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VESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 200 deg.; minimum, 62. Precipita-TODAY'S WEATHER-Showers and cooler; south winds.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1964.

A RELIC OF PIRACY.

Russia asserts the right to hold foodstuffs destined to ports in Japan contraband of war. A nation at war with another may, of course, push this docpower to maintain it, vi et armis.

This whole business of capture of property at sea is a relic of the days of an enemy, is respected on land.

Russia is acting now no otherwise than other nations have acted hitherto. She makes her own doctrine of contraband, as other nations have done, from early times. But she is not likely to push it to the extent of bringing upon herself at this time the hostility of any powerful nation. She will go, however, upon one pretext or another-as far as other nations will allow her.

the principal nations of Europe at the close of the Crimean War, viz: (1) The neutral flag covers the goods of neutral traders-and even enemy's goodsception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture, even under the en emy's fing.

Yet these principles come to little or nothing; for each nation reserves the une: right to decide for itself what is contraband of war. It suits Russla now to hold that flour and meat and other foodstuffs destined to Japanese ports are contraband. She will still hold that doctrine unless or until she is bluffed The United States, though largely interested, may not want to take a high tone on the subject. Great Britain, however, has compelled Russia 2. In 1905. to withdraw from the Red Sea and from the Mediterranean her cruisers stationed there to intercept British and other commerce.

That is the good of being powerful at sea, and having the spirit, moreover, to insist upon and to enforce a national demand.

Russia, we may suppose, unless pressed by the United States, will continue to hold our trade of every description with Japan contraband of war, and will enforce the claim to right of search of all vessels in our Oriental trade. One can see from this situation how well it would be for the United States to be strong enough at sea to enforce an interpretation of international law in accord with her own interests, as Great Britain is doing; and above all, to have the spirit to do it.

Piracy, in the name of contraband of war, has gone too far. Say rather it is a relic of the days of universal piracy, which the world ought to tolerate no further. Contraband of war should cover only materials of actual and exclusive use in war; not the ordinary goods of mercantile trade.

Reviewing the late Democratic National Convention, Harper's Weekly says: "Except war, there is hardly any test of physical endurance so searching as a hot political convention. The strain on the leaders is prodigious." Attesting the truth of this assertion was the exhaustion, well nigh complete, of William J. Bryan after three days' fight, with scarcely a short interval for It was said of him that he arose from a sickbed to make his last stand before the convention against the gold standard, and that he seemed to put the very last ounce of his physical strength into the speech that followed his reappearance-a whispering, staggering ghost-in what he deemed a great emergency. He took to his bed after the fight was over, and is recuperating slowly, but the strain was one that a man who desires length of years should hesitate to undergo twice. It is recalled that the Chicago Convention of 1895 killed William E. Russell, and that the Minneapolis Convention of 1892 finished Emmons Blaine. Horace Greeley survived the bitter strife of the convention that nominated him for the Presidency in opposition to General of the campaign and the excitement and the bitterness of defeat, but succumbed soon after to brain disease brought on by exhaustion and worry. If the late convention at St. Louis passes into history without claiming an

ers was intense, and, added to the crop is regarded as in better condition stifling heat of midsummer in St. Louis, made the situation a menacing one.

ADVERTISING THE FAIR. How shall we reconcile the fact that the St. Louis Exposition is universally known with the complaint of the National Commission that the attendance is light? As Director-General Goode, of Portland, points out, some of the apathy is due to unfavorable weather. A while ago it was rainy and now there is drend of the heat. It is expected to make this up from now on, and an improvement in attendance is, of course, be expected; but so far there has been something radically wrong in the St. Louis method of advertising, and so far there is nothing in the new plan of campaign to indicate its remedy.

It is now proposed to utilize 1,000,000 miles of billboards which the billboard trust has placed at the Exposition's disposal; but whoever has made the trip to St. Louis and farther East this Summer knows that the Middle West, whence St. Louis must draw its crowds, is thoroughly plastered with posters advertising the Exposition. But the posters do not fill the bill. Neither do the newspaper articles that have been scattered broadcast through a generous and co-operating press. What, then, is the

It is The Oregonian's opinion that the way to draw people to an Exposition is to depict its scenes in such terms as will arouse an unsatisfied sense of curiosity in the reader. It is true that the St. Louis Fair occupies over 1200 acres, or twice the area of the one at Chicago in 1893. It is true that the Agricultural building is the largest edifice of its kind on the surface of the globe. It is true that the Louislana Purchase Exposition exceeds in magnitude and in comprehensiveness of detail every for mer World's Fair, and probably will exceed every succeeding one, at least for a generation.

