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The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Ore REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. mail (postage prepaid in advance), with Sunday, per month.

Sunday excepted, per year, with Sunday, per year. ally, per week, delivered, Burday excepted ally, per week, delivered. Sunday included

POSTAGE RATES. United States, Canada and Mexic

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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten TODAT'S WEATHER-Cloudy and slightly

warmer; southerly winds. PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1964

THEY MAY BE NEEDED.

We have received a letter from humble citizen of Clatsop, Or., who has taken it upon himself to ascertain the Presidential proclivities of his neighbors, regardless of politics. He finds them all Roosevelt men, and anxious to do something to bring to naught the machinations of the President's enemies both parties. We are glad to hear from these sturdy Clatsop plainsmen. They represent the common people of the United States. It is well they are aroused. Their help may be needed.

It would be a mistake to suppose that the average statesman is in politics for his health or for his country's good, especially when his country's good millitates against his own political prefer-Now the political activity of ment. Theodore Roosevelt militates against the political advantage of the Republican party machine in practically every state. He has defied the immemorial tradition of the party, under which the real power of the Federal Government has been administered by a close corporation of ten or twelve men, including Hanna, Aldrich, Allison the two Platts Quay, Fairbanks and not so well known.

This ongorehy has never taken Roosevelt seriously. Its word for him "The Young Man in the White House" and its attitude toward him has been one of scarcely concealed aversion and contempt. They never would have chosen him for President, they put him in the Vice-Presidency to bury him, and now they are chagrined and humiliated beyond measure at his independence of them and of the immense business interests for which they have been accustomed to provide, and of their party machines in every state. The entire habit tradition custom and manage ment of the party and the Government for years is more seriously menaced than they had ever supposed possible.

So great is the humiliation over the inability of the once all-powerful Hanna and Aldrich to "fix things" at Washington for the "business interests" that probably the Roosevelt reign has caused them more disturbance than would be caused by a Democratic President. In event of a Democratic victory in November, the country would still be ruled by the Senate; and if, as is probable, the Democratic President could be guided by Gorman and Tammany Hall, there would be no difficulty framing up a combination of leading Democrats and Republicans which would succeed to the Hanna-Aldrich oligarchy without perceptible friction or far to the machinery.

Under these circumstances the task of nominating Roosevelt for Provident Chicago in June and electing him at the polls in November becomes the concern of the masses of all parties all over the country. It will probably be necessary for all who wish to see the Government justly and fearlessly administered for the highest good of all and not solely for the great corporations to take a hand in the fight, so as to see that the delegations to Chicago are Roosevelt men above suspicion; and they are sure to be needed in November at the polls. Let our Clatsop farmers keep their lamps trimmed and burning.

TO CURB MACRINE RULE.

The primary reform law which has been perfected by the Direct Nomination League, in conjunction with several eminent lawyers, is a very conservative measure. It does not embody the full original plans of primary reform in Oregon, but has been modified in several ways to meet the objections of moderate counsel and to avoid all clashes with the Federal and State Constitutions. It does, not interfere with any just and proper rights now possessed by political machines, of large parties or small. In particular, it has carefully safeguarded the right of political parties to conduct their affairs they desire, except that the members of the party, and not one or two leaders alone, may have choice in the selection of candidates. To quote from the prospectus of the League:

Under our form of government politica parties are useful and necessary at the pres ent time. The publicly known and avowed mbers of a political party have the righ clusive management of all its It is the duty of the state to pretect them to such management, and in making their party nominations, from any interference by any person who is not known to be a member of the party. The voters of the principal political parties should nominate their candidates for public office at a primary nominating election provided by law, and held by the regular boards of judges and cherks of election. Every political party is entitled to the sole and exclusive use of every word of its party name. Each political party should have its separate bailot at the

to be furnished by the G ndidates for no ed. The ballot should he secret, and the conducted in the same regular general el

This theory has been carried out i the bill and every possible precau has been taken to remove every juscause of objection to active politician No fault can be found with the gen eral principle that open primary nom nations, conducted under official auspices with sworn judges and cierks, are preferable to star chamber constru tion of "slates" by self-constituted leaders. There is the added consideration, also, that when men are fairly seaten in an open tryout they have no excuse to contest the result on the ground of unjust discrimination. It is believed that the measure will readily carry at the polis in June if the requiafte number of signatures can be to the preliminary petition. At the head of our local columns this morning is an announcement of the places where the petition may be signed.

