# The Oregonian

Entered at the Postome at Portland, Or., REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. By muli (postage prepaid in advance) iay, per year Weekly, per year Weekly, 3 months yeekly, 3 months per week, delivered, Sunday ex-pted cepted
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday in-15c

POSTAGE RATES. United States, Canada and Mexico-

20c

Foreign rates, double.

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TODAT'S WEATHER-Fair and continued warm. Northerly winds.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1904

#### "SAFE AND SANE."

Having attributed to Theodore Roosevelt all sorts of wild, vagarious and dangerous opinions, and hot-headed dispositions, and purposes full of peril to the peace and libertles of the country, Democratic critics now fall foul of his speech, delivered when the committee led by Speaker Cannon notified him of his nomination; declaring it a studied effort at self-effacement, as if he would like to have the country reverse its judgment as to his temperament and nature, and believe him not at all the violent, uproarious, rash, hasty and

dangerous man he is. Now in fact all of Mr. Roosevelt's public utterances are in quiet and dignified tone, as becomes one in the station he occupies. Nothing is farther from his nature than the boisterous inconsiderateness which it pleases his critics to attribute to him. No President ever has given more careful or conscientious attention to the problems before him. But he is earnest in his opinions and statements, doesn't mince phrases, and leaves no one in doubt as to what he means.

Since that speech is subject of coment in so many opposition newspapers it may be just as well to look at it again. It was carefully prepared, of course, as every speech on such occasion must be. But it wasn't "tame." It carried shafts that find the joints in the Democratic armor, with sure aim. Thus, to Democrats who boast that their party is now "safe and sane," he replies: "Ours is not only sane, but coherent." And, by the boast that their party is now "safe and sane" they wish it understood that "if triumphant they may be trusted to prove false to every principle which in the last eight years they have laid down as vital." Let us reprint a longer passage here:

We are not constrained to keep ellent on any vital question; we are divided on no vital question; our polify is continuous, and is the same for all sections and localities. There is noth-ing experimental about the government we ask the people to continue in power, for our per-formance in the past, our proved governmental efficiency, is a guarantee as to our promises for the fature. Our opponents, either openly or secretly, according to their several ten peraments, now ask the people to trust their present promises in consideration of the fact that they intend to treat their past promises as mill and void. We know our own minds, and we have kept of the same mind for a milficient length of time to give to our policy co

This may not be "dangerous to constitutional liberty," but it is pretty good In a few slight but incisive strokes it sets out the difference and contrast between the parties. Judge Parker is said to be working on his response, soon to be made, to his nominating committee, with as much assiduity as relief from the interruptions of importunate politicians will allow him. Doubtless he will try to tell how "safe and sane" his party has become since the day when he stood with it in spite of the fact that it was neither safe nor sane; but there will be nothing in his response more pertinent, pointed or direct than these extracts from Mr. Roosevelt's speech, or in other passages that might be as freely quoted.

Here is a party which, by its own confessions, has not been "safe and sane" during many years. Yet it makes virtue now of its professions of sudden though perhaps temporary sanity; just as that person who gult vicious ways only last week, and confesses it. now sets up as a reformer, professing to be about the highest exemplar of virtue which the world affords. Such professions are common. They are current as copper counters, and about as valuable.

In this speech, as in all his public utterances. Theodore Roosevelt appears as the man he is,-to confute the cari- horses then on the turf. catures of malicious and desperate political opponents. Yet still it perhaps is to be expected that these people, who famous in the East as a breeder of fast admit that for many years they have been neither 'safe nor sane,' should stands against their pretensions is an unsafe" and "dangerous" man. But for the insane?

When the Democratic party was supreme in the State of Washington, only a few years ago, did the state dominate Democratic platform. Turner was boss;

Governor; it voted for Bryan by an immense majority. But what did it do for deliverance of the state from the domination of corporations? Nothing whatever. It only talked with its mouth.

THE FUTURE OF CONTRABAND. The contraband law of the future must be the resultant of two antago nistic and creditable world tendencles One is the war instinct and the other is the spirit of peace. On the one hand are those who deprecate any and all

wars, some from humanitarian and some from commercial considerations No trader wants war, because he loses more from seizures and prostration in the long run than he makes in spas modic and feverish sales at the outset of hostilities. The commercial world is for peace and for limiting the scope of belligerent undertakings to the prejudice of neutral commerce. There are those who hold, on the other hand, that it is better for war to

be short and decisive and over with than to be shorn of its terrors and long drawn out. Of this theory the chief exponent is Captain Alfred Mahan. It is his conviction that all efforts to mitigate the severity of naval warfare are ill-advised, inasmuch as their net result to the combatants who are sustained by receipt of contraband foodstuffs and other materials is to prolong the war and postpone the return of peace and prosperity. Those who agree with Capain Mahan also share with him a certain contempt for the theorists who on humanitarian grounds would reduce war to the status of a lawn fete or a Sunday school picnic.

An interesting study of the problems of contraband is supplied by Professor T. J. Lawrence, lecturer on international law at the British Naval College at Greenwich, in a book which has just appeared and which presumably embodies a series of his lectures. In this book Professor Lawrence enumerates various things which are unquestionably contraband, and then deals with some which are in dispute. Among these are foodstuffs. The author seems disposed to agree with Japan in holding that provisions destined for naval or military use by a belligerent are contraband. But he emphatically rejects