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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1904.

OREGON'S POLITICS.

Two years ago the plurality for Judge Bean was 17,146. That for Judge Moore should be at least 20,000 now. By such majority the Republicans of Oregon should open the Presidential campaign. In recognition of his own character, and for what he has done for the state, President Roosevelt is entitled to it. Such majority will have its effect upon every part of the country. In the First District Representative Hermann deserves and will command the full Republican majority. It is not true that there is any Republican opposition to him. Nor is it true that he does not stand well at Washington. He did not agree with the Secretary of the Interior, in matters of administration, and therefore was retired from the General Land Office; but no charges affecting his integrity in that office or any other have ever been made. In his work at Washington, as Representative, he is painstaking and laborious, and his familiarity with the methods of Congress gives him great advantage. No man did more for the Lewis and Clark bill. His plurality in the district can hardly fall below 7000, and may be much larger. That for Williamson will reach 10,000, certainly. It was nearly that two years ago. Oregon's obligation to the Republican party of the United States, and to President Roosevelt, is to make these majorities as big as possible, so they will tell upon the fortunes of the Presidential campaign.

ZEAL MISDIRECTED.

indeed it believes, that exceeding injustice and terrible wrong have been done by those persons who have made attack upon the honor, decency, purity and behavior of members of the Portland High School. It simply does not believe the accusations; but would rather believe the accusations came from scandal-mongers, who in the name of "reform," delight to work up prurient sensations. It comes from the holier-than-thou disposition of ecclesiasticism, which lacking the spiritual quality that should interest the sober mind of the community in efforts for support of virtue, takes up this meretricious work for sensational effects and for use in politics. It certainly is not born of the charity that thinketh no evil. If a community have any pest greater than the sensational scandalmonger. The Oregonian confesses ignorance of it. In this case it believes terrible injustice has been done. Moreover, if there be ground, even for suspicion, in such a matter, quiet action about it is better. It is horrible to push such things into notoriety-unless the necessity be imperative. In cases of this kind the charge of pruriency and lubricity would often lie justly against the accuser, rather than the accused. The notoriety in this case has been exceedingly painful, and was unnecessary; nor has it been favorable to decency and virtue, but the contrary. And what is worse than all, it is open to the suspicion of a terrible injustice.

SAME OLD QUESTION. "Local option" is simply attempted prohibition by municipal subdivisions. In past times The Oregonian has written its opinion of prohibition as a policy. It has since seen no reason to change or retract that opinion. It never has been able to think that it is necessary to put the people under leading-strings of the law, in the matter of their personal and private conduct. If there is a demand and a market for any commodity, let it be sold; but of course in the case of certain classes of commodities, as liquors, under such restrictions as to taxation or otherwise as the circumstances may require. When probibition as a state policy was before the people of Oregon some years ago it was rejected, on principle, by an immense majority. The principle is the same when it comes as a proposal for prohibition by subdivisions of the state, or within the state. It may become necessary yet to present and to discusonce more the whole question, in the light of the principles brought out and passed upon by the people of Oregon some years ago. The entire principle of public and of private liberty, and of the proper function of the state, is involved In It.

It is not to be argued that because government successfully manages the postal system-though there is always a deficit-it could therefore certainly conduct the railway transportation system of the country. Government has no property, worth mention in the postal business. It hires the transportation of the mails. The difference between this simple proposition and that of the

of dollars, cuts out comparison altogether. In our country government will not own and operate the railways. Such undertaking would change its whole nature, and transform it into a politico-socialistic despotism.

NO SENSE OF HISTORICAL PROPORTION Grant's birthday, like the birthday of Lincoln, is a worthy subject of univer sal National commemoration, but sinc Grant, like Lincoln, was a man of sim plicity of character, a man of veracity free from personal arregance, a man who detested exaggerated praise, is it not about time that the orators or Grant's birthday manifest a decent sense of historical proportion when they attempt to assign him his just place in the temple of fame? Mayor Williams, who knew Grant personally, correctly described him on a previous occasion as a large man in large affairs and a small man in small affairs, meaning by this doubtless that the strong sense which served him in the settlement of the Ala bama claims, in his veto of the infla tion bill, in his desire to annex Santo Domingo, in his veto of the equalization of bounties bill, in his advice to Hayes to withdraw the Federal troops from the South, failed him in petty politics, where cheap professional pollticians found it not difficult to imposupon his credulity. But the indelible mark of Grant in history is that made not by his civic statesmanship, but by his military career. There is no dispute that Grant was a very able soldier, but there is little, if any, historical justification for the assertion made by Major R. H. Evans, U. S. A., that "Grant has taken his place as one of the great ommanders of history, the peer of Hannibal, Caesar and Napoleon." Major Evans could fairly answer that

