literary advocates of political imressions which are in the intellectual jelly stage and lack the bone and sinew of sincerity and determination.

When Jefferson Really Retired.

Chicago Tribune.

Joseph Jefferson, the actor, is very sensitive on the subject of his retirement from the stage. He has been before the footlights since a small child, and he has never shown any desire to leave it. The interviewer who puts the question of fare well to him gets a rather sharp but pleas ant reply, but a reporter in the South recently got the best of him. The actor came downstairs at the hotel and was much disturbed to find a long but mysteriously worded article in which the word retired was closely connected with his name. He knew the managing editor, and made a half-hearted complaint. The reporter was called in and asked where he get the "The city editor told me to see Mr. Jef-

ferson," said the young man, "and ask him if he was going to retire."
"Well, did you see him?" said the editor.
"No, sir," said the reporter. "I sent up my card to his room and it was sent back with this written on it:

"'Mr. Jefferson has retired." And then the actor who sleeps 20 years in every performance took the reporter out and bought him a \$5 hat.

New York Times.

Hopkinson Smith tells of overhearing conversation among the children of one of his chums, a widower who has beer bereaved. The daughter of wife No. 1, speaking to her brother, said: "Harold, you are my own brother, and George is my half-brother. Now if papa should marry again and have another little boy he would be my quarter-brother wouldn't he?" "Well," said Harold, "I don't know any-

thing about relationship, but I do kno that it's dad's turn to die next."

PARALLELS FOR MANCHURIA.

Chicago Inter Ocean. The latest version of the treaty be-tween Russia and China gives Russia the virtual control in Manchuria. The Governor-General is to be appointed or dis-missed by the Chinese government at the request of Russia. The Chinese soldiers in Manchuria are to be under Russian control, and if they are incapable of maintaining order, Russia is to use her own

The customs, posts and telegraphs are to be under Russian and Chinese control, and in case of differences the referee is to be a Russian. In event of war with a third power if carried on by Russia alon and she is victorious, China is to concede Manchuria to Russia and immediately withdraw all her civil and military offi-

This, as far as China is concerned, looks like a game of "Hends, I win; talls, you lose." Whatever happens, Russia under this treaty is empowered to remain in Manchuria and protect her own railroads and other property. According to American standards. Russia's course in Man churia is reprehensible; with European standards and precedents in mind, it is

Russia has built, under treaties with China, several hundred miles of railroad in Manchuria, opening the country to commerce. She has expended millio of dollars in building cities and pub improvements. She never pretended that these were for the sole benefit of China. She has not defied that she was building for Russia, was pouring capital into Man-churia for Russia; was risking millions of capital for Russia.

Having invested Russian capital, hav-ing built railways and harbors and forts, Russia now claims the right to protect all the enterprises she has set on foot-all the wealth she has created. From a business viewpoint, Russia's disposition to protect her own property and to se-cure the fruits of her enterprise is not

pen to criticism Her going into Manchuria on one pretext and remaining there on another i in line with European precedent. Eng-land went info Egypt in 1882, under pledge to retire in three years. Later this pledge was changed to retire when order was restored. England is still in Egypt in open defiance of her pledges and no om is complaining of her presence there or objecting to her course in protecting her

The provision in the new treaty which declares that in event of war, if Ru wins against a third power invading Man-churis, China must cede Manchuria to Russia, may seem a mere juggle in words give Russia excuse to take possession But it is no more a juggle of Manchuria, of words than the treaty between England and Turkey in 1878, under which England was to occupy Cyprus until Russia retired from Batoum and Kars. Every one knew that Russia never intended to re-tire voluntarily from Kars. Therefore, the treaty meant that England would permaently occupy Cyprus.

The clause in the new Russo-Chinese treaty to the effect that if Chinese sol-diers are incapable of maintaining order in Manchuris, Russian soldiers may be employed, may seem but another way of saying Russian soldiers will be employed. But the same sort of clause occurs in the treaty negotiated last Winter between the United States and Colombia. The treaty provides that Colombian troops are to guard the canal but if they cannot main-tain order and secure the safety of canal property, the United States may use her

In fatt. Russia in her negotiations with China is not more open to criticism than her neighbors. She is not doing in Manchuria more than England has done in Egypt. Egypt still acknowledges the sovereignty of the Sultan, but England is the ruler and administrator. Manchuria may acknowledge the sovereignty of China and Russia be the administrator. There is no greater inconsistency in one case than in the other.

