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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten perature, 65 deg.; minimu TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy, with

showers; winds mostly southerly. PORTLAND, PRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1904.

### A GOOD DAY'S WORK

When the forces now dominant in the Republican party of Oregon carried the Multnomah County primaries of 1850 against the Simon element, it was their purpose to nominate Judge Hartwell Hurley, of Portland, for the Supreme Bench. That result was prevented by the activity of Mr. Simon on be half of Frank A. Moore, of Columbia County, Yet Judge Moore has lived long enough and served on the Supreme Bench long enough to see that same group of Republicans who supported Hurley and opposed him then now restored to power and renominating him unanimously by acclamation.

In Multnomah County we find this same element renominating for the Circuit Bench two men who were put in their places by Simon. The nominee for State Dairy and Food Commissioner is also a relic of the Simon regime, and so is the nominee for Superintendent of Schools in this county. The Multnomah delegation to yesterday's convention consisted very largely of men who have heretofore acted with the Simon or gold-standard wing of the They were selected without their knowledge, without pledges on their part or instructions from the ganization. They voted their individual choice, from Food Commissioner to District Attorney.

We shall not undertake to say that the present regime will be any improvement on the Simon regime; but common justice demands recognition of the fact that at least a good beginning has been made in the direction of liberal policy and party harmony. That public sentiment which demanded that the judiciary be kept free from partisan pressure; that tremendous influence exerted by the business community in favor of Sanderson Reed for District Attorney; that feeling of farmers and manufacturers alike that Commissioner Bailey had earned a re-election by faithful service-all these forces of public opinion were not defied, were deferred to and were successful. It is worthier procedure, and we think vastly better politics, than if the machine had selected its candidates arbitrarily beforehand and then chosen delegates with a view single to the ratification

It is unnecessary at this time, as it will be fitting at later times, to dwell in detail upon the qualifications of the nominees and the considerations that should impel all Republicans and all independent voters who believe in Theodore Roosevelt and who approve fair political methods to support this ticket. Suffice it to say that the ticket is entitled to the approval of all who believe in the platform adopted, in a nonpartisan judiciary and in the recognition of eritorious services in official position. If the work of the campaign is as well done as the work of yesterday's convention, the vote of June will be one which Oregon need not be ashamed to present to President Roosevelt as an expression of confidence and approval.

### DEFICIENT SUPPLY OF HARVEST HANDS.

One of the greatest difficulties with which the wheatgrowers of the great Northwest have to contend is the scarcity of competent labor in harvest time. Year after year the cry goes up that the fields are white for the harvest, but the laborers are few. But as yet no plan promising relief for this very trying situation has been devised. cause of the scarcity of harvest laborers is apparent, but the remedy is far to seek. Manifestly men who are dependent upon the labor of their hands cannot remain in one locality throughout the year the chief industry of which requires their services for only a few months. The dependable labor element being thus disposed of, farmers turn in the stress of harvest to the floating or tramp class, only to find that the men grade of degradation are gathered up who compose it are practically useless in work that makes a long day in sun and dust and requires willing as well as competent hands for its satisfactory performance. Machinery has gone as far as it can in solving the question, but many hands are still necessary to "save the crops," not only in the great wheat belt, but in sections devoted to a diversified agriculture.

Within recent months measures have been taken through an organization known as the Western Association of Employment Bureaus whereby it is hoped that the annual stress for barvest laborers may be relieved, at least in a degree. The association was formed in Kansas City in January. It originated in Kansas, and includes Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. Other states of the great wheat belt,

especially Minnesota and the Dakotas are expected to join in the effort.

The plan is to organize a free employment bureau in connection with the department of labor in every state, with correspondents in every county. latter are to report weekly to the state bureau as to the number of men needed in the county and the state bureau will, in turn, report to the bureau of each of the other states composing the organization concerning employment condi tions, the number of laborers wanted the men available to be sent to other states, the wages paid, and other matters pertaining to the subject. It is held to be necessary that this information be disseminated without cost to laborers, since very many of them are not able to pay a fee of from \$2 to \$5 for it, and without intelligent and responsible direction do not know where to go. Of course, in a literal sense nothing in this world is free, but the organization as contemplated reduces the cost of maintenance of the organization to the minimum. There is a real need behind this movement. Last year, for example, there was a demand it Nebraska alone of between 12,000 and 15,000 harvest inborers in excess of the supply. As a result hundreds of acres of small grain was caught in shock by the early snows, much of it being a total loss. To harvest the crops of Kansas 30,000 men were required, but, owing to the fact that Kansas City is a great congregating and distributing point for labor, this demand was more nearly met. While in Oregon we have never had a labor famine at harvest time, our agricultural and horticultural interests suffer more or less every year because of the inadequate supply of competent laborers at the harvest seaon. Oregon has not yet been asked to toin this association, but it may well be supposed that our farmers and fruitgrowers will watch with interest its workings in other states, with a view

### ASPECTS OF THE PLATFORM.

when necessary, to profit by it.