pronounced before by a great many men who were old enough to know better; but that such extravagant state ments have obtained a certain popular currency is a sound reason why they should be challenged to proof. This view of Grant indicates a total absence of all sense of historical proportion. Suppose an able lawyer, like ex-Senator Edmunds, should die tomorrow, would it not seem rather extravagant to class him with John Marshall as a great jurist or Webster as a great law-And yet it would be no more yer? gross violation of a just sense of his torical prportion than this naming of Grant as the peer of Hannibal, Caesar and Napoleon. Surely the time has ome, forty years after the close of the Civil War, to treat both Grant and Lee, not as Union and Confederate partisans, not even as American soldiers. but as historical captains in the military history of the modern world. The test of generalship was carefully considered by Napoleon at St. Helena and fairly set forth by him. Napoleon's milltary career is accepted by the educated English, French, German and American military commanders of today as establishing his fame beyond cavil as the greatest soldier that ever lived, of whose career we, have full and authentic details. The military campaigns of his prime are considered models of the military art today, and his military maxims delivered at St. Helena are accepted today as authority in strategy and grand battle tactics.

At St. Helena Napoleon's political and military career had closed beyond all hope of further expansion. He could afford to express his sincere judgment concerning the great soldiers of the world. His own fame as a matchless soldier was beyond cavil; there was no living soldier whose fame troubled him, for even Wellington, whose few personal virtues included veracity, always confessed with blunt frankness that both him and Blucher in the Waterloo campaign, thrashed Blucher out of his boots at Ligny and would have beaten him if Blucher had not come by 4 P. M. Wellington never claimed any credit for beating Napoleon at Waterloo. He said: "There was no strategy or grand tactics about it; it was just a bitter pounding match; I held out until Blucher came, and that was all there was We may accept Napoleon at St. Helens, therefore, as a sound military critic in his estimate of what constitutes the highest type of generalship. Napolean said that while Caesar was a great soldier and the greatest "all around" man of antiquity, Hannibal was the greatest military genius of antiquity. Alexander was n great soldier, but he conquered the Persian barbarian hordes with the trained and disciplined troops of all Greece. His father was a great soldier who had created a veteran army. The Macedonian phalanx was supported by clouds of Thessalian cavalry, and altogether Alexander led the finest army of the most formidable military people of his time against an undisciplined barbarian horde; that is, he repeated the triumphs of Miltiades because he led a disciplined army of

veterans against mere valiant numbers Napoleon, therefore, gave the first place to Hannibal, who, out of the mixed raw material of mercenaries of all sorts, organized, disciplined and led an army against the Romans, who were the model soldiers of the ancient world. so victoriously that they could not keep the field. Caesar, a great soldier, conquered the barbarian Gauls, with Roman veterans, so Napoleon gives Hannibal the place of the greatest military genius of the ancient world. Coming down to modern times, Napoleon gives the palm to Frederick the Great, or Prussia, because for seven years he held out against the shock of the armies of Austria, Russia, France and Sweden, and also because he was pitted against not only superior numbers of valiant, disciplined soldiers, but Austrian antagonists, Marshals Daun and Laudohn, who were Generals of great military talents and experience Napoleon said the test of a General is not only the numbers that are opposed to him, but their disciplined quality and the military brains and capacity of their leadership. For this reason, said Napoleon, Frederick of Prussia is in the first rank of modern Generals, be cause at Leuthen he not only with 40,-600 men beat 80,000 Austrians, but he beat Marshal Daun, who was a very able and experienced soldier. Then Napoleon said in the second rank of great soldiers of modern Europe he only in battle but great when it was necessary to make a well-ordered re-

treat. Now, if we accept Napoleon's test of supreme generalship as authority, it is clear that no General of our Civil War on either side met it. Grant did not meet it, nor Jackson, nor even Lee. Grant's Vicksburg campaign was his greatest performance. Sherman protested against it; all his few West Point officers save, we believe, General Frederick Steele, protested against it. Sher-