TRUSTEES OF GREAT SAVINGS. It is not at all likely that the average oan takes any personal concern in the doings of the shippard trust or Coloado Iron & Steel or Northern Securities. On the contrary, he views the exploits of Mr. Schwab and the operation of J. J Hill with a perfunctory condemnation, perhaps, but at best with forced and superficial interest. And yet there are few persons, with ordiary capacity to earn and habits of saving, who are not indirectly but actually concerned in the management of the great corporations. The accumulative power of the Amer

can people has created a vast sum of wealth in the form of money and redit represented by bank deposits, fire and life insurance policies, which has been reinvested by trustees in rallway, banking and real estate securities. To take the railway situation especially, we find from an article by Mr. Slason Thompson in The World Today that at least 80 per cent of the total holdings in American rallways are held in the United States. This would mean that not more than \$85,000,000, or less than i per cent, of the gross annual income of the rallways of the United States to foreign investors, leaving \$1,684,447,408, or 95 per cent, to be divided in parts of 40 and 60 among American capitalists and American workmen. Five-eighths of this goes to the 1,000,000 rallway stock and bondholders and the 1,189,315 employes, or, eliminating duplications, into at least ,000,000 hands. Estimating 5.24 persons to the income, the figures of the census of 1900, it follows that 10,480,000 persons or 13 per cent of the total population of the United States, share directly in

the earnings of American railways. The figure of 1,000,000 for the stock and bondholders is based primarily or showing that the registered shareiolders in forty-three roads covering more than half the mileage of the country number 225,037. The number is nearly doubled to take in the other roads, and is then increased to 537.856 to allow for an increase of investments which has been brought about recently by low prices. There is a further alance also for stockholders who are not registered, such as those who are represented by trustees' firms and cor porations of one kind and another While the element of speculation in the flatter makes visolute accuracy impos-sible, it is clear enough that the hold-

ings are widely diffused, and that this means a diffusion of profits. It is also clear that the army of employes must come in for a large share of the gross earnings, and that there are incidental benefits for other industries. No one will deny that the prosperity of the railroads premotes the general prosperity of the country. If we were to extend this investigation to the fields of insurance and trust

companies, we should be startled to see how tremendous a volume of capital is who do not own it, on behalf of the millions who do. The solemn thought about it all is the responsibility of these managers and trustees; for upon their probity and discernment depends the happiness of multitudes. The funds of the great financial agencies are so in terwoven that a disaster to one would injure others. Life insurance premiums pile up until they are put into some great banking-house, which in tura invests them in raffroad securities or immense buildings. None of these great orporations can carry its resources in cash. They must be invested for profit at a hazard. The indirect peril involved to thousands of small investors is what constitutes the true infamy of reckless operations like those of President Schwab.

IN DESPERATE STRAITS.

In the deeper sympathy for one class of sufferers by the late Chicago theater fire the sufferings of another class have been practically overlooked. There are scores of persons, employes in one capacity and another of theatrical companies, who found themselves out of employment at the most lucrative season of the year in their business and profession, and the most expensive season as well. Numbers of these have en reduced to actual destitution by the order which closed the theaters of the city that followed the great disas-

The theatrical profession, while lucrative, is an expensive one to maintain. The habits which it engenders, the costuming which it requires, and its intermittent periods of employment, leave the rank and file of its workers without the rainy day surplus which is an acmpaniment of steady occupation and habits of thrift. Relatively, very few rise to eminence and hence to opulence in this profession. The great bulk of those who depend upon it for a livelihood lend lives of hand-to-mouth and are readily reduced to penury and want by untoward circumstances.

Even so great an artist as Madame Janauschek finds herself dependent upon the bounty of others for the forts of life in her old age, and it is not surprising that hundreds of the lesser lights of the profession have found themselves from time to time throughout their lives in like straits for shelter and care. There is, however, a comradeship in the profession that responds in quick sympathy and material aid to the call of distress from the sick, the disabled or the otherwise unfortunate that have, so to speak, fallen by the wayside. The Actors' Emergency Relief Association, recently formed in

Chicago, is new proof of this fact. This organisation has found many members of the theatrical profession in desperate straits and is taking steps for their immediate relief. The more urgent call for sympathy that followed the great tragedy of December 30 in the Iroquols Theater having abated, the

of employment by that calamity no cinims and will receive public attention Appeal in their behalf will be mad through entertainments that have been arranged for their benefit, and without loubt these will be well patronized.

Public sympathy will meet profes donal comradeship in this effort, and together will provide for the necess les of these deserving and unfortunat people. The touch of nature which lemonstrates the kinship of humanity is felt in this effort, and there is a gen erous contagion in it that will bring the glow of returning hope to a despair ing host, much greater in number to hose who will go down in the history of disaster as victims of the Iroquoli Theater fire.

WOMEN IN POLITICS.