But we are unable to see why these ncontrovertible and in a way important facts would move a single human being to travel fifty miles to see the Fair. People do not take time and suffer inconvenience and spend money merely to be overwhelmed by an array of figures or dimensions. What they go to such places for, if they go at all, is to be instructed and edified, and primarily to be amused. Twenty lines of captivating description of some unique scene or exhibit full of human interest would be worth more than a whole page of entreaty addressed to the sense of duty.

At St. Louis you can see the wild Moros and Igorrotes of the Philippine Islands, clad in the slightest possible excuses for raiment, performing their native dances to discordant minor trine of contraband as far as she has strains and weaving their primitive rugs from native reeds. At St. Louis you will see the vehicles of all nations from the English compartment-car to piracy, and ought to be condemned by the jinriksha of Japan, and their water civilization. Private property, even of craft, from the Kaiser Wilhelm to the rude cance of Luzon, all grouped in one massive building. At St. Louis you can climb the Tyrolean Alps or ride in an Irish jaunting-car, or watch a reproduction of Parisian comedy, or spend an hour among the sculptural triumphs of Florentine marbles, or wander for hours among the richest canvases of the world's great painters, or float in this direction—the seizure of vessels, through winding canals in Venetian gondolas past waterfalls whose rainbow hues will stand forever in memory. These principles were laid down by These are the things the traveler recalls with pleasure, and they are the pictures fit to draw others there.

It must be so with our Oregon Fair. We must study to set before the newswith the exception of contraband of paper readers of the country such repwar. (2) Neutral goods, with the ex- resentations of interesting objects here as will arouse the curiosity and stimulate pleasurable anticipation. On July 10 an Oregonian, en route to the East, picked up this in the Sult Lake Trib-

Sait Lake City, Utah, July 7 .- Would yo please answer in your worthy columns of quitions and answers next Sunday as follows: Is it a decided fact the coming Fair Exposi-tion at Portland, Or? 2. Will it be as large as the Chicago or St. Louis Exposition, or will it be just a country fair? 3. In what Summer will it be?—A Subscriber.

1. It is a fact. 2. It will be smaller than either the Chicago or the St. Louis Exposition, out still a great deal more than a country fair.

And sends it to The Oregonian with this indorsement: "Astonishing lack of knowledge of the 1965 Fair in Utah generally." It seems to us, however, that the most obvious and necessary comment on the item is one of satisfaction that the Tribune answered the inquiry and answered it correctly. Large numbers of persons in Utah know about the Lewis and Clark Centennial. though other numbers undoubtedly do not; but the same might be truthfully sald of Oregon. The attractions of the Fair will be made known in time by the Fair authorities, the railroads and others, and the most effective time to do this is in the Spring and Summer of 1905, when intentions to come here can be carried out at once. Few persons are now making plans for their next Summer's outing.

CONDITIONS IN NEED OF A CHANGE. The July number of that interesting publication the Crop Reporter, issued by the Department of Agriculture, has made its appearance, and is alleged to be corrected up to July 1. The Government annually spends a great many thousand dollars on this little pamphlet, which is next in appearance and presents no glaring errors in spelling or grammatical construction. After this much has been said in favor of the publication, however, the limit of its merits has been reached. Attention has frequently been called to the mysterious system of percentages by which the department keeps the constant readers of the Crop Reporter in touch with the situation. For example, we find that the Winter wheat crop of Oregon on July 1 showed a condition of 91 compared with 72 on the same date last year, while the crop of Washington was placed at a 98 condition compared with

76 for the same time last year. This cannot mean 91 per cent of the 1897-Parker best conditions ever recorded, for the conditions this year are 50 per cent bet. only 554,680 votes, yet the year before ter than they were July 1 last year, in- Mr. Bryan had received 551,369, in spite stend of this mythical 91 per cent. The Government has never yet given a sat- which rolled up a McKinley plurality of isfactory explanation of the meaning of | 269,000; and the year after, 1898. Van these figures, and the grain trade and Wyck, bearing all the burdens of Crothe trade papers have ceased trying to kerism, against Roosevelt, aided by all solve the mystery. The particular feat- the war enthusiasm, received 643,921 ure of this last report that will excite and was still beaten. Judge Parker comment in Oregon and Washington is the discrepancy between the figures for | ularity, but to the defection of no fewer Grant in 1872, went through the labors | the two states. Neither the Oregonians | than 75,000 Republicans from the regnor the Washingtonians understand the | ular party ticket in New York City location of the base from which these mysterious percentages are figured, but the supporters of Seth Low for Mayor when they give a condition of 98 per | could not vote for Judge Wallace withcent for Washington and only \$1 for our splitting a ticket, so Wallace re-Oregon, the services of a second-sight | celved only 493,791 votes, while the Re-

than that of Oregon.