Most political platforms err on the of prolixity, misrepresentation sickening gush and stupid nongense but yesterday's utterances of the Oregon Republicans summarize the polit cal situation in state and Nation in a few clear-cut sentences whose meaning none can mistake, whose tone is sensible and straightforward, whose assertions, we think, few will venture to challenge.

Experience should have taught the American people by this time that business conditions are not the result of accident or the gift of Providence, but depend upon the intelligent adaptation of means to ends. No law can make a ountry prosperous, as President Roose velt has sagely and characteristically observed, but it is the easiest thing in the world for laws to make prosperity impossible. It is fitting to recognize that the conditions under which business is prosecuted with most safety and profit to the United States are mos certainly insured by the ascendancy of the Republican party.

The tariff does not make us prosper ous. Honest money alone cannot mak any one prosperous. But such is Democratic perversity and such is the con fidence felt by the people in the men who control Republican policies under Republican rule the commerci and industry of the Nation feel most fully justified in taking the chance which alone can yield profit. It is only necessary to see the alternative men and measures offered by Democratic candidates for President and Demo cratic leaders in Senate and House to see how hopeless the country would be in turning to the Democratic party for

change Take, for example, the tariff. As this platform intimates, the very last place the industry of the country would turn for a tariff law would be the Dem cratic party. The Wilson bill was more unjustly discriminatory in its apporonment of tariff favors than either the McKinley bill, which preceded it, or the Dingley bill, which followed it. There is in Democratic doctrine and practice no purpose or policy of caring for American industry by the wisest possible tariff schedule. The idea is rather to punish our manufacturers because they have dared to prosper and be con

tented under Republican policies. Especially to be commended is the straightforward utterance concerning the Philippines, which embodies, we be lieve, the best thought and desires of the Pacific Coast as well as those of Secretary Taft and the Philippine Commission. We must keep the islands, but we must treat their people as friends. their industries as ours to foster, their rights as ours to defend. Neither by recklessly turning them adrift on the open sea of fate, nor by exploiting them as crown colonies can our duty by them be done, but by giving them the largest possible political freedom and the most liberal possible scope for their local development, production and

trade It is fitting that this platform should emphasize in its opening and closing passages the debt of gratitude laid upon Oregon toward the Republican leaders. President Roosevelt, Speaker Cannon and Chairman Tawney, of the expositions committee, by their cordial aid and recognition of the Lewis and Clark Centennial. It is by that act of theirs that Oregon has stepped into National and international fame. Compared with the duty and privilege thus opened to every public-spirited citizen to show his appreciation as a manand loyal Oregonian, the hollow pretenses of the Democratic party for support in this campaign should meet with chilling response. Oregon never before had so urgent a call to lay aside party lines and give a Federal Administration a support so overwhelming as to be almost unanimous.

The secretary of the Montana State Board of Sheep Commissioners is out in a strong article in the Montana Sheep Bulletin against the adulteration of woolen manufactures with "shoddy." He says: "Cast-off garments in every by beggars and gutter-snipes and urned in to sheddy manufacturers, full of filth and disease, shredded, deodorized, disinfected, perhaps, in whole or in part, and the product in greater or less degree mixed with some pure wool and woven into garments that many dealers and very few wearers can scarcely distinguish from the genuine article. This stuff is cheap to the manufacturers-cheaper than cotton, hair or other less objectionable adulterants, but dear enough to the purchaser. The biography of shoddy if attached to the goods in which it is an adulterant would preclude its purchase at any price. All of this is doubtless true, but as this authority further tells us, the amount of wool raised in this country does not

supply much more than half enough for

amount of wool imported falls far short of making up the deficit, it is not clear what can be done unless the tariff is knocked off, giving foreign wools a chance to come in and knock shoddy out. Sheepmen would hardly agree to this remedy, but they must concede that by hook or crook we must have polen clothes enough to go round,