Annie Nathan Meyer, one of the trusees of Barnard College, the women't Columbia (University, editor of "Woman's Work in America has contributed an article to the con rent number of the North American Review in which she says that she looks with drend upon the possible general advent of women as voters and of fice-holders in the political arena. Mrs. Meyer does not believe that the exercise by women of the power to vote would in any degree abate any of the evils that now threaten to undermin the moral life of America. She does not believe that the majority of women voting could be counted upon as a force that would make for political righteousness, because a vote to on woman will be a vote to all women vicious or virtuous, ignorant or edu cated, lowest and highest. Mrs. Meyer holds that the real lack in American public life today is not brains or in telligence so much as lack of character and that American women as a whol onspicuously lack the moral courage the force of character, that is the mos dreary lack of political life. She says Do not tell me that the casting of a bit per in a box once a year can offset th ally influence of a mother, or that vote be better gained from a political plat

Mrs. Meyer thinks the public platforn s an unfit school for the development of haracter. The platform habit, the club habit, the president and secretary habit, have entailed upon our women serious losses. Mrs. Meyer discredits the assumption that woman is the morally superior sex. She holds that if they had lived for centuries in the same freedom and under the same temptations as men they would have shown far less self-control and power of resistance, and finds support for this opinion in some of the conditions known to exist in the social life of our own country. The assertion of sex superiority is not proven because there are fewer drunkards among women than among men, for since women have entered into industrial competition, into public life, with its drain on the nerrous strength, the use of stimulants among women has increased and is in-

reasing among wor en rapidly. Mrs. Meyer believes that the work now done by men would not be im-proved by being done by women. Her own hope is that the trained women, who should be the leaders of their sex, will some day take their covetous eyes away from the careers of men and say, "Let us see what training and sciencan do to make our own work more pelpful and more intelligent." not expect that this appeal will be aggreed by the women "who are sup-posed to represent us," who periodically assure the Legislature that they do; by the platform women, by the presidents of clubs, by the "mothers' congresses"; she is content to appeal to the many strong women who are seeking quietly, not to appropriate a man's work, but to increase the value of woman's work in only lasting way, through the weight of personal character, the effect of personal example, through the divine influence, the impulse of the personal touch.

Mrs. Meyer has hope, because naged for good or ill by a few men of "the excesses of women will be righted after women have grasped a little longer the baubles they have yearned for, after they have seen how valueless are these baubles in their hands." Mrs. Meyer is right in her view that women cannot have their cake and eat it, too; with the gift of suffrage and its exercise would come within fifty years a steady increase in the demoralization of women through the increase of the area of desheltered life among women. Wherever women through necessity or choice lead the desheltered lives of men, the average morality of women sinks to the level of that of men in both the world of business and politics. The advent of women into the masculine world of business and politics has not lifted the man to a higher moral atmosphere; it has only dragged the woman down to the level of the man's moral atmosphere. It will always be so because man sets the pace

or women, not women for men. When men are able and willing their vomen should lead sheltered lives, women are superficially more refined and of better morals than men; but the moment women and men divide the same callings and mix together so freely in business and politics that the women are desheltered, then women begin to talk and behave like men. It is so in the world of business, and it will surely be so in the world of politics. It was only the other day that a fe-male election judge at Denver was arrested, accused of fraud with the rest of the board. Women in desheltered ives will be neither worse nor better than men in business or politics. They will drink, cheat, intrigue, bribe and be bribed, just like men; they will not drag men up; they will drop down to their level, for the mass of women to day behave neither better nor worse than the standard of decent conduct respected by the man or men they care most about. A woman who enters into man's life in business or politics will not escape the masculine vices in the long run; she will impart no virtue to the atmosphere; she will gradually catch its taint.

The story telegraphed from Colfax of he outrageous abuse to which a young girl was recently subjected by half a lozen or more of the young men of that town, some of whom are sons of reputable citizens, is one of the most revolting and disgraceful recitals that has ever been given to the press of the Northwest. A peculiarly disgraceful feature of the story—if one feature may be said to excel all others in vileness in this carnival of indecency and degradation-is that which shows that the police of the town, including the Chief, refused or neglected to interfere for the protection of the drugged and maltreated girl, on the ground that the boys were having a good time and it was none of their business. Out upon such official vileness such unmanly, inhuman, indecent collusion with lewdness! contingent distress of those thrown out Accessory to an unnamable crime, these