Woman's Part in Politics.

Philadelphia Ledger. In New York the women are again taking an active part in the fight against municipal misrule and vice. Two years ago women of New York dld more for the cause of good city government than any other single factor in the campaign. Their work was done, not on the plat-form nor in the press nor at the pells: me, where woman's best it was done at home, work is always done.

The womanly conclusion regarding a public question is especially apt to be de-termined from a regard to the moral issues involved. It is most necessary that moral issues should be regarded, and that they should be the influential ones in determining the attitude of citizens.

It is woman's part, therefore, to throw into the balance of political debate the weight of the demand of the home for protection, the weight of conscience, of the claims of moral principle. There is no necessity for clothing woman with the right of suffrage in order that they wield political power-they may do so already in their households probably with greater efficiency than they could ever show at

"Name Your Poison." Everybody's.

In the course of his investigations, Dr. Lederle, the New York Health Commissioner, collected several hundred samples of the whisky sold in the lowest Bowery and sailers' boarding-house resorts and submitted them to analysis. He collected also samples of the best liquors vended in fashionable clubs and expensive res-taurants. It had been his idea that the cheap whiskies sold were not whisky at all, but were practically poison; he found that the cheap whisky was not whisky, but that it contained less poisonous matthan the drinks served over fash ionable bars in uptown clubs. Naturally, no prosecution was instituted in regard this matter and the public was and is entirely unaware of it.

The Glove and the Lions.

Leigh Hunt. King Francis was a hearty King, and loved a royal sport, And one day, as his Hons fought, ant looking on the court; The nobles filled the benches round, the

ladies by their side,

And 'mongst them sat the Count de Lorge with one for whom he sighed; and truly 'twas a gallant thing to see that crowning show, Valor and love, and a King above, and the

Ramped and roared the lions, with horrid laughing jaws;

laughing jaws;
They bit, they glared, gave blows like beams.
A wind went with their paws;
With wallowing might and stifled roar, they rolled on one another;
Till all the pit, with sand and mane, was to a thusdrous smoother; In a thunderous smother;)
The bloody foam above the bars came whizing through the air;

Said Francis, then, we're better here than there." De Lorge's love o'er heard the King-s beauteous, lively dame, With smiling lips and sharp, bright eyes,

With smiling aps an analy,
Which always seemed the same;
She thought, "The Count, my lover, is
brave as brave can be,
He surely would do wondrous things to
show his love for me;

King, ladies, lovers; all look on; the ac easion is divine; PH drop my glove to prove his love; great glory will be mine." She dropped her glove to prove his love then looked at him and smiled;

He bowed and in a moment leaped among the Hons wild; The leap was quick, return was quick, he soon regained his place,

Then threw the giove, but not with love, right in the lady's face. "In faith," cried Francis, "rightly done?" and he rose from where he sat; love," quoth he, "but vanity, sets lo a task like that,"

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Webfoot Astrologer of 1904. November 7.-About this date heavy rain

may be expected in Oregon. Senator Morgan will make showing that the Papama Canal will fill with sand and dead Colombians so rapidly that it cannot be kept clear for navi-

gation. Several government officials will advo-

cate some change in the land laws,

A Blind Beggar's Sign.

STRICKEN BLIND 10 YEARS AGO BY A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT

Hanna says he is Roosevelt's own Mark.

The Republic of Panama comes to bother the young student of geography.

Warmbad is an appropriate name for the German fort burnt by African sav-Ages.

King Peter wants to "abdicate." The man who has hold of a bear by the tall just calls it letting go.

San Francisco has had an automobile

parade, but the list of injured shows it to have been rather a fizzle. Once more the Irish members of Par-

Mament are Fighting like devils for reconciliation, And hating each other for the love of God

A girl from the Bar H ranch in Montana has eloped with a Chinaman. The owner should change his brand to Bar

The negroes who went to Liberia soon grew homesick for the Southern States, and why shouldn't they, with nary a melon on the coast and a population ignorant of craps?