railways, worth thousands of millions | man's confession on this point shows that Grant was a greater soldier than Sherman, for Sherman was tied to his text-books, while Grant's hard itary common sense persuaded him that "some things could be done under some circumstances that could not un der others," which was practically Lee's answer to his officers when they protested against his division of his army before Antietam-"He knew Mc-Clellan." So he did, but he lost an order that told McClellan all his plans Grant's Vicksburg campaign was suc cessful because Grant, a very daring and energetic soldier, was pitted against Pemberton, a brave and reso lute soldier, but an incompetent General. Jackson easily beat Shields Banks and Fremont in Virginia, be cause they were mere political Generals who did not know enough to handle a brigade. In the Wilderness and Petersburg campaign Grant had Meade, very able, intellectual soldier, in com mand of the Army of the Potomac as executive officer. Meade had a very soldier, General Humphreys, as chief of staff. What did Grant furnish? He furnished the moral courage that can stand punishment, that is not elated by success or depressed by de feat. If anybody but Grant had com manded at the Wilderness, the Union Army would have retreated, for Lee had blacked Grant's eyes and split his lip and smashed his nose, but he was not afraid of Lee, and Meade, with all the rest of the Army of the Potomac, were afraid of Lee. Grant was not : man of military gentus, but he belonged to the Wellington class; a grim, resolute, indomitable, energetic, agile, en terprising General, whose moral grit was more conspicuous than his high military genius. This was the judgment of his Confederate antagonist and old comrade, Longstreet; the judgment he had heard this estimate of Grant of Gordon and of Lee. Exceptional moral courage rather than military genius spells Grant.

CONFIDENCE HAS ITS DANGERS.

In the collection of poems recently published by a prisoner at the Oregon Penitentiary there is one entitled "Trust Him," written by a man who "Convict No. 3692." The burden of this man's song is that if men would trust their fellows more there would be less evil in the world. He presents the matter from the viewpoint of the man be hind the bars, and doubtless thinks that his own crime would not have been committed if some one had trusted him more. While this excuse is probably satisfying to the convict, the suggestion forces itself upon one's mind that perhaps his crime would not have been committed if some one had trusted him less. But No. 3692 is not alone in his way of thinking. There are a great many good people outside the priso walls who believe in the efficacy of faith in encouraging men to do right. Our friend in stripes thus expresses his views:

We trust in man to save him; Make him think he is a man; Then the good that is within his Strives to do the best it can.

Distrust never yet has gathered One poor soul to God and Life, But has often further forced him On to hatred and to strife.

We are all familiar with the peopl who believe that it is best to trust others in order to make them good. There are the fond mammas who leave the cookie jar where Johnny can reach it, relying upon his honor to conquer his appetite. There is the schoolteache who places confidence in her pupils and never watches to see whether they secure assistance at examination time. There are the proud parents who let their boys and girls run around at all ours of the day and night in such company as please them best, believing that a character cannot be strong un less it has learned to resist temptation. There is the merchant who trusts his clerk for everything and never counts the cash. There is the board of bank directors which has absolute confidence in the integrity of the cashier and never experts his accounts. No further enumeration is necessary-we know

them all. There are others, just as good, and erhaps more practical, who pursue different policy. There is the mother who trusts Johnny not to eat the cookies stored on the top shelf in the pantry, the teacher whose eagle eye never loses sight of her class, the parents who know that in an unguarded hour a daughter's life may be wrecked, the merchant who trusts his clerk but keeps a cash register, the bank directors who believe that an honest cashier should be willing to have his books examined. Good people, these, and generally successful in training their children, conducting their schools or managing their business.

The same mail which brought a copy of the prison poems also brought the April number of the Atlantic Monthly, in which is an admirable article by George W. Alger upon "Moral Overstrain." The writer reflects upon the fact that an architect, in planning a structure, is always careful in estimating the strength of the different portions of the building to be sure that no part will have too great a burden placed upon it. The architect knows that there is a limit to the strength of each stick of timber or piece of steel, and that if the burden exceed that limit disaster will result. The writer wonders that men often forget that there a limit to the strength of human character, and go on increasing the burden of temptation until the crash comes, when their surprise is equaled only by their condemnation of the man whose character has been wrecked.

While it is undoubtedly true that men ave been led into lives of usefulness and honor because they were trusted to do what was right, it is no less certain that many have been started on a downward career by being trusted too much. It is not the trust which the bishop placed in Jean Valjean that brought about that criminal's reforma-Jean Valjean stole the good man's silver, and would not have returned from his flight had he not been captured. It was the bishop's kindness in forgiving him and securing his freedom that touched his heart and brought him to repentance. But for his capture and return by the officers, the bishop's would place Turenne high, as great not course in giving him an opportunity to

steal would have encouraged his career How much less guilty is the tempter than the tempted? How can the parent justly criticise his child or the merchant his clerk if the act complained of was due to the willful or careless placing of a temptation which might be expected to prove too great? How long would we have need for a prison superintendent if he should throw open the gates and trust the prisoners not to run away? Even the "trusties" must be ownership and administration of the man filed his written protest, and Sher- counted twice a day and locked up at let go or hold on is equally dangerous.

necessary and proper, but it should be exercised within reasonable limitations. A constant display of suspicion doubtless works injury, but so also does an excess of faith in the strength of human character. As Mr. Alger well says: "The duty of not putting on the character of another a greater burden than it can safely bear is as important as any duty in the realm of morals."