its actual perpetrators for criminal as-sault, and no glossing over of facts should interfere to save each and every one of them from a term in the penitentiary. If the girl were a cor wanton instead of the ignorant, stupi or self-willed creature that she seems to be, this crime would still be without the shadow of extenuation, still less without excuse. Well indeed may the reputable citizens of Colfax urge the removal of officers so flagrantly neglectful of their duty; and well may a storm of indignation burst simultaneously from the pulpits and homes of the town. The citizens of Colfax have taken matters of violation of law far less reprehensible than this into Van Scholck, if he is a prudent man

will do what he can, officially, to purge

fallen upon it, by discharging these mer

from the service that they have dishon-

ored by collusion in their official ca-

owest, most repugnant, most abhorrent type. Mr. Armour is credited with dispos ng of from 1,500,600 bushels to 5,000,00 bushels of wheat yesterday, and, as freely predicted, his first attempt to realize was the signal for a violent dump in the market. Before the day's trading was over it became necessary for him to buy back a large profor tion of the offerings in order to preven the price sagging to a dangerous point This experience is not unlike that of every other speculator who has ever attempted to corner the wheat market. The foreign market must continue to be a dumping ground for a considerable portion of the American wheat still unsold. Under such conditions, nothing but unnatural manipulation can the price of wheat higher in the United States than it is in Liverpool. A man of Mr. Armour's financial standing can command sufficient money to handle many million bushels of wheat, and by continual support of the market car ork prices up to a high figure. This wheat is bought to sell, however, and when the time for selling arrives it must go at its actual value, no matter if that value is much lower than the

chased. The New York Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union has voted unani mously to drop from the membership of the union the names of Sam Parks, Timothy McCarthy and W. S. Devery. The union has also abolished the office of valking delegate, for so many years dis graced by the notorious Parks and Mc. Carthy, and is now making an effort to secure peace with the employers. Many of the members have been out of em ployment since last Spring, and they are auxious to arrive at a settlemen that will admit of their going to work again. As Mr. Devery did not accom pany his friends Parks and McCarthy t the penitentiary, it is not plain why h name was dropped from the rolls of the union, unless the deluded men believed that the Bowery statesman was over looked when the other two were round ed up and placed where they could do no more mischief. Civilization is certainly making progress in New York and eventually this country may be come as "free" for the honest laboring man as it is for the grafting walking delegate who takes the bread from many Hungry families by Ill-advised strikes.

speculative figure at which it was pur-

According to the Topeka Capital 'anti-Roosevelt literature is beginning to pour into Kansas." It is added: "It es from Cincinnati." The Atlanta Constitution asserts that "confidential anti-Roosevelt literature is flooding the mail of Southern Republican politicians, much of which bears the Cincin nati postmark." It is remembered in this connection that it was a Cincinof George B. Cox, the hand-to-hand friend of Senator Hanna, that three or four weeks ago came out flatly against the nomination of Roosevelt. Putting this and that together, it would seem that influential factors in the Republican party in Ohio are quietly working up opposition to President Roosevelt, with Senator Hanna as the reserve force to spring when the time is ripe.

The steamer Mongolia, a sister ship to the Manchuria, recently launched, left the yards at Camden, N. J., yesterday for a trial trip. These two steamers are the largest vessels yet completed in the United States, and have a carrying capacity of more than 25,000 tons. will shortly be outclassed by the big Hill liners, which are expected to be completed during the coming year. Like the mammoth carriers of the Great Northern line, the Mongolia and Manchuria were built to make money by carrying freight instead of by earning a Government subsidy. The constant addition of larger and finer ships. to the Pacific trade will in time settle the tiresome clamor of the subsidy grafters, on this coast at least. The American merchant marine is doing pretty well on its own account.

The findings that investigation has established as contributory to the appalling loss of life in the Iroquois The ater fire are simply astounding in negligence of those in authority about the building which they disclose. The recital of these leaves an astonished pub lic to wonder what, if any, precautions for the safety of an audience in the always possible emergency of fire were observed in this great and magnificent playhouse. The facts disclosed increase the wonder expressed at the time by many witnesses of the terrible that the number of killed and injured was relatively so small.

The will of the late Herbert Spencer takes rank as the longest document of its kind on record. Yet the estate disposed of was very moderate in proportions. The desire displayed by the tentator to reach out for as long a distance as possible in the future control of his small accumulations is held to illustrate his belief that this life nded all for him and that he wished to figure in its interests as long as possible. The act is a common one with strong and ambitious natures. have had instances here in Portland.

Extreme meets extreme in the labor vorid, as elsewhere. Here is David M. Parry boldly declaring, in effect, that workingmen have no rights which employers are bound to respect, while from time to time John Mitchell and Sampel Gompers declare, in effect, that vorkingmen are entitled to everything in sight. Between these two extremes lies the wide margin which gives room and prosperity to the multitude who dabor, and the lesser multitude whose investments give labor its opportunity,

CATECHISM OF THE FAR EAST.