Herein the Department of Agriculture displays the weakness which has made it famous for its inaccuracy. There is not a county in Washington in which the conditions were better on July 1 than they were on that date in Umatilla and Morrow Conuites, in Oregon. The poorest conditions to be found anywhere in Oregon were in the Williamette Valley, but, taking the crop on the same-sized area in the poorest sections of the Big Bend, in Washington, the showing by comparison would have been as good for Oregon on the date mentioned as it was for Washington. The department does not stop with wheat in these disparaging comparisons. Oats in Oregon are reported 22 'points" or per cent lower than in Washington, barley 2 per cent lower, rye 8 per cent, potatoes 7 per cent, and all fruit, with the exception of apples, from 5 to 9 per cent lower. A review of this nature is perhaps all that can be expected when the information, or rather misinformation, is compiled 2000 miles away from the field it is intended to cover, but it is of no more value or usefulness than the fifth wheel on a

No other portion of the United States s so sadly neglected by the Agricultural Department as the Pacific Northvest. The neglect becomes all the more glaring when it is considered that even n a short-crop year like that just closed, the three states Oregon, Washngton and Idaho sent foreign more than one-eighth of all the wheat (flour included) that was exported from the United States. The farmer who buys or sells wheat on information presented by the Agricultural Department would not be at a greater disadvantage if he took all of his tips from a surething bucket shop.

THE PARKER NUMERICAL PROBLEM. If we were to banish from consciousless the Democratic record of 1896 and 1900; if we were to forget everything sinister and unsatisfactory in this month's queer operations at St. Louis; if we were to assume that the Gold Democrats will ignore the spirited efforts of the regulars to make their mecoming frosty and will hurry back to the fold; if we reduce the November problem, for sake of argument, to the extremely low terms of finding out, as Mr. Dooley puts it, whether there are more Republicans in the country or more Democrats-why, then, it is difficult to see wherein the Democratic cause can justify reasonable assurance

states which are pretty certain to go Republican. Lightning might strike in one or more of them, but to imagine that the entire bunch of Republican states needed by Parker will suddenly turn around from one party to another, without any reason of dissatisfaction with the effects of Republican policies, oses a severe task on credulity. The electoral college consists of 476, which a majority is 239. The Solid South, strictly speaking, means the 138 electoral votes of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippl, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. The Democrats are now adding to that list, as a matter of course, the thirteen votes of Kentucky and the eight of Maryland, giving a total of 159. It becomes necessary for Parker to get eighty votes in the North and West. It is easy to claim New York, which gives Parker 198; and West Virginia, which gives him 205; and Delaware, which gives him 208; and New Jersey, inging him up to 227; and even Rhode Island, making 231. There is no good reason for including a number of these states, except the Democratic impulse,

New Hampshire, Vermont and Pennsylvania, yet he is still eight votes short. We all know that the money question determined the votes of the Eastern States in 1896 and to a less degree in 1900; but it cannot be pretended that this question determined the number of Republicans and Democrats in those states in the local elections on local issues in 1902. Now Connecticut elected a Republican Governor in 1902 by about 16,000 plurality; Illinois a Republican State Treasurer by 89,000; Indiana a Republican Secretary of State by 35,000; Nebraska a Republican Governor by 5000; New Jersey a Republican Governor by 17,000; New York a Republican Governor by nearly 10,000; West Vir-

to Congress by a total plurality of 12,-Is it not asking a great deal to believe that if Parker were conceded to be as desirable a man as Roosevelt and the Democratic party as safe as a National force as the Republican party, yet the seven or more states needed by Parker will all simultaneously reverse their Republican verdict of last election to a Democratic verdict this election? Even in New York the Democratic claim of Parker's boasted strength becomes somewhat exaggerated when we compare his vote in 1897 with other elections, before and after. The truth seems to be that he was elected, not by virtue of his own strength, but because of a Republican defection. Here is the

ginia a complete Republican delegation

REPUBLICAN VOTES CAST. DEMOCRATIC VOTES CAST. Coler Bryan

record:

That is to say: In 1897 Parker polled of the enormous Democratic defection owed his election not to his own pop-He showed no personal strength; but nitimate victim, it will be remarkable, artist are unnecessary to enable us to publican ticket in the off year of 1895 Uncle Henry Gassaway's bar'l. As it is since the physical strain upon the lead- get the impression that Washington's received 801,206, and 661,715 in 1898. In they are "out."

the light of these figures, it may easily develop that Hill has "gold-bricked" the party on Parker's running powers, even as he "gold-bricked" the convention with platform and the Parker tele gram.