THE LAND BOARD'S CAUTION. While there is no apparent reason to expect that there will be any trouble whatever in securing patents from the Government for the land that has been segregated in this state under the terms of the Carey act, it was nevertheless well for the State Land Board to make It clear that deeds from the state depend upon patents from the Government. In calling attention to this condition the Board is not trying to dissuade any person from applying at once for arid land if he wishes to do so. The purpose of the Board evidently is to prevent any misunderstanding, so that the state may not be accused of

bad faith in the future. There was no reason to believe that patents would be refused in the lieuand cases, where the state's selctions had been approved by the local Land Office and the General Land Office and clear-listed to the Secretary of the Interior. There was every reason to believe that patents would issue, for they had been granted in cases exactly simflar. But the unexpected happened and the men who held conveyances from the state for more than five years have found themselves without title. Many of the lieu-land selections resulted in good titles, but some of them did not. The lesson is plain, that a man who takes land with an imperfect title as-

sumes the risk of losing possession. So far as appears, the irrigation com panies are proceeding in good faith to carry out their contracts of reclama tion, and no reason appears why the Department of the Interior should not eventually approve the reclamation work and issue patents conveying the reclaimed land to the state, whereupon the State Land Board can issue deeds will be known to his readers only as to settlers. In criticising the literature of the irrigation company wherein it was stated that deeds will be issued by the state as soon as water has been turned on the land and the lien of the company has been paid, the members of the Land Board desired to have it further expressly understood that the issuance of these deeds will depend upon the granting of patents from the

A LONG-FELT WANT.

Writing us from Philanthropy, Kansas, Mr. A. G. Lee submits to the people of Portland this attractive proposal:

If you will give an acceptable site for the we will locate a branch of the Inter national Political Specialists' School and th World's Diathetic Institute at Portland, Th. parents of these institutions have been le United States of America (in Kansas), th place to be named Philanthropy. But the branch that we would establish at Portland, as far as the buildings, curriculum, manage ment, etc., would be concerned, would be exactly the same as the parent institutions at Philanthropy. While one site at Portland ould suffice for both, they are two separate and distinct institutions, and would require and have separate buildings. Although both distinctly educational institutions, the International Political Specialists' School is a different from the World's Diathetic Institutas a theological seminary is from a medical

Long and certainly as we have known that something is lacking in Portland it has been left for Mr. Lee to point out exactly what that something is. crying need is for the International Political Specialists' School, and the World's Diathetic Institute. Ever ready as Portland is to subscribe liberally for every old thing that comes along, hat in hand, we feel sure that the double-headed outfit represented by Mr. Lee will cause such an outpour ing of sites, subsidies, etc., that there will not be room enough to receive them all.

We are made the more certain in this natter by reference to Webster's dictionary, wherein it is affirmed that diathetic means "pertaining to or depend ent on a diathesis," and that diathesis itself is "a morbid habit which predisposes to a particular disease or class That is just what we of diseases." need-an institution for the classifica tion and culture of bughouse citizens newspaper correspondents and others We need a few more diathetics to round out our present limited supply into a comprehensive and harmonious whole, How does it happen that Mr. Lee has so long escaped us?

REGISTER NOW!

You haven't registered yet, some of you, many of you; yet you can't vote in the June election, nor in the Presidential election in November, unless you register before May 16-without an infinite amount of trouble in securing the six necessary householders as witnesses on election day. It is easy now to register. After May 16 there will be no registration, for the books will be closed, not to be opened again. Register now! There are many thousands of electors not yet registered.

No trouble now to register; but you can't vote either in the state election in June, or in the Presidential election in November, without a great deal of trouble, unless you register before May 16, but little more than two weeks hence. Therefore register now. In Multnomah County alone there are from 4000 to 5000 electors still unregistered. Is the electoral franchise of value to you? Then register.