Kansas City Star. What is the trouble in the Far East? Jupan is trying to keep Russia out

What is Corea and where is it situated Coren is an autocracy under Japanese duence, about as large as Kanzas, with population estimated at between 5,000,000 and 16,000,000. The empire occupies a peninsula just south of Siberia, jutting into the Pacific Ocean between the Yel-low Sea and the Sea of Japan, and reachng within less than 100 miles of the south

ing within less than 100 miles of the south-ern end of Japan.

Is Corea a rich country?

Not especially. It is a purely agricul-tural land and the methods of cultivation are primitive. A few gold mines are op-erated and there are supposed to be de-posits of copper, iron and coal.

Why, then, does Russia want Corea?

Chiefly because of its position. Corea is an extension of Managuria which practi-

an extension of Mangaria which practi-cally belongs to Russia. In the natural development of contiguous territory Rus-sian merchants have crossed the boundary the town of the opprobrium that has into Corea and Russian interests accu mulating there under the weak native government naturally look to the Czar for pacity with crime and criminals of the

Why is Corea of strategic value to Rus-

For two reasons First Russian vessel must make a long detour around Cores to pass from Vladivostok, Siberis, to Post Arthur, the Russian narbor in all the lin this journey they must traverse a narrow strait between Corea and a Jamnese toland comparable to Gibraitar. To in-Arthur, the Russian harbor in Manchuria sure free passage Russia seeks to control the end of the Corean peninsula. Second, when Russia begins its anticipated absorp-tion of China it would be inconvenienced if a hostile power should have a military base on the northeastern coast of Asia. Therefore, it desires to annox Corea. Why does Japan object to the Russian

annexation of Corea,

Because Japan is overcrowded, with a
population II times as dense as that of
the United States, and it seeks an outlet
for its immigrants on the mainland. The
island empire has hoped, too, to make
Corea the base of an attempt to extend
Japanese influence throughout China. Japanese influence throughout China. Furthermore, it now conducts nine-tenths of Corea's commerce and owns Corea's two railways. Its frade and railways two railways. Its frade and railways would both be threatened and probably be deprived of value in the event of Russia's success. And, finally, Japan holds that its Russia to gain the harbor at the end of he Corean peninsula almost within can on range of the Japanese island fortres

Does Japan want to annex Corea? No. It is satisfied to maintain Corea's sovereignty with the expectation that its natural advantage of situation will give it the lion's share of Corea's trade. When did the trouble between Japan

and Russia begin?
It began in 1895, when by war Japan had forced China to recognize Corea's independence and to grant Japan the south-ern end of Manchuria. Russia forced Japan to give up Manchuria, selzed the arrendered territory and secured a timber cutting concession in the Yalu Valley

What brought on the present crisis? Last year Russia advanced the claim that the timber concession extends to the valleys of all rivers tributary to the Yalu and that it gives the Russians the right to build railways and to monopolize the port of Yongampho at the Yalu's mouth. Did Russia announce its intention to Cores?

It did not But Japan took the ground that its procedure meant virtual annexa ion and so issued a protest.

Is this likely to lead to war? Japan says it will unless Russia recode from its claims.

Will o' the Wisp Boom.

Denver Post. The real strength of W. R. Hearst's Presidential boom lies in the fact that it is always somewhere else. In Colorado the story is that Hearst can swing the California delegation to the St. Louis Convention. In California the Hearst boomers claim Colorado. In the East he w the favorite of the golden West. In the West he is the idol of the tolling masses in the big Eastern cities. In New Eng land they read about the wonderful growth of the Hearst boom in the South In the South the story is that the New England factory centers are honeycembed with Hearst clubs. For advertising purthis connection that it was a Cincin-nati newspaper, the Commercial-Trib-une, commonly reputed to be the organ of George B. Cox. the hand-to-hand ont spoil the splendor of his hitherto unexampled ad. That Hearst hasn't a particle of chance to win the Democratic nomination and doesn't dream of doing o does not detract from the grandeu of the grandest advertisement ever under-taken. When the convention convenes Hearst does not have to be humiliated by a showdown. His game is invincible. Who ever is nominated will get the prize be-cause William Randolph Hearst did the magnificent thing of throwing his strength to him! See?

Gorman Still in the Field.

Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser. The Advertiser takes no stock in the Washington telegram which stated that Senator Gorman had taken himself out of the list of those who might seek the Democratic nomination for President. That is not Mr. Gorman's way of deing things and in our opinion he will pull every string and play upon every chord that can be reached that is likely to promote his interests up to the meeting of the convention. Those who are familiar with the incidents of the Chicago convention of 1892 have not forgotten the trunks full of Gorman buttons that were to be distributed, but which, after the situation was looked over, were never worn. The expected did not happen, which was the defeat of Mr. Cleveland It is amusing to read of the great effort made by Mr. Gorman in that memorabl ampaign, when it is a well-known fact that he was conspicuous for his absence from National beadquarters until a short time before the election, when it seemed to be a certainty that the Democrats would win.

Taft May Loom Up. Utica Observer.

Judge William H. Tatt. of Ohio, the man whom President Roosevelt has se-lected to succeed Elihu Root as Secretary of War, has made a world-wide reputs tion for himself as civil governor. The fact that Judge Taft has been made a member of the President's Cabinet of course makes it incumbent upon him to decline a nomination or even to consent to a discussion of his availability. But this may not bar a very active campaign among those who are regarded as belong ing to the anti-Roosevelt wing of the party and who see in Judge Taft a man who is the best possible exponent of the expansion policy of the Republican party. is eminently a "safe" man, as con pared with the incumbent of the White House. He is, moreover, in high favor with that faction of the Republican party opposed to Roosevelt and variously designated as Hanna Republicans or revived McKinley Republicans.

Bright Star! Would I Were Steadfast as Thou Art.

John Keats. Bright Star! would I were steadfast as thou art— Not in lone splender hung aloft the night, And watching, with sternal lids apart, Like Nature's patient sleepless Eremite,
The moving waters at their priestlike task
of pure abjution round earth's human shores
or gazing on the new soft fallen mask
or some upon the mountains and the moore-

No-yet still steadfast, still unchangeable, Pillow'd upon my fair Love's ripening brea To feel for ever its soft fall and swell, Awake for ever in a greet untest: Still, still to hear her tender-taken breath, And so live ever quecies swoon to death.

"ILLITERACY" AS A TEST.

Joseph Smith in the Hoston Pilot. am satisfied that it will take a grea al of argument to convince the thinks g men that filteracy—that is inability read and write—is anything more an a misfortune, and that it necess martly leads to crime. The men who fill our jails are not illiterate, and the of-fenses which have shocked this country and produced the greatest evils were not committed, as a rule, by allens and lilitrates.

liliteracy is, after all, a mere accident ninteracy is, after all, a mere accident—
a question of luck and environment.
The immigrant may be illiterate, but his children never are, unless they are unlucky enough to be born and raised in some purely "American" jocality. Ilko the country south of Mason and Dixon's line.

The verdict of history, the experience of the American Republic and the knowl-edge gleaned in our surroundings right here in Massachusetts utterly disprove Mr. Ledge's theories and refute his sop! istries and fanacies. The great jority of our immigration has been illit-erate; the little company which landed from the Mayflower had its above of literates; and the men and women who came to the colonies in pre-revolutionary times were not educated; and the prog-ress and prosperity of the republic is proof positive that those who came after the Revolution were as virtuous, intelligent, industrious and honest as those who came before that event.

And this tremendously similicant fact

And this tremendously significant fact this stream of immigration flowed, and only there, have industry, progress, en-lightenment and the agencies of the best and highest civilization blossomed and and highest civilization blossomed and ripened. Where the liliterate immigrant went—the bogor of Mr. Lodge—agriculture flourished, education was fostered, frade and industry thrived, and inv, order, religion and morals secured a stable foundation. The men who had the courage to face the perils of the sea to seek homes in the wilderness, were resolved that their children should have the blessings they were decired in the lands the blessings they were depled in the lands the blessings they were desied in the lands they left, Where immigration has not gone—into the South—with its "pure American," Angle-Saxon population—all these evidences of the better things are lacking in the life of the plain people. Stagnation and retrogression have marked the history of the South, and whole sections are as littlerate as lower Russia. tions are as illiterate as lower Russia, as ignorant as rural England and almost as degenerate and victous as the hill dis-tricts of Connecticut. No American desires to see his country

flooded with the victous criminal or detri mental elements of any foreign popula-tion; nor does he wish to see the whole-some stream of good blood flowing into the republic stopped by the demagogery of the Lodges nor the selfishness of the

omperses. If the people of Asia are regarded a dangerous to our civilization, be hones and pass a bill to prevent any of them coming here; if Mr. Lodge wishes to bar out Russian Jews and Greeks, let him say so without evasion and subterfuge; if he wishes to exclude the Poles, who saved European civilization from the Turk, or the natives of that most progressive state. Hungary, why, let us have his prejudices incorporated in legislation Let him call a spade a spade, and not hide behind so shabby and palpable a hum-bug as a test of literacy.