A SLANDER ON SCOTLAND. The Oregonian is in receipt of an ad iress delivered by the Rev. Dr. Bucknam, president of the University of Vermont, before the Scotia Club of St. Johnsbury, Vt. Dr. Buckham is Scotch parentage, he is a fine scholar and an excellent writer; his address was devoted to describing his impressions of the Scotch people obtained in a recent visit to the land of his ances In his very interesting address tors. Dr. Buckham among other things says that an eminent Scotch minister asked him to dinner, and, after he had asked blessing, "turned to me and said: There is Burgundy and there is sherry and there is port and there is claret Take your choice,' laying his hand or the decenters, but, as for me, I will stick to the Auld Kirk,' meaning whisky." Dr. Buckham visited his father's old schoolmaster, who also set out his whisky and urged him to drink a glass, saying: "Oh, it is as mild as milk, and tell your feyther when ye get home that his old schoolmaster said that he must drink a drap every night before he goes to bed; it will make him live ten years longer." Rev. Dr. Buckham then makes this comment:

Now that is the unfortunate thing about the Scotch—their passion for drink. I have never seen such misery and squalor and filth and degradation as I have seen in the streets of Glasgow: women barefooted, ragged, tottering and down those streets of Glasgow. It is

In our judgment Dr. Buckham has passed an unjust judgment on the Scotch people. In the great manufacturing cities of Scotland, where the laboring population is congested and crowded into narrow and noisome environment, this wretched labor which works for comparatively low wages is grone to intemperate indulgence in whisky, but wherever you find the same onditions of congested population and ill-paid, wretched labor you find the same intemperance, the same noisome poverty. You will find it in the manufacturing and coal mining districts of England, Zola in his "Germinal" describes the same condition of intemperance and licentiousness among the opratives in the coal mining districts of France and Belgium. The same conditions prevail in the coal-mining dis tricts in England about Newcastle on the Tyne. Wherever labor is congested, is III paid, III housed, underfed and overworked, labor is prone to be in temperate and licentious. Given the same conditions of congested, ill-paid labor that exist in Glasgow and you will find the same poverty, intemperance and licentiousness, whether

examine the crowded manufacturing

cities or mining districts of England or

France, or Belgium, or Spain, or Prus-

sia, or Italy, or the United States, for

there are mining districts in the United

States where the environment is a wretched from the sanitary point of view that intemperance and licentious ness have a luxuriant growth. More than forty years ago Dr. Leonard Marsh, an eminent physician, graduate of Dartmouth College, and professor of animal and vegetable physiology in the University of Vernont, told his class that the intemperate use of alcoholic drinks by the overworked and ill-paid operatives in Eng land's great manufacturing districts was due to the fact that they were overworked, ill fed and ill housed, be cause they were paid wretched wages

Their craving for nerve stimulants was the natural result of their unhealthful environment. They lived in an atmos phere of bad air. They ate poor food badly cooked. They were overworked and their exhausted nerves craved stimulus. In their ignorance they re sorted to alcohol as the stimulant that was most easily obtained. In his judgment, when intemperance seems to saturate a whole community it means the existence of certain false social and industrial conditions which must be abated before you can expect any large reform. This view is supported by the ablest English and French writers of fiction; they hold that it is not primarily alcohol that makes poverty, but that the conditions that create an environment of wretched poverty through overwork and low wages create a soil in which alcoholic intemperance soon takes root. At all events, wherever you find the conditions of congested labor

ing population and low wages you find

gross intemperance in Europe or Amer-There is terrible poverty in the cities of Spain, although the Spanish are not a drunken people. There is awful poverty in the great cities of Asia, where the population is congested. Wherever you find a congested labor district where the wages are so low that it implies a filthy and wretched family environment, there you will find the vice of intemperance in the use of nerve stimulants. In Europe and America ill-paid, overworked labor resorts to al cohol; in Asia it resorts to opium Whether it be a congested labor district in Scotland, like Glasgow, or a con gested labor district in England, France, or Spain, or Saxony, or Italy, or Ireland, or Pennsylvania, the same environment of comparative wretchedness produces the same recklessness the same intemperance and licentious ness. The Rev. Dr. Buckham, in our judgment, is wrong when he imputes to Scotland a peculiar passion for whisky; there is no more whisky consumption in Scotland than there is in other countries of Europe and America where the same conditions of Ill-paid, congested labor exist. Given these conditions and you will get alcoholism and licentiousness in any country on the globe. Among other things Dr. Buckham said: "Think how many people have been encouraged to drink this coarse, savage drink by all the fine poetry that Burns wrote about it." our judgment, this is a very thoughtless utterance. The literature of a nation does not antedate and form its tastes. but finds its audience and voices their mood. That is, when Burns wrote his poem in praise of "Scotch drink" was not introducing his countrymen to a stranger, as Sir Walter Raleigh would have done had he written an "Ode to