The Servians, or that portion of then who considered King Alexander and Queen Draga the head and front of all of their troubles and thought that these would be abated by the assassination that took place in the palace at Belgrade last June, have not realized upon this bloody investment. The disposal of Alexander and the elevation of Peter to the throne has resulted in no practical benefit to the turbulent, ungoverned country. Its finances are in as bad a state as they were a year ago, and life and property are no more safe now than then. The press is stringently muzzled, and leaders in the assassination still-contrary to the expectations of the civilized nations of the world-occupy positions dose to the throne. The Servian government has, in fact, been practically boycotted by the powers of Europe, most of the embassies having been withdrawn or allowed to lanse. King Peter appears to be in the unenviable position of the man that has a dog by the ears. To

night. Faith in our fellow-men is SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

Printed on Wall Paper.

Granite Gem.
This issue of the Gem is son sual and out of the ordinary in the way of newspapers, but as the roads are in such a bad way it was impossible for the stage to bring the paper stock from Sumpter; indeed, it is a wonder we ge any mail now. However, we hope issue the regular edition next week. No apologies offered.

A Roar for the Enemy.

Gold Hill News. A unanimous resolution was passed with a roar, thanking the News' representa-tive for his attendance, for which we cheerfully return said thanks; and let us say right here, while personally differing political belief, we honor any man that is out and out for what he is, bu detest a mugwump. We are not so nar row-minded as to close our columns to any party* political or otherwise, unless personally arranged for, and should than be the case, we'll tell you so in plain

A Musical Typewriter.

College Grove Leader. Clarence Morse is not only a young musical genius, but he has recently demnstrated the fact that he has somewhat of a mechanical head on his shoulders. Feeling the need of a more rapid means of copying and writing music than by use of a pen he secured an old typewriter, remodeled it and fitted the bars up with notes and musical characters, and is now able to reproduce or write music with accuracy and considerable rapidity with this slightly altered and remodeled typewriter. This young man will no doubt be heard from in the future,

His Multitudinous Enemies.

The Dalles Chronicle. newspaper man knew how man knocks are received behind his back he would adopt another calling, remarked a citizen the other day. The citizen is m's. taken. The newspaper man who has the elements that make success in him ex-pects to be maligned by every law-breaker, swindler, hypocrite, carring critic who loves notoriety, and is ignored, and in fact by all who do not agree with him on public and private matters. The newspaper men who expect to go through life without being misrepresented and unjust censured should make arrangeme die young.

New Use for Crutches

Weston Leader, Newt Morgan recently hobbled in on rutches from across Snake River, which he swam, using them as floats on either side. Although a cripple he is as happy as a trilling meadow lark at being in the old home town once more, and also at the fine crop outlook in the county of his adoption. Franklin County soil, he says, is wet to a depth of four feet, and the rapidly-growing grain promises fruitfu abundance. Hot winds only will spoil the prespect. Newt has a badly-poisoned foot, resulting from a wound for which he could not get proper treatment. He will be under D. Best's care for several weeks.

Sermon From the Proof-Press.

Wilson Creek Chief. Frequently the editor places a piece of noistened white paper on the inked type and runs a little roller over it, then with-draws the paper. He thus makes a proof of the article written. The world is constantly making proof of you, reader, your associates and companions take impress of you, and these impressions are read, either to your advantage or hurt and often to the good or evil of others Every person who talks with you makes a little proof-page while he talks and file it away in his memory. Thus you are being known and read of all men, and thus, for happiness or sor is going out into circulation. or sorrow, your life

Gambling Doesn't Make Business. Tillamook Headlight.

Not one word of logic is contained the assertion that Tillamook City will become a dead town now that gambling is stopped. The money that went into the coffers of the gamblers, loafers and hangers-on will now go into the legitimate channels of trade and a number of business men will reap the benefit in having back accounts paid up and less book accounts in future, and, besides, they will do more business. It is all tommy rot to say that gambling makes good times in a city like Tillamook, for, on the contrary, we make the assertion, that it has an opposite effect, and every business man is injured, more or less, by "wide open" gambling.

Short Campaigns Best. Olympia Tribune

The Republicans of Oregon named andidate for Supreme Judge, a Food Commissioner, Presidential Electors, delegates to the National Convention, and fixed up routine matters-all at one con vention, and there is no yawning demand for another convention, unless it may be from the professional grafter, who is out in the processional gratter, who is out in the dry pasture unless he can work candidates, the politicians, and the dear people he loves so well while all are anxious and uncertain about what is going to happen. Now the people of Oregon can go about their business until Fall. when a short, sharp campaign will elect their ticket and give Roosevelt the solid electoral vote of the state.

Oregon's Marriage Law.

North Yakima Farm and Home, Over in Oregon there is an antediluvian law that prohibits a County Clerk from marriage license unless issuing a groom and his witness swear the proposed bride is a resident of that particular county. And then the Clerk and all parties construe the statute to mean that one day's residence is sufficient, all of which tends to the commission of perjury. And moreover if the bride has a he claim elsewhere, such oath vitiates it and auses her to lose it. Not long ago one of our staff was requested to act as wit ness in such a case and declined on the grounds that the lady was on the train coming from the East, had not seen Orehad no intention of residing there but would, as soon as the ceremony was erformed proceed to her new home in the State of Washington. That old moss-back law should be repealed.

No Need to Lose Courage.

Grant's Pass Observer. The finel passage by the House of Rep-esentatives of the Lewis and Clark Exhibition appropriation bill, was no doubt a great relief to Oregonians in general and to the active promulgators of the ex hibition in particular. After the bil had safely run the gauntlet of the House there was still good hope that arrange ments could be made for somewhat of ar ncrease in the grant, but a little investi gation showed that the best thing to de was to take what was offered and "say The amount of the appropriation s \$475,000. As a further aid \$250,000 son venir gold dollars will be coined, whi the Fair managers expect to sell at \$2 thus realizing \$250,000. This sur added to the appropriation amounts to \$725,000. It is a very modest sum in view of recent grants for similar purposes, and not all the members who opposed the bill save any reason to be proud of the re ord. However, there will not be wanting substantial fund to make the Orego Fair a success in a thorough-going way A great spread after the St. Louis pattern was not contemplated, and notwithstand ing somewhat unexpected coolness in Con cress, the managers of the Lewis and Clark anniversary exhibition have need to lose courage. The total amount in sight for the Fair is new \$1,754,000, and this may reasonably be expected to be in creased to \$2,000,000,

DIRTY DRAMA IN BERLIN.

Cleveland Plain-Dealer. A theater of a certain class in Berlin has recently been regaling its audiences with a farce in which President Roosevelt and his daughter, a girl in her teens figure among the leading characters. The President is represented as a roughrider, while his daughter appears apparently as a somewhat exaggerated "Daisy Miller," with a "decided American twang." The performance, according to the cabled report, "excited much amuse

Apparently, too, it excited something more, for the authorities stepped in and forbade the appearance on the bills of the names of the President and his daugh-Thereafter they figured as "Mr. and s Washington," a not overwhelming Miss Washington," a not overwhelming concession to propriety or common de-

Whether from the cosmopolitan charac ter of our population or for a less easily definable reason such a presentation as that originally made in Berlin would have been impossible in any city of the United States. It would have been re-sented by native and foreign-born citizens alike. American farce and caricature are none too refined, but any one reasonably familiar with the cheaper publications, especially periodicals, of Continental Europe, is aware that grossiess of an Surope, is aware that grossiess of an offensive type is often regarded as essen tial to humor. American papers of a kind often insult a nationality, or at times an entire race, but to see Emperor William or King Edward portrayed on the stage as offensively as President Roosevelt was pictured in Berlin one would have to go beyond American borders.

And if an American farce writer or caricaturist would spare the ruler of a great nation, still more would he be de-terred from insulting a young girl who could have no political importance or possibility of such. The latter aspect of the matter is made even more ugly by reason of the fact that not long ago Emperor William paid a kind and exceptionally high compliment to the young woman who was so shamefully affronted in a low

theater in his capital. It is gratifying to reflect that should Emperor William and his little daughter be thus pictured, even as "Herr and Frauater the women in the audience would leave, and if the men remained it would lightenment of the management.

A Union Novelty. Cnicago Chronicle.

Things new and strange are always happening in large cities, and the latest in Chicago is the action of the Carriage and Wagonworkers' Union in punish by fine and by prosecution in a Police Court one of its members for slugging a nonunion workman.

This action on the part of a union is said not to be absolutely without prece-dent, and yet nothing like it has been be regarded as highly significant of returning reason in organized labor circles.

If it should be extensively imitated it is not too much to predict that labor unfor may become as respectable as any other human societies.

There is need of trades unions, but not of such bands of sluggers and criminals as now go by that name. A trades-union ought to be able to say to an employer: "We have no members except superior workmen of clean moral character and industrious habits. We will work for a fair price and fair hours, we will guarantee the fidelity of every one of our members whom you may employ and we will give you any security you may ask for the strict fulfillment of ou

Roosevelt's Probable Running-Mate E. G. Dunnell, in Leslie's Weekly.

Charles Warren Fairbanks, of Indiana, now regarded by many Republicans as al-most certain to be nominated for Vice-President on the Roosevelt ticket to be made at Chicago, is in more ways than one a conspicuous member of the Senate of the United States. To the pilgrim to Washington who first sees him from the Senate gallery his figure naturally arrests attention by reason of his superior stat-ure. He stands six feet of substantial, well-nourished, vigorous manhood, a dig ed realization of the best ideas of whi a Senator should be. The dignity that edges this Senator, however, is without pompocity or affectation: the composu thought, but a cheerful man who finds i not incompatible with devotion to duties to get along amicably with all persons with whom he may be brought in contact.

The Japanese Paradox. New York Globe.

The Western mind finds it difficult to understand the Japanese temperament. There is such a mixture of modernity and medievalism, such a combination of the Occident and the Orient, such an in-tertwining of superstition and science, that it is not easy for us to unravel its qualities. The Japanese are able to unite enthusiasm with quiet behavior, impetuousness with a high degree of craft th most ardent militarism with a spirit which leads to giving war vessels the names of flowers. Probably no other people in the world is at once so warlikand so pacific, so masculine and so fem inine, so childlike and so mature, so fierand so polite. What to us seem the mos contradictory traits exist side by side Our Occidental imaginations thus find i practically impossible either to analyze or to synthesize the Japanese, although forced to recognize the formidableness the resultant of the national traits.

A Gloucester Skipper's Song.

James B. Connolly in Scribner's Oh, Newfundland and Cape Shore men, and men of Gloucester town, With ye I've trawled o'er many banks and sailed the compass roun'; I've ate with ye, and watched with ye, and bunked with ye, all three,

And better shipmates than ye were I nov hope to see. I've seen ye in the wild typhoon beneath a Southern sky, I've seen ye when the Northern gales drove seas to masthead high;

But Summer breeze or Winter blow, from Hatt'ras to Cape Race, I've yet to see ye with the sign of fear upon your face. There's a gale upon the waters and there's

feam upon the sea, And looking out the window is a dark-eyed girl for me-And driving her for Gloucester, maybe we don't know What the little ones are thinking when the

mother looks out so. Oh, the children in the cradle and the father out to sea,
The husband at the belm and looking westerly-When you get to thinking that way, don't is

make your heart's blood foam?

Be sure it does—so here's a health to the

we love at home!

Oh, the roar of shoaling waters, and the awful, awful sea, Busted shrouds and parting cables, and the white death on our les Oh, the black, black night on Georges, when

eight score men were lost!— Were ye there, ye men of Gloucester? Aye, ye were; and tossed Like chips upon the water were your little craft that night— Driving, swearing, calling out, but ne'er a call of fright:

So knowing ye for what ye are, ye master of the sea. Here's to ye, Gloucester fishermen, a health to ye from me! And here's to it that once again

We'll trawl and selne and race again; Here's to us that's living and to them that gone before!

And when to us the Lord says "Come," We'll bow our heads, "His will be done," And all together we shall go beneath the

poesn's roar.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Gas almost ended Field's end men.

Evidently Knox knows there are trusts. A criminal libel in those Japanese charcters must be a terrible affair.

Owen Wister must have made money ut of "The Virginian," as he is now able to have appendicitis.

No doubt the cock in General Stoesell's oultry yard at Port Arthur feels flatered at having his leg broken by a 12nch shell.

The Japanese aboard the Kinshiu Maru

should have reflected that it would embarrass the enemy more to take them as prisoners than to sink them. Pleasant state of affairs at Wardner.

where a Justice of the Peace is arrested on a vagrancy charge, preferred by a man he had just sentenced under the same law. Commenting upon the fact that it took

the champion walker of Morrow County 56 seconds to walk from one Ione saloon to the other, the West Side Enterprise says that no such distance is allowed between saloons in that part of the state. They were on the way to India, says

the Sporting Times, and as they were crossing the restless Bay of Biscay, one nnocent young lady, speaking to anther, said: "Why do the stewards come in and

open or shut the portholes at odd times during the day and night?" Second and better informed lady; "My dear, they shut or open them when

the tide rises or falls." An American of hitherto undoubted veracity tells this story of a restaurant in Berlin to which he and a friend went one

evening, according to the Youths' Companion: The fare and the music were so good and the people about them so amusing that they lingered on and on. When at

last they rose to go the American's hat was not to be found. "What sort of hat was it, mein Herr?" nquired the stolid person in charge.

"It was a new top hat," said the Amerran, briskly. "Ach, but, mein Herr, all the new hats have been gone for half an hour," said

the German, placidly. "It is embarrassing sometimes to purue a direct line of questioning," said President Eliot, of Harvard, in telling about a recent visit to New York, says the Press. He just had dined at a hotel in Fifth avenue where the man who takes care of the hats at the dining-room door

ownership of headgear. "How do you know that is my hat?" the collegian asked as his silk tile was presented to him.

is celebrated for his memory about the

"I don't know it, suh," said the door-"Then why do you give it to me?" in-

sisted President Elliot. "Because you gave it to me, suh," repiled the darkey.

He was a curly-headed boy with life beore him, says the Philadelphia Telegraph. She was a little girl with a saucy oug nose, but wise, it would seem, beyond her years. The fact that she was nursing doll with eyes that opened and shut with a click may have been his inspiration.

'Say, sister, I t'ink I'd get married if

"Oh, that's easy," replied the owner of the pug nose. "First you buy a diamond ring and give it to her; then you buy a gold ring, like mamma's got, and give that to her. And then you must buy her a watch for her birthday."

"An' what she give me?" expectantly sked the little chap "Why, nuthin', of course," smartly re

olied his little companion. "Say, sister." he added. "I guess I von't marry."

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Resorts enable those who can afford it to suffer either with heat or with cold, as they choose.-Puck. "The silence," she said, "was something

"She is one of the best-informed women own." "No wonder she's But weren't you there?"-Exchange. "No wonder; she's got the snooplest ervant girl in the whole place."-Boston Thespis-How did the star come to discon

tinue her divorce suit? Foyer-Why, the ing.-Puck. How He Felt.—"Didn't you feel like killing the waiter when he stood you up for a tip?" "Yes, I felt like giving him no quarter."—Cor-

nell Widow. "Whatever are you children doing?" "Oh, we've found pa's false teeth, and we're trying to fit them to the baby, 'coe he hasn't got any!"—Punch.

thing in the world. No man ever kicked a buildog after stopping to think twice.—Chicago Record-Herald. "Moving cost me over \$400 this year." "Rent 'No, my wife has been trying to

Thought.-Thought is the most wonderful

outdress a rich woman who lives next door to us."-Chicago Journal. "Ah, there, my japonical" cried the Russian picket to his rival across the stream. "Ah, there, my csardine!" oried the picket on the other side,—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Pete-Sure! I made 75 cents de odder day it a crap game! Pearl-An' ain't you ascared de olice might run you in? Pete-Naw! It's all bluff 'bout keepin' de lid on.-Puck, Tramp-I'd like to borry a medical almanac,

mum. Housekeeper-What for? Tramp-I wants to see wot th' doctors recommend for an empty feelin' in th' stummick.-New York Weekly. "You said you would send the coal up within 24 hours," complained the trate housel "We did," replied the coal dealer. "We t up another dollar a ton."-Chicago Post. Miss Hunter-Weren't you surprised when you

heard about my horse running away with me? Mr. Jollier-Not very. I'd do the same thing myself if I got the chance.-Chicago Chronicle. Walkerlong-What kind of a show have you got this season? Tietredder-Oh, it's a problem play. Walkerlong-What's the problem? Tietredder-As to whether we get our miaries not.-Pittsburg Post,

Census Taker-To what religious denomin do you belong, young man? Young Man-Well, I dunno. The church that had the best Christmas tree ain't goin' ter have no picnic this Summer.-Boston Post. "I wasn't always in this condition," said the

ossified man in the dime museum. "How did it happen?" saked the obese lady. "A girl once gave me the marble heart, and it spreat," explained the hardened freak.—Chicago News. "A girl "Why do men never gossip?" asked the woman who regards her bushand as a great

and good man. "Because," answered Miss Cayenne, "they are too indolent. Then insist on sending their wives out to get the news for them."—Washington Star, "That was a great sermon you preached this morning," said the old deacon, "and it was well-timed, too." "Yes," rejoined the parson, with a deep sigh. "I noticed that," "Noticed

with a deep sign. I notect that "That server what?" asked the puzzled deacon. "That serveral of the congregation looked at their watches frequently," answered the good man, with anther deep sigh,-Chicago Daily News,

"Dear me:" exclaimed the beautiful young actress, as she went behind the scenes after doing her turn in the first act." In one respect the auditorium of this theater is absolutely fit worst ever! It's perfectly terrible!" "What's the matter with it?" asked one of the stage hands. "Its acoustics." "There?" he grumbled; "I told the old man not to turn it on tonight, but he just would do it."—Chicago Tribune.