The Judge and the Lawyers.

Chicago Evening Post.

The judge had had his patience sorely tried by lawyers who wished to talk and by men who tried to evade jury service by men who tried to evade jury service. Between hypothetical questions and excuses it seemed as if they never would get to the actual trial of the case. So when the pursied little German who had been accepted by both sides jumped up, the judge was exasperated.

"Shudge," cried the German.

"What is it?" demanded the judge.

"I tink I like to go home to my vife," said the German.

said the German. "You can't," retorted the judge, "Sit

"But shudge," persisted the German, "I don't tink I make a good shuror."
"You're the best in the box," said the judge "Sit down."
"What box?" asked the German.

"The jury box," said the judge.
"Oh, I tought it was a bad box that peoples gets in somedimes."
"No," said the judge; "the bad box the prisoner's box."

"But shudge," persisted the little Ger man, "I don't speak goot English,"
"You don't have to speak any at all,"
said the judge. "Sit down." The little German pointed at the law

yers to make his last desperate plea.
"Shudge." he said. "I can't make nod-ings out of what these fellers say." It was the judge's chance to get even "Neither can anyone else," he said. "Sit With a sigh the little German sat down.

Ticket for New York.

Troy Times.
Within a few months the Democratic
National Convention will be held, and
suggestions are in order. The vital question for Democrats who most of all de-sire to win (mark the qualification) is this: How to carry New York and the nation? We do not say that other conceivable combinations might not suc but we do say that the following ticket would have the inspirations of success in it from the opening of the campaign and the actualities of success in it on election day: For President, Grover Cleveland, of New Jersey: for Vice-President, Josep W. Folk, of Missouri; for Governor, Alto B. Parker, of Ulster County.

Why Not a Merchant?

New Orleans Plcayune. The Chicago Democrats are talking about putting up as a Presidential candi-date Marshall Fleid, one of the great merchants of their city Heretofore all the Chief Magistrates of the United States have been lawyers or soldiers. The lat-ter were Washington, Jackson, Harrison, Taylor and Grant. A merchant would be something entirely new. It is a novelty that will never be realized by the Amer can people. The military candidates can hope to get in occasionally, but a merchant never.

Reminder of John Alden.

Peoria Herald-Transcript. Mr. Olney, urging the pre-eminent fitcratic candidate for the Presidency this year, appears deeply sincere, but one cannot help wondering if he doesn't hope the Democratic Priscilla will say: don't you speak for yourself, Richard?

Man of National Size.

Davenport (Ia.) Democrat. Richard Giney, the choice of the Massa-husetts Democrats for the head of the National ticket this year, has accepted an invitation to address the Democrats of Chicago. Mr. Olney is a Democrat of National size.

She Came and Went. James Russell Lowell. As a twig trembles, which a bird

Lights on to sing then leaves unbent to is my memory thrilled and stirred-I only know she came and went.

As clasps some lake, by gusts unriven, The blue dome's measureless content, So my soul held that moment's heaven-I only know she came and went.

As, at one bound, our swift spring heaps The orchards full of bloom and scent, So cloves her May see Wintry sleeps— Learly knew she calle and went,

An angel stood and my my gaze, Through the low doodsray of my to The tent is struck, the vision stays-I only know she came and went.

Oh, when the room drows slowly dim, And life's last, dil is negariy spent, One gush of their these Ores will brim, Only to their she came and went.

NOTE AND COMMENT, To err is human; to err again, dam-

The crime of seven Colfax men is play-

fully referred to as an escapade. It looks as if the canal would be dug right through the Democratic party, Chief Hunt's nickel didn't draw him a

good hand in the slot machine deal.

Hearst is like champagne—the more he's shaken, the louder the subsequent pop. Corean soldiers, when about to go lootng, "disguise themselves as robbers," This is gilding refined gold.

cent crany with cold. A frost-bitten no is bad enough, but a frost-bitten trunk!

Truth is like the smallpox; it will out sometime, no matter what efforts are made to keep it in. Fortunately it is not

Dr. Fiedler, of Milwaukee, has counted 6,000,000 hacteria on a one-dollar bill. Fortunately a dollar will buy enough whisky to kill the whole bunch,

It is suggested by Rob Roy Parrish, of Independence, that the "Oregon grape" be called Orgona, Orgonia, Oregona or Oregonia, in view of its having been adopted as the state flower.

In fashion hints for the readers of the Chicago Journal appears this: A cluster of chestnut burrs is an odd hair rnament.

Three or four turnips and a bunch of arrots would be even odder.