Burns was only volcing the popular taste of the average Scotchman of the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Burns did not make or mar the moral code of his countrymen. It is not likely that Burns' "Scotch Drink" swelled the followers of King Alcohol, for in those days, while sobriety was a virtue, there was no such thing as total abstinence Anacreon, among the old Greek poets, sang the praises of wine, but he did lume of goods produced, and the | not make a nation of drunkards out

the Greeks any more than Lord Byron's "Don Juan" made a nation of libertines out of the English people. Nations do not use alcohol or abandon its use be cause poets sing in its praise or dispraise. Alcoholism is as old as the race. The Hebrew Bible, the Greek comedies of Aristophanes, the Latin works of Juvenal and Martial, are full of satiro of the drunkard. Alcoholism is a great evil that has always been the despair of the world's humane thinkers and teachers in all times and climes. Purely animal drinkers there are among mankind, but the vast mass of intemperance, outside of the purposeless, idle, listless rich and the abject, hopelessly wretched poor is made up of the world's crippled, wounded or beaten, in which may perhaps be included Robert Burns who, man of fine, rare genius, broken, unhappy and disappointed, feeding on his proud heart until it broke, drifted into drink, and the world today ceaselessly sighs over his shameful drift down through despondency to drink and from drink to an early grave. Surely the powerful object-lesson of Burns' melancholy career has turned as many men to total abstinence as his convivial poetry ever tempted to intem-

perance.

The Republican State Convention acted wisely in neither indorsing nor opposing the direct primary nomination law. The proposed law cannot be considered in any way a party measure It was prepared by men of different partles, and the petition asking that it be submitted to a vote of the people was signed regardless of party lines. It is a measure whose purpose appeals to all believers in the extension of popular government. Republicans, Democrats. Socialist and Prohibitionists are alike interested in placing political power in the hands of the people, where it justly pelongs, and no party can claim to be the special champion of the proposed law. Men of every rank in political life, from Oregon's senior Senator at Washington to the humble farmer who is never even sent to a county convention, are supporting this direct primary nomination law, with the desire that thereby the will of the people may prevall in the selection of candidates. The proposed law is broad in its purposes and it should be placed before the people in such a way that all may feel free to support it, regardless of party affilia-

tions. The indictment by the Federal grand jury of Albert Canning, of Prineville, for wantonly setting fire to sage, underbrush and timber in Crook County last July, thereby causing flames to sweep over a large area of timber and grazing land, is an encouraging sign of some thing doing in a heretofore unexploited field. The menace of the law has long hung over the firebugs of the forest. It is well for a blow to descend upon them, if only to prove that indulgent, longsuffering Uncle Sam means what he says when he warns people to be care ful about setting timber fires under certain pains and penalties. A man may be simply careless or he may be maliciously destructive. But when he sets a fire that burns up thousands of dollars' worth of timber, menaces and sometimes destroys human life and habitations, his motive does not figure in the general summing up. His punishment, upon conviction, can scarce ly fail to prove salutary as an object lesson.

The loss of a battleship is a financial oss and can readily be made good. But the loss of a veteran commander, the directing force of an entire fleet; the man whose appointment to his command was said to have "put new heart into the Russian sailors under him." is in the nature of an irremediable calamity. Ships are built; commanders sion of the years and exhaustive study of the great game of war, now in the maneuvers of peace, now in the scarcely less exacting emergency of conflic they are seasoned and tempered and made available. "Under Makaroff Russia may yet dispute Japan's sea supremacy," said a dispatch from the seat of war a few weeks ago. Well may there be mourning in the high places of the Russian Empire at the news that brave Makaroff went down with his

ship. The San Francisco Bulletin lately recited the story of a man who in early life married a plain but faithful wife, of whom, after she had borne him two children, he grew tired. An "affinity" helped along if indeed she did not instigate this weariness, and he again Later he was haled before married. the Police Court to show reason why he did not supply the needs of his starving children. In great surprise and some indignation he announced that he "had divorced that family." "But you have not divorced the children," said the Judge, severely, and proceeded to issue an order directing the defendant to divide his salary in future between his affinity and his undivorced children. The sympathy that is freely bestowed upon the man who has "two families to support" must balk at this case and refuse service.