The man from Cactusville, who has never seen more water than the tenderfoot uses for a chaser is the man for the rivers and harbors committee. He won't have the nation's money thrown away on anything so manifestly useless as water, salt or fresh.

While the feudists may attract some atention, they are lacking in the appealng commercial spirit that animates the bandits of West Virginia, where a millionaire is held for a ransom of \$100,000. These people have just as much fun as the feud parties, and a chance for more

Professor Yoder, of Seattle, in his enleavor to place the culture of that striving burg on a lavel with Chicago's, has declared that children should be allowed to learn meanness. Possibly he has been wearled by the insipid goodness of the Scattle cherubs, who are unable to acquire any spice of meanness in their celestial city.

College yells are recommended as an improvement upon "amens" at prayer meetngs. To be sure. And a cane rush by the choir would be more exciting than the tame processionals that at present contribute to the general duliness. And the collects in slang would be more amusing than in the old-fashioned English of past centuries. And ragtime would improve the psalms, the Gregorian chant being entirely out of date. And the offertory might be placed upon the altar in a cakewalk. Let 'em all come, and let us be modern at all costs.

The men of the high finance are now said to be reduced to cooking their luncheons in a chafing dish in their Wall-street offices. Formerly when they went to a convenient restaurant the waiter was all ears, and communicated their unguarded remarks to his employers, who straight way bulled or beared, as the great ones did. It is pathetic to think of Morgan, Schwab, Carnegie, Rockefeller and Hetty Green gathered in a little inside office, the doors and windows barricaded.

"What'll it be today, gents?" asks Morgan. "Betier let Hetty do the cooking, Plern."

suggests Rockefeller. "You're putting too much water in the offee-pot, Charlie," saye Carnegie to Schwab.

"It's a way he has," interjects Morgan. "Well, boys, it must be Welsh rarebit again," says Morgan, "that's the only thing we can cook."

"Oh, mon," groans Carnegle; "talk about indigested securities." "Wait +a moment," says Rockefeller.

"till I say grace." "Oh, cut that out," says Miss Green, we're all wise ones."

"But Welsh rabbit will kill me," weeps Rockefeller, "you know my stomach is wenk."

"We can't regard the consumer, you know." says Morgan, Poor millionaires. WEX J.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

"I am wearing my heart away for you!"
walled the beautiful girl. "That's nothing."
replied the youth who had to walk twelve
blocks every night he called: "I'm wearing my soles away for you."—Philadelphia-Record.
"As I understand it, you want me to go on the stand and swear to the truth of your contention." "Heavens and earth, no! I want you to swear against me. Why, there are five embers of the jury who know your reputation

well."-Chicago Post. Gladys-If Mrs. Playfair is so happy with her husband, why is she getting a divorce? Elsic-Because she dreads the facts of their prosale agreement coming out in the society papers. It would be such a scandal, ye know.—Brooklyn Life.

"Your story," said the publisher, "if you permit me to speak frankly, doesn't seem to have much literary merit." "But what of that?" answered the author. "Think of the ease with which it can be dramatized."

-Chicago Record-Herald. In the musician's eye there was a gleam of Joy. "Is it possible," asked one of the bystanders, "you can take any pleasure in hearing a girl play "Hiawatha"?" "Yes," he answered through his set teeth. "She is

murdering it!"-Chicago Tribune. Sm-th-I wonder what Br-wn intends to do with all the money he got for those historical novels he wrote. J-n-s-He intends to travel. He feels that he ought to visit some of the places he wrote about; just to see what they are like,—Life.

Mr. Noolywed-That coat, with its burn buttonholes and one button off, has been right before your eyes for two weeks, and you have not taken the slightest notice of it. Mrs. Noolywed-Well, haven't you ever heard that love is blind?-Washington Star "You say your new cook doesn't know a thing about preparing a meal, and yet you husband doesn't say a word about it?" "Yes. You see, he selected her because she was pretty, and I am letting him feast upop her good looks until he gets tired."-

Incinnati Times-Star. "Oh," exclaimed the bunch of condensed sweetness in the hammock, "my lips are all puckered up since I are those oliven." But there was such a density under the hat of the young man for whose especial benefit

the remark had been made that he didn't see the point until the next day, and then it was everlastingly too late.—Chicago News.