King Peter, of Servia, is said to be agitated. He should console himself with he thought that so long as he is agitated he is of necessity alive. For him the tomb s the only refuge from agitation.

New York police have been instructed to arrest persons spitting on the sidewalks. Some occupation had to be devised for the force, since the job of keeping down the lid has been abandoned.

span to obtain half a dozen Hairy Alnus for exhibition at St. Louis. It is to be presumed that he has already collected in Chicago his exhibit of "responsible theater managers." Three boys, the eldest 14, have con-

Professor Starr, of Chicago, has gone to

essed they made an attempt to wreck a assenger train with the object of robbing the passengers that might be killed or wounded. Well, well, boys will be hoys. The Kobe Chronicle calls attention to a

assage in Morley's life of Gladstone What are we to say of a statesman who almly and seriously entered in his journal the note: 'Wrote a memorandum Egyptian finance to clear my head." It reminds us of the stutterer who cured his tammer by learning Welsh."

The Sydney (N. S. W.) Bulletin barbs parody with truth in this quatrain: Britannia needs no bulwarks-no tars with

voices deep.

No hairy sons of sea-dogs to guard her island-steep.

Her trust is in the Lascar—the Dagoes make her crew.

She leans her weary trident on her alien.

A. B. true.

British Columbia society has a new sensation. Chief Two Feathers, an Indian some seven feet in height, and a wellknown wrestler, is being entertained at pink teas by Vancouver's Athenian dames. Two Feathers waves his tomanawk and dances round the drawing-room, while the ladies exclaim: "How perfectly sweet!" and "Isn't he just too cute!"

Peaches are now grown with initials or Peaches are now grown with initials or monograms on them. The monogram or creat is cut out in paper and pasted on the peaches while growing. As soon as the fruit is ripe the paper patterns are removed, when a facsimile of the monogram or other design used is found picked out in most delicate green, while the rest of the fruit will be found rosy and deep-hued—Food and Cookery.

But come nearly have the monogram.

But some peaches have the monogram on their stockings.

The adverb has almost vanished from the adjective, so far as countries are oncerned, seems to be following. The Brooklyn Eagle alludes to the "Normandy cotton mills," and the Chicago Inter Ocean describes a "Switzerland estate." The Hearst papers over some articles run the line "Great Britain Rights Reserved." Soon we shall be hearing of a Sweden logger, an Ireland brogue, a France novel, and the Germany Emperor.

Hubert Paul, an English literary man of some note, is writing a "history of England from the viewpoint of a young man." This is a novel idea, and worthy of commendation. Too long have we been content with histories written from the viewpoint of experience. Figures in the world of today vary in importance as they are viewed from the age of 20 or of 50. Jeffries looms larger than Roosevelt to the young mind, and it is not much otherwise with the men of the past, Let us have histories by young men for our young men, histories by octogenarians for our octogenarians, histories by girls for girls, and for women by women, Bachelors should write for bachelors, and widows for widows.

WEX J.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

"Oh, John, John, my little boy is playing with your mowing machine!" "He won't hurt it, ma'am! Don't worry!"—Brooklyn "How are you, old fellow? Are you keep-ing strong?" "No; only just managing to keep out of my grave." "Oh, I'm sorry to hear that."—Chicago Journal.

hear that the content of the your husband for Christmas?" "I think I shall give him the same cigars I gave him hast year. The dear, absent minded man scarcely touched them."—Brooklyn Life.
"Cheer up, brother," said the preacher to

the sick man, "there's a warm welcome for you over yonder?" "Parson," gasped the man, "which way do you reckon Fm. goin?"—Atlanta Constitution.

"That distinguished-looking man is a veteran of seven wars." "You don't mean it! Why, he looks too young to have seen serv-ice like that. How does it happen while spent a month in South America one time.— Cincinnati Times-Star.

"Yes, I'm a Western man, myself," That so? I'm a Western man, myself," That so? I've never been West, but I aspect to go next year to the St. Louis Fair," "Oh! that may be worth seeing, nut it worth be in it with the—" "Ah! how are things by Chleago?"—Philadelphia Press.

Howes—Don't like this cold weather, sh! Why, only last Summer you were Wby, only last Summer you were complaining of the heat. Harmes—Not the heat itself, but rather because of an untimephoen. It would be all right if reserved for such weather as this—Boston Transcript. weather as this.—Boston Transcript
Master Jack (from the country). What
are all those soldlers on heard the saship for? Jack's Father-Thim On,
thim's the marines, stany. Master Jack's
Marines? And what are they for? Jack's
Father-Don't ask so mast facility for
iny hey. Everybody digit, to kee the
gentlemen is employed by the Government
for the sailors to tell their stars
Tis.Bits.