Every portion of the state was give representation in the selection of Re-publican candidates for Presidential Electors and delegates to the Republi can National Convention. The candidates for Electors are: J. N. Hart, of Polk; A. C. Hough, of Josephine; James A. Fee, of Umatilla, and Grant B. Dim ick, of Clackamas. The delegates-atlarge to the National Convention are H. W. Scott, of Multnomah; W. B. Ayer, of Multnomah; S. L. Kline, of Benton, and Ira B. Smith, of Malheur, The delegates selected from the First Congressional District were J. U. Campbell, of Ciackamas, and J. M. Keene, o Jackson. In the Second District C. H Carey, of Multnomah, and N. C. Rich ards, of Baker, were chosen., A better distribution geographically could not have been made if it had been planned with that end in view

The modern navy in time of peace is a destructive force that we are again called upon to reckon with. The disaster upon the battleship Missouri, with its many fatalities, was appalling. The cause of the explosion, as far as outlined, shows the risks that men take boldly and engerly for the sake of being first on the list of those that can "do things." Prudence seems to have been discarded in the attempt of the officers of this magnificent battleship to beat the world's record of rapid firing.

In February, 1844, Secretary of State Abel P. Upshur and Secretary of the Navy Thomas W. Gilmer, leading members of the Cabinet of President John Tyler, lost their lives by the bursting of a gun fired on board the United States steamer Princeton.

### STUDYING LOUISIANA HISTORY.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat The newspapers in Oregon and Washington say that reading clubs in their localities have been started, with the object of making an especial study of the oulsians expansion, so as to be able to World's Fair when they visit it. This is a sensible course. The acquisition of the biggest events in the country's history. Nothing between the framing and adoption of the Constitution of the country's history. Nothing between the framing and adoption of the Constitution of Chicago and Robert C. Givins.

1,872,889, in the face of the well-known in the face of the well-known in the country of the Constitution of Chicago and Robert C. Givins. tion in 1787-89 and the Civil War of 1861-65 which killed slavery and secessi ap-

proached it in the importance of its bearng upon the life of the Nation. Of course, neither Oregon nor Washing-on was covered by the Louisiana cession. As part of the great expanse of territory known as the Oregon Country those two states, with Idaho and parts of Montana and Wyoming, were outside of the empire which Bonaparte handed over to Jefferson We got the Oregon Country under a dif-ferent sort of a title from that by which we obtained Louisiana. If Bonaparte had owned Oregon he would have given it to us at the same time as he passed over to us the region between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains and Rio Grande, but unhappily he had no claim to it, and Oregon was in dispute with England for 40 years after the Louisiana acquisition and for more than 20 years after Bonaparte's death.

pendent on the acquisition of Louisiana. If we had never gained Louisiana we could never have secured Oregon, nor could we have obtained Texas, New Mexico or California. Presumably, the read-ing clubs of the states of Oregon and Washington have grasped this fact. This consideration will give them an especially active interest in the study of the Louis iana acquisition. It will furnish them with a particularly strong incentive to see the great Fair which will commemorate the hundredth anniversary of this momentous event. If there had been no Louisiana transfer to the United States England would today possess all the Pacific Coast down to the Mexican line, and the entire region from the Mississippi westward would belong to some other nation than the United States-probably to England. With the United States shut in betwee the Mississippi and the Atlantic, and with a greater Canada abutting on that river on its west side along its entire length. American Republic would hold a very small place among the world's states.

### Loss of the Royal George.

(The Royal George, of 108 guns, whilst dergoing a partial careening at Spitad, was capsized about 10 A. M., August 1782. The total loss was believed to be nearly 1000 souls. The parallel to the Russian disaster of Wednesday readily suggests itself.)

Toll for the brave! The brave that are no more! All sunk beneath the wave, Fast by their native shore!

Eight hundred of the brave, Whose courage well was tried, Had made the vessel heel And laid her on her side.

A land breeze shook the shrouds And she was overent; Down went the Royal George, With all her crew

Toll for the brave! Brave Kempenfelt is gone; His last sea fight is fought. His work of glory done. It was not in the battle;

to tempest gave the shock; She eprang no fatal leak; She ran upon no rock His sword was in its sheath

His fingers held the pen, When Kempenfelt went down With twice four hundred men. Weigh the vessel up, Once dreaded by our foes!