General Humphrey, chief of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, was in Seattle last week, and while there was called to account for turning down bids presented by Seattle, Tacoma and Portland bidders for forage and awarding the contract at higher figures to San Francisco dealers. His excuse for the discrimination was that a great many of the details of the contracts were left to subordinates, and for this reason mistake sometimes happened. This is the contetion that Portland has always made. Our grain dealers have not been inclined to accuse the head of the department of awarding contracts to the highest bidder or of shifting the specifications in order to admit the Califor nians, but they have contended and still contend that the exercise of a little more business sense on the part of the department from top to bottom might be productive of more satisfactory results and less talk about discrimination. The San Francisco dealers who secured the last oats contract by bidding on part old crop and part new crop, while Portland and Puget Sound dealers were held down to old-crop oats, are now filling a portion of the order with oats purchased in Portland at higher prices than were demanded from the Government. The loss, it is perhaps needless to state, will be made up on the cheap new-crop oats, which Portlanders had no chance to bid on.

As often as a great National political campaign is opened the memory of the hotly contested campaign of 1884 with Grover Cleveland and James G. Blaine as leaders casts its significant shadow cross the years. The keen and bitter disappointment of Blaine at the loss of New York, and with it the long-coveted Presidency of the United States, by the "maddening trifle of 1000 votes," rises as a haunting ghost of vain expectations and desires, causing a shudder of regret in the ranks of his friends and a feeling of exultation in the ranks of his political enemies. The wrath of the former pursued Dr. Burchard, the unfortunate author of the deadly alliterative, "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion," that was used with such fatal effect against Mr. Blaine during the last few days of that memorable campaign, until he resigned his once powerful pulpit, quit the ministry and lived in seclusion The truth is that the Democratic task | to the end of his days, doing bitter penconsists in the almost miraculous ance for his unwise mingling of religchance of carrying a large number of ious prejudice and political zeal. It is said, however, that during his later years he was consoled with the belief that he may have been in this instance "a humble instrument in the hands of a greater power." Be that as it may, the deciding incidents of the last days of the campaign of 1884 are recalled, counseling leaders to vigilance and pru-

There can be no doubt that disaffec tion and unrest are on the increase in Russia. The causes that are contributing to this growth are scheduled as, first, the heavy financial burdens laid upon the people by the Russian occu-pation of Manchuria; second, the failure of crops in many of the Baltic provinces and the falling off in trade and manufacture, and finally the inefficiency and incapacity shown in Russian military operation. Tolstoi may exaggerate the unwillingness of the Russian peasant to be sent to the war, but it can hardly be doubted, says the Independent, "that it is his spirit of which makes 220; and Connecticut, loyalty and custom of obedience which n to the front rather than any enthusiasm for the cause." The custom of obedience ingrained in the very life of a people is difficult to overcom something as the enthusiastic house-Injustice and tyranny have battled planner marks an extra bay window against it for generations in Russia fondly on his plans by a simple twist but it is still dumb, except now and of the pencil. But here we have given then a protest from Tolstoi or a cry, Parker all the South and East with the suppressed in terror and smothered in exception of Massachusetts, Maine, hate, from the oppressed of Finland. Woe will be the portion of Russia when this gathered hate of centuries finds vent in popular uprising.

The meat-packers' strike, of which Chicago is the storm center, is rapidly extending its boundaries. Like the great coalminers' strike, it menaces one of the greatest and most indispensable of the every-day supplies of the people of a vast section, puts a serious handicap upon transportation and a clog upon commerce, and works untold in convenience and hardship upon tens of thousands who are but puppets in the hands of circumstance. As usual in such cases, both sides are confident and both are obstinate. It is a fight on one side for independence, upon the other for dominion. Strange that in all of the strife of past years business men have not learned that there is no such thing as absolute independence in trade and that laboring men have not learned that they do not own more than onehalf of the world and all that is in it With all of their getting, it seems that neither labor nor capital has got understanding in the matter at issue-the dependence of one upon the other,

The drowning of Miss Anita Thurston, a young woman of Eugene, while bathing at Gardiner, Douglas County, is one of the distressing incidents that mar the pleasures of the vacation season. For the risks taken, such occurrences are few. They belong strictly to the preventable class of accidents, and could not happen if proper caution was exercised by persons who, not having learned to swim, are helpless in water beyond their depth. The young woman drowned at Gardiner was teaching school at that place. She was a graduate of the Eugene High School The community suffers a loss from her untimely death just as she was equipped for and had entered upon a life of usefulness.