And mingle with our cun The tear that England owes. Her itmbers yet are sound. And she may float again,

Full-charged with England's thunder, And plow the distant main; But Rempenfelt is gone. His victories are o'er; And he and his eight hundred

### Shall plow the wave no more The Government Must Rule.

Indianapolis News. These are interesting questions, no matter what may be the motive of Mr. Harriman in bringing his suit. They suggest at least that this railroad probler in the United States is in the future going to be much more formidable than it has been in the past. Perhaps it may be found that the Government, if it cannot prevent railroad combinations, will be driven to the necessity of regulating the conduct of their business. This has long been the idea of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has urged Congress after Congress to give it power to fix rates. If it had that power it would not matter hos great the combinations were. Yet there are, it must be confessed, grave objections to conferring the power-not controlling objections, but serious ones nevertheless. We believe that the ques tion will have to be seriously considered by the American people. For with the Goulds, the Morgans, and the Rockefeller, reaching out for control of the transportstion facilities of the people, there is no telling to what lengths they may go. One thing is certain, and that is that no citizen or combination of citizens can be

# Trashy Magazine Stories.

allowed to become more powerful than the

Government.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. People buy magazines almost as fre-quently and readily as they buy newspapers. Advertisers pour a golden flood into the treasury of every magazine that can sell, and any magazine full of fitms short stories can sell. As a consequence all the good story writers are being ruined by prosperity. Scarcely any of them writes anything fit for civilized people to read. The magazine has been the ly commercialized. What we ask for now is a magazine which will not permit its contributors to write more than one or two short stories a year, and will pay \$10,000 apiece for them. Some of th magazines should attempt to preserve tions to the soap ad man and the sun mer resort reading public.

# If Bryan Should Bolt.

Detroit Free Press The Free Press can see no reason why Democrats need be disturbed by the men-ace of a Bryan bolt. It is apparent that the party must either surrender to him or eise go about its business sanely and soberly again. If it adopts the former policy it will not only be defeated, but ruined. If it adopts the latter policy it may lose another Presidential campaign and yet be in a position to carry the elections in 1968. Perhaps Mr. Bryan could not render a greater service to the Democratic party than to bolt the ticket in the event of Judge Parker's nomination.

#### When Parker Talks. New York Times.

Judge Parker talks little. Possibly he thinks much. There are issues awaiting a Democratic candidate. It seems to us a very reasonable supposition that Judge Parker has taken thought about the actions, the utterances and the incidents out of which these issues have sprung. When the time comes for him to give expression to the opinions he has formed the Republi-cans may be a good deal more anxious about him than they were about the third term and the peace and comfort of Mr.

### OTHERS ARE ALSO DISPLEASED.

Chicago Inter Ocean. The United States Census Bureau has assumed a grave responsibility in setting itself up against the Chicago city directory the Chicago School Board, the Chicag Two Million Club, the popular opinio

mark in 1899, again in 1900, once more in 1961, once again in 1962, beyond any doubt in 1903, and certainly in 1904.

Fortunately, it is not necessary to place any confidence in the Census Bureau's es timates. The Census Bureau is all right, and its figures should be respected when it reports the result of an actual count, but when it goes into the field of speculano matter how scientifically it may pre-tend to do so, than the rest of us. At all events, it cannot estimate as satisfactorily as we can. We know Chicago better than does the Census Bureau. We know better than the Census Bureau that the growth of Chicago defies all scientific rules. We know better than the Census Bureau how fast we are growing now.

There is no reason why the Census Bureau should not go into the estimate to keep up its organization. It must be doing something, but let it leave Chicago alone. We do not ask it to do our estimating. We can attend to that

little matter ourselves. Our city directory has been looked for ward to annually with almost feverish nterest because of its population esti nates. It has always estimated us as we like to be estimated, not too extravagantly nor yet too conservatively, but just about right. The school census comes along biennially with estimates that set us to thinking, and when a question regarding the exact population comes up it is settled by the Two Million Club, or just the same as settled by Robert C. Givins.

So that there is really no demand here for a United States Census Bureau estimate. We do not need it.

#### Parker in Georgia. Atlanta Constitution.

There are two well-organized state Parker Clubs in Georgia-both fully quipped for service, and each officered on a European war basis.

We are frank to say that this is one of the Constitution's business at this time, but in the event the Demo racy of New York instructs for Parke t will become a very serious part of the Constitution's business to untangle the knot now being tied by the overenthusiastic contestants for official recognition in the lining up of Georgia for Parker

If the New York State Convention which meets April 18, instructs for Parker, the Constitution will urge the Democracy of other states to take that as the cue for the party's National action, on the basis that New York can better express the sentiment of that state than outsiders can for it.

If New York does not send a Parker delegation to the National Convention, all the clubs that Georgia might or-ganize would not nominate him for President at St. Louis. Every indication, however, points to

an overwhelming Parker convention in

New York and to an emphatically in-

structed Parker delegation from that state. And that is why the Constitution views with alarm the cat-and-dog condition now existing between the two

Parker Clubs of Georgia. Believing that New York is certain to declare for Parker, and being sure, therefore, that the Constitution will be called upon to assist in the effort to put this state in the Parker column at St. Louis-a duty we will cheerfully perform when New York leads way-we most earnestly appeal to the fractious Parker brethren who are chiefly engaged in causing trou to make the task any more difficult than absolutely necessary,

# Great Moments of History Recalled.

New York Sun. Napoleon had declared his intention of retreating from Moscow.
"But," declared Marshal Ney, "If we go back without fighting, will not the Rus-sians declare we had 'cold feet'?"

"Yes," replied the Man of Destiny; "but to herself, if we don't get out of here, history will record that we got them frozen off en-

tirely. Therefore, I elect to go," Omar Khayyam had just written his "Aren't some of your figures a trifle outre?" inquired a critic. "You say 'the bird of Time is on the wing.' Who ever heard of a bird of time? Where would Rubaiyat. one look for this species of fowl?" "In a cuckoo clock," answered the Per-

wearily relighting his Porto Rican in the gas jet. Sir Philip Sidney had just refused the drink of water on the battlefield, "Give it to that poor fellow yonder. His need is greater than mine."

"But, my lord, you are dying, and this is the last cup of water we have."
"In that case," he replied, with characteristic good nature, "If you deny water to that other fellow, you do wrong to Fill up Sidney."

Franklin had just succeeded in drawing electricity from the clouds by means of a kite and silk thread. "I suppose you will make use of this discovery," was suggested, "in applying it to the operation of trolley cars?"

"Not at all," replied the Great Diplo-mat. "I will devote myself to the inven-tion of lightning rods. You see, my aim is to use this discovery to protect the life of man, instead of killing him off in large handfuls.

#### Russia's Retreat to Harbin. St. Paul Pioneer Press. There is a good deal of truth in the aug-

gestion of a pseudonymic writer in the last Fortnightly Review who maintains that Russia's best policy would be to withdraw to Harbin, accumulate supplies and when fully prepared to push the Jap anese out of Southern Manchuria. Such a course, it was pointed out, if acted on in the first few days of the war, would not have damaged Russian prestige and would have actually strengthened its po-sition. It would have been possible for Russia to point to the burning of Moscow as a precedent for the abandonment and destruction of Port Arthur, and the movement would have been regarded not so much as an evidence of weakness as of patient determination. At Harbin, more over, but at no point south of there, Russia would be safe from Japanese attack, or if attack were attempted it would have to be made under the disadvantages from which Russia now suffers, distance from base and inadequate means of supply. On the other hand, with the Russian supply problem solved by devoting the next eight or nihe months to accumulating stores, an extraordinarily large army could be brought by Russia to Manchuria in a year from now and the Japanese be over-

# Bryan's Vanity.

whelmed.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch
The only ground of opposition which Mr.
Bryan himself can find to Parker is his own animosity against Democrats who who refuse to submit to his dictation patriotic Democrat can stand with Bryan upon a platform which sacrifices party and public interests to personal vanity and factional animosity.

# Trials of Methodists.

Atchison Globe. It is up to the Methodists in the little towns in a double-barreled way: They have to give one social with tears for the retiring preacher, and another with smiles for the new one.

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

-Elkton (Md.) Whig. The straw-hat crop suffered a severe

blight yesterday. It's the man that wants but little that's

ardest to satisfy. Note and Comment's weather forecast

copyright, 1904): Friday-various. War, from the Corean viewpoint, is hell; spanese camp-followers are circulating

bad nickels The success of the Fair is assured: a pen used by President Roosevelt will be

They say that Hearst has bought a lot of politicians. Also that these politicians

have sold Hearst, By the time Admiral Rojestvensky reaches Port Arthur there will be no ships

left for him to command.

We can't pronounce the name of the Russian battleship sunk by her own mines, but we're just as sorry for the

Lacrosse in Canada is a strictly amateur game, although when a team refuses to nter the field until its wages is paid, the insophisticated foreigner is apt to feel a

General Bell, the Colorado Kouropatkin, has changed his mind about arresting Judge Stevens, and has now decided to use the soldiers in protecting the judge. What glorious tidings for the bench.

A writer in the New York Post says that at heart the Japanese is an arrant coward." Judging by certain incidents reently reported from the Orient, the Japanese has sense enough not to wear a tell-tale heart on his sleeve,

The correspondent of the Times is cerainly to be envied his view of Japan's plendid fleet in battle array. Now that shock" tactics have been abandoned in warfare upon land, and the stately three deckers have gone to Davy Jones' locker, a great fleet steaming into action is the ost stirring sight the world can offer

"For Myself," declared Jim Ham, in an sterview, "I am not deceived by what is known as the Parker boom." Jim Ham has it all figured out. What is known as the Parker boom is really a plot to nominate David B. Hill, but the gimlet eye of the pinkwhiskered statesman has lerced it to its sawdust core.

The accident on board the battleship Missouri brought forth fresh proof of the coolness, judgment and courage of the Navy's officers and men. The almost instantaneous flooding of the magazine and handling-room and the recovery of the injured bodies shows that our men are prompt in decision and resolute in action.

Judge Albertson, of the King County Superior Court, was almost dragged against the edger in a sawmill where he went with a jury engaged in hearing a damage suit. As it was, the judge's clothes were torn to pieces. It would be interesting to learn how this accident affected the jury, as Judge Albertson, presumably, was not careless of the danger, having worked in a sawmill on his arrival in Seattle.

The famous translation of "splendid nendan" as "Tring in state," has been clipsed by a triumph recorded by the London Daily Chronicle. A pupil-teacher, who is laboriously acquiring a knowledge of French-as she is spoken within sound of Bow Bells-was taken to a French restaurant in Soho. Scanning the menu, the girl's eyes fell upon "canard sauvage aua petits pois." "Ab," she murmured

Colonel Marchand, the hero of Fashoda, the darling of the boulevards, has abandoned the army in disgust. Instead of constant opportunities to tweak the Lion's whiskers, the dashing officer was assigned to the petty duties of an army in times of peace. Such tame employment grated upon the Colonel's martial spirit, and he left the inglorious standards of a degenerate nation. "Where are heroes of yesteryear?" "The wind has blown them all away."

This sounds as if the Ananias challenge rup should go to Mr. Tunstall, of New Kent County, Virginia, W. P. Tunstall, of New Kent County, Vi-

ginia, who conducts a large bennery, found several of his fowls dead, with their bodies badly mutilated. While investigating the cause he heard a muffled explosion and suw a hen fail from her nest torn and bleeding. Looking into the matter further, he ascertained that the explosion was due to the fowls setting on rozen eggs, which, when they became warm, exploded with deadly effect. According to Mr. Tunstall, the bottles of the dead fowls had pieces of egg shells all through them where they were blown by the force of the explosion. WEX. J.

# OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Father-But why basten the wedding? Daughter-Why, the Count may die, papa. Pather-What of 11? He doesn't owe me anything yet -Puck-

He-Don't you think I'm a good player? She -You are. You never let your right hand know what your left hand doeth.-Chicago Daily News. Miss Antique—I can trace my descent for the last hundred years. Miss Caustique—So long as that? You surprise me. You don't look a

day over 60 .- St. Paul Pioneer Press. You told me I could bet my last dollar on that old plug that came in fourth in yester day's race." "I believe I did, but I didn' suppose you'd be fool enough to do it."-Chi-

Tees-Mr. Gayman has proposed to so many girls I'm surprised he hasn't asked you to mar-ry him. Jess-Huhi I guess he knows better. Tess-Of course; but none of them will have him.-Philadelphia Press.

Patron-Fil have a piece of pumpkin pie. Waiter-Punkin pie; yes, sir. Patron-Pumpkin pie. Waiter-Oh, yes, sir. Think the Bonion club will have any chance o' winnin' the cennant this year?-Philadelphia Ledger. Gadsby-My wife will raise Cain with me

if she discovers that I've been drinking. Jagaby-All you've got to do is to hold your breath when you so near her, Gadsby— That's all right; but I'm afraid it's too strong to be held.—Town and Country. "Really, y' know, you're the belle of the hall," chattered the silly dudes who surrounded her, 'pawatively charming' perfect in every way—" "Nonsense," protested Miss Pechla, wearily, "there are some things about me that are utterly disgusting."—
Bulladaphia Press

Philadelphia Press. "They say Slowsky has finally come to his sonses and has given up trying to persuade Miss Jollyeyes to marry him. He's offended at last." "How did it happen?" "He disat last."

covered that the curi of hair he has worn in his watch for the last year was taken from hes switch."—Detroit Free Press. "I think," she said, "that he has deceived is all. I don't think he is anything more "Why?"

than a clerk." the middle of a proposal last night, his mind wandered and he said, 'You could wear a size smaller, miss, without any trouble at all.' I jerked my foot back, of course, but I knew right away why it was so easy for him to get on his knees before a girl."-Chicago Fust.