Judge Hogue yesterday sentenced a boy to receive a spanking at the hands of an able-bodied policeman. The effect of this innovation will be watched with interest. In the good old days gone by unruly boys frequently received punishment of this nature without going into the courts to get it. There is a possibility that, had the spanking been administered in the family circle at proper intervals earlier in the life of the urchin, he might have been saved the humiliation of a public punishment.

Now the Oragon Democracy have new cause of lamentation. If they could have succeeded in making the state "close" in the June election, they would have a chance for a "pull" at

DEMOCRACY AND THE TRUSTS

New York Press.

Judge Parker's gold-plated telegram to
the Democratic convention has occupied
the attention of the country and the newsthe attention of the country and the news-paper edictorial pages so constantly as to rob the "anti-trust" plank of the St. Louis platform of the consideration it deserves. This is a matter with which we shall concern ourselves more when the public shall have settled the question of Judge Par-ker's cowardice on the money question to

Meanwhile we can do no better than to republish from the New York World, one of the principal Parker organs, the semi-official Parker view, in the absence of any declaration on the subject by Judge Parker himself about the question of trust control:

FACTS. 1. The anti-trust law was framed by a Republican, was passed by a Republican House and a Republican Senate, was signed by a Repubcan President.

itean President.

2. The law remained a dead letter on the statute books during the entire second term of Grover Cleveland, a Democratic President. Through those four years of Democratic administration all appeals and all efforts of the World to have the law enforced were met with smeers, jeers and open contempt from a Democratic Attorney-General, Richard Oiney, who preceded that the law was unconstitutional. retended that the law was unconstituti and who would do nothing toward prosecuting

3. The first effort to enforce the law was made by Theodore Roosevell, a Republican President. The first Attorney-General to prese-cute vigorously offenders and to test the law was a Republican Attorney-General, Philander

C. Knox.
4. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, given as a finality from which there is no appeal, upholding the law as pertectly constitutional and absolutely impregnable in every respect, as the World for 12 years constantly insisted, was due to five Judges,

every one of whom is a Republican.

8. The dissesting minority of the court in-cluded every Democratic Judge of that tribu-mal, to wit: Chief Justice Fuller, of Illinois. Mr. Justice White, of Louisiana, and Mr. Justice Peckham, of Louisiana, and Mr. Justice Peckham, of New York. All these distinguished Democrats not only voted against the constitutionality of the law, but denounced as a danger to the Republic.

6. Under these circumstances it does not seen probable that the Democrats can make great capital in seeking to monopolize the antitrust issue and charging the Republican party with the crime of being owned body and soul It is just as well to record some plain truths

wever unpleasant or surprising.

Judge Parker and Gold.

New Yark Sun. AMAGANSETT, L. I., July 16.-(To the Editor.)—Some persons are quick thought-ed and see through an intricate problem at once; others are slow of study. I am inclined to believe that my mind is one of the slowest; for, while I find many journals, edited by bright men, heaping praise upon Judge Parker for his tele-gram concerning the gold standard, I am not able to discover any reason for such a proceeding. The letter is undoubtedly right in itself, and we may take the offcial Democratic word for it that the question of the gold standard is settled and out of politics.

But where was Judge Parker when that issue was in politics? Where was this vailant gentleman when the fight was on, when we needed his assistance in that vital contest? He was with the enemies of sound money, voting for Bryan and 16 to 1-"not one, but twice, in this our strenuous story." Are we to make allowance for him on the ground that he was too young and unsophisticated to know any better four and eight years ago, but has since arrived at maturity and acquired a sound judgment?

After reading many glowing eulogies of that suddenly famous telegram, I took down my copy of Shakespeare and turned to the "First Part of King Henry IV.," act V., scene 4, and beginning at the speech that opens with the word "Empayered", I read to the send of the scene. bowelled," I read to the end of the scene. Then I said (under my breath, for I am an American, and all good Americans, of whatever party, are my brethren): "Must we be compelled to say, 'Here comes Falstaff Parker lugging in the corpse of Hotspur Bryan? Alas, and so young!" ROSSITER JOHNSON.

Religion and the Campaign.

New York Evening Post, The Scriptures deprecate hiding one's was given before the days of Presider tial candidates and personal reporting. Little Samuel's visions of the Lord were not used to promote the fortunes of the High Priest; whereas there is an un pleasant suspicion that the Bible class of Theodore the Younger and Judge Parker's Sunday services as a vestryman are being exploited for political purposes. Vote for Parker and Personal Plety, for Roosevelt and Revealed Religion, are evidently campaign cries not without appeal to a large and respectable class of Americans. But before the campaign managers—one of whom has already opened with prayer"-decide to make this a religious campaign, we trust they will consider the feelings of the candidates. To President Roosevelt and Judge Parker alike this advertising of their eighborhood life must be very distaste To be assured that they both fear God and support the church, we either photographs nor Sunday bulletins. In fact, this placarding of activi-ties common to all religiously-bred fam-Hes is humiliating to the candidates for default of a bushel, an occ donal mysterious disappearance on Sunday may yet prove the only escape from the prying impertinence of the press.

Sumpter's Smelter. Blue Mountain American.

The opening to regular business of the Sumpter Smelter, for which active preparations are well under way, will be an event of importance second to noth that could happen in the district. It will be of marked advantage not alone to the miners and mineowners themselves, but it will have a most decided influence for good on the entire business communityan influence that will measureably exnd throughout Eastern Oregon and even

With the only smelter in operation in the wide extent of territory between the Pacific Ocean and Great Salt Lake, Sumpter District ought to advance by leaps and bounds, for considerable more than half the returns from the ore shipments will, it is estimated, be devoted to pushing development. Sumpter District is certainly in a fair way to realize the fondest hopes of its most optimistic enthus-iasts and to call for early congratulations from all of its neighboring districts on its mining interests.

I'll Never Love Thee More. James Graham, Marquis of Montrose.

My dear and only Love, I pray That little world of thee Be govern'd by no other sway Than purest monarchy; For if confusion have a part (Which virtuous souls abhor).
And hold a synod in thine heart, I'll never love thee more, Like Alexander I will reign.

And I will reign alone; My thoughts did evermore disdain A rival on my throns. He either fears his fate too much, Or his deserts are small, That dares not put it to the touch, To gain or lose it all.

And in the empire of thine heart, Where I should solely be; If others do pretend a part Or dare to vie with me, Or if Committees thou erect, And go on such a score, I'll laugh and sing at thy neglect, And never love thee more But if thou wilt prove faithful then,

And constant of thy word,
I'll make thee glorious by my pen
And famous by my sword;
I'll serve thee in such noble ways
Was never heard before;
I'll copen and deck thee all with bays, And love thee more and more,

GOOD WORDS FOR OUR FAIR.

Pueblo Chieftain By an official act of the United States Congress, followed by an invitation issued by the Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, there will be held during 1905, in the State of Oregon, at Portland, one of the prominent cities of America, an important international exhibition, known as the "Lewis and Clark Centennial and Oriental Fair."

This Centennial will extend through a period of 4½ months, commencing June 1, 1865, and ending October 15, 1865. It will ommemorate the exploration of the great Pacific Northwest Territory to the shores of the Pacific in 1895. It is the first inter-national exhibition held west of the Rocky Mountains and is designed fitly to mark an epoch of growth and development, which, great as it has been, is destined to be greater still as "Westward the course

of empire takes its way."

The "Oregon Country" (as that section of America was then called) shortly after became a part of the United States and was subsequently divided into the present States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, as well as extensive parts of Montana and Wyoming, adding over 300,000 square miles of rich mineral and fertile agricultural lands to the National domain, and its settiement and development have contributed much to the National wealth and prosperity.

The expedition which explored this "No Man's Land" was sent out under the leadership of Captains Meriweather Lewis and William Clark, by President Thomas Jefferson, in 1800, and reached the mouth of the Columbia River in 1806. The perilous journey, some 3000 miles overland, was accomplished under most trying circum stances. It has been aptly called "a net Xenophon march to an unknown sea." The expedition was composed of 33 men Their way through the wilderness was beset with obstacles and dangers that gave pause to the hardlest. It is the epic

of national explorations.

Captains Lewis and Clark were the first Americans who reached the Pacific Coas-overland, and it is the centenary of the nomentous event that will be delebrated at Portland in 1905; for the subsequent ac-quisition of this vast region gave the United States its first footing on the Pacific's shores and opened the way to ou great continental development.

As this acquisition was one of the most important events in American history, because of its influence exerted toward mak ing the United States a great nation in territorial extent, the American people in general, and those of the Pacific Coast in particular, supported by the Government, have determined that this Centennial shall se fittingly celebrated. When its gates are fficially opened, it will represent an expenditure approximating \$5,000,000, and wil ecupy some 400 picturesque acres in the Gulld's Lake and the Williamette River. The City of Portland, numbering 125,000 inhabitants, is an ideal Western American city. It is situated 110 miles from the Pacific Ocean, on the Willamette River, a practically its confluence with the famou columbia. It is a common sight to behold

the heaviest draught vessels of all nation allties moored in the city's magnificen harbor. Portland holds extensive commer-cial intercourse with the whole world, her chief export commodities being lumber flour, grain and the products of innume able salmon canneries located on the Co lumbia. Portland does a wholesale business of \$175,000,000 annually. Its factories produced \$49,500,000 in value last year, and it is the first wheat port of the Pacific Coast and the oly fresh-water harbor. The Centennial will provide ten commo-dious exhibit palaces and thereby furnish ample space, free of charge, for all dis plays, governmental and otherwise, that are offered. Desirable building sites will be allotted, gratis, to those countries wish ing to erect special pavilions of their own The main palaces will be: Foreign Exhit ts, Liberal Arts and Industrial Palace orticultural Palace, Agricultural Electricity and Machinery Hall, Mining Palace, Alaskan building, Governmen Exhibits Palace, Hawaiian building an ceanic building. Arrangements have bee

made with the transportation companies so that exhibits at St. Louis in 1904 may be displayed at Portland in 1906 with little or no extra cost of transportation, through the opportunity offered by the free return freight rates established on goods sent to the World's Fair for exhibit purposes. As Portland is the terminal of four great transcontinental railways, and as the Wil-lamette River is one of the boundaries of the Centennial site, thus enabling ocean steamers to discharge cargoes directly on the grounds, it is manifest that the facilities for expeditiously and economically conveying, installing and maintaining exhibits at Portland are unparalleled.

The United States Government officially participates in the Centennial with complete exhib to representative of every division of Governmental function and re-source. The following states have prepared by making appropriations for the purpose, to participate: New York, Mas sachusetts, Virginia, Minnesota, North Dakota, Wyoming, Washington, Montana Idaho, Utah, California, Oregon, Missouri and provisionally, Colorado, Nevada, Arand other states and territories with which negotiations are pending.

No Basis for Judgment.

Boston Herald, On the whole, then, the policy of delib eration and waiting is the policy of safety. Not all the documents necessary for forming a safe judgment are yet filed and accessible. A party that has chal-lenged the public favor for a candidate of undeclared opinions and untested pow ers must not be impatient with people who decline to invest their fortunes and happiness in a blind pool.

Jim Bludsoe of the Prairle Belle.

John Hay. Wall, not I can't tell whn he lives, Because he don't live, you see; Leastways he's got out of the habit Of livin' like you and me. Whar have you been for the east three That you haven't heard folks tell How Jimmy Hiudso passed in his checks The night of the Prairie Belle? He weren't no saint-them engineers

Is all pretty much alike— One wife in Natchez-under-the-Hill, Another one here in Pike. A keerless man in his talk was Jim. And an awkward hand in a row, But he never funked, and he never lied-I reckon he never knowed how. And this was all the religion be had,

To treat his engine well, Never be passed on the river, To mind the pilot's bell; And If ever the Prairie Belle took fire -A thousand times he swore He'd hold her nozzle agin the bank Till the last soul got ashore. All boats has their day on the Mississip,

And her day come at last; The Movastar was a better boat,
But the Belle, she wouldn't be passed;
And so she come tarin' along that night—
The oldest traft on the line— With a nigger squat on her safety valve, And her furnace crammed, rosin and pine.

The fire bust out us she cleared the bar, And burnt a hole in the night; And, quick as a flash, she turned and made For that willer bank on the right. There was runnin' and oursin', but Jim yelle

Over all the infernal toar: "I'll hold her negale agin the bank Till the last galoot's ashore."

Through the hot, black breath of the burn boat
Jim Bludso's voice was heard,
And they all had trust in his cussedness
And knowed he would keep his word;
And, sure's you're hom, they all got off
Afore the emokestacks fell—
And Bludso's ghost went up alone
In the smoke of the Prairis Bella.

He weren't no saint-but at judgment I'd run my chance with Jim
'Longride of some plous gentlemen
That wouldn't shake bands with him.
He ween his duty, a dead sure thing—
And went for it there and then;
And Christ ain't a-goin' to be too hard
On a man that died for men.

NOTE AND COMMENT. The Gentle and Joyous Game of Lacrosse.

Seattle .- (Special to Note and Comment by Flying Fish.)-After one of the best acrosse games ever seen in the Northwest, Scattle today beat Portland by a score of 3 killed and 5 wounded to 8 wounded. Promptly at 3 o'clock the ball was faced, and two seconds later Smith, of Portland, was defaced. This encouraged Seattle, and Tomkins, by a magnificent plece of play smashed his check's collarbone, accidentally shooting a goal as he made a plucky effort to brain Portland's coverpoint. After a series of give-andtake injuries, Portland, by a combined effort, succeeded in wounding five Scattle men at once, but the effect of the play was largely centralized by great teamwork on the part of Scattle's ambulance corps. The first decisive score was made when Biff Biffkins, the Seattle center. killed Doughboy with one blow on the head. The death of Portland's first home from injuries received at the start left the Webfeet hopelessly in the rear, and the Seattle men did not exert themselves, being content with sending Juffkins to the morgue with a fractured skull. The game was the best and fastest ever seen in Seattle. Dr. Chopsticks, who took a special course in McGill Lacrosse Hospital, declared that few Canadian surgeons could have kept pace with the Scattle bunch under Field Captain Dr. Slicemquick. The rumor that the Seattle team had been invited by Armour & Co. to take the place of the striking butchers is confirmed, but few players are likely to accept, as work in the stockyards would be too slow.

The Whirligin of Anecdote. Mrs. Doughboy-What's this fuse in the

papers over the packing strike? Mr. Doughboy-The people can't get

beef. Mrs. Doughboy-Why don't they eat chicken then?

Before and After.

During the wooing 'Twas billing and cooing; Now the grocer is doing

The billing and suing. No chips in the old block just now,

The mercury appears desirous of testing the saying that there's always room

at the top.

It requires but little mazuma to be a

Russia had better watch out. If her cruisers meddle with any more Portland liners we shall have to send the fireboat

Apropos of "Frenzied Finance," Thomas W. Lawson is like one of those orators who work themselves into such a frenzy telling what they are going to say that

they're too exhausted to say it, "Headkerchief" is a word used in the current number of the Independent. As kerchief means literally a head-covering, headkerchief probably means a head-covering worn on the head instead of on the feet.

Perhaps man did have monkeys in his genealogical tree. A chimpanzee has just died at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, and its aliment was-appendicitis. Did the monkey copy man in having such a disease, or is man an unconscious imitator of the monkey?

The London Sketch reproduces the photograph of a very charming young woman as the champion of the Ladies' Bath Club. The name of this organization seemed to promise something novel in the way of a competition. Did the restless women of London society practice scaping themselves in the hope of being one day halled discloses that the Ladies' Bath Club is merely a frivolous swimming association,

O waly, waly, but Love be bonny,

A little time while it is new; But when 'tis suid, it waxeth cauld, And fades away like the morning dew. There is a store on Washington street where a specialty is made of framing famlly pictures. It happens now and then that some young man comes in with a portrait of his mother-in-law or some other relative, and orders a nice frame for it. The frame is made and the dealer waits for the customer to return, but the flight of time or more intimate acquaintance deadens the anxiety of the young man to have his mother-in-law's portrait staring from the wall, so an unsaleable picture is added to the stock of the store. A variation of this misfortune was recorded the other day. A young man, full of blushing pride, entered the store, and, producing his marriage certificate, ordered an ornate frame therefor. He hasn't been back to claim it, and all sorts of theories suggest them selves. Is the young man already thinking fondly of the divorce courts, or does he find a wife a superfluity of so expensive a nature that no money is left to blow in for gilt frames? These theories are tenable, but there is another that we prefer to entertain. The young man may be so much in love that he has forgotten all mundane matters. Yes, that must be the true reason, and in a year or two when Love ceases to be a despot and rules as a constitutional monarch, the frame will be redeemed. And here a suggestion to the picture-framers appears in

Parson White-Mistah Johnsing's vehy cutiar. Brudder Jones-Yas, indeedy. He'd radder work dan git married -Life. "Our bookkeeper hates hot weather."
"Why?" "His rheumatism lets up, and he

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

order. Why not manufacture a number of

neat frames with spaces for two docu-

ments. In one the marriage license could

be placed, and in the other the decree of

divorce.

heen't anything to brag about."-Cincinnati rcial-Tribune. Kate-She asked that question just out of

idle curiosity, don't you think? Laura-No; husy curiosity. Her curiosity is never idle.—Somerville' Journal. "Why did you ever name your daughter Cly-temnestra?" "Oh, I dunno; except that my wife seemed to think it would go well with

iggs."-Chicago Record-Herald. "Before we were married," she complained, "you swore you would go to the ends of the earth for me, and now." "And now," he interrupted, "there are no ends of the earth any

more than there were then,"-Philadel Doctor—As you live in the city I wouldn't advise the sea level for a vacation. You need a change of altitude, so go to the mountains Patient—But, doctor, you seem to forget that I've been living in a skycraper hotel.—Town

"We want a man for our information bu-reau," said the manager; "but he must be one who can answer all sorts of questions and not lose his head." "That's me," replied the ap-plicant. "I'm the father of right children."—

New Yorker.

"Here, here, caddie, what are you doing with that football suit on? Don't you know I'm going to play golf!" "Sure I do: but I caddled for you hat Summer, an' I know how it fosle when a golf ball hits me instead o' de bunker,"—Chicago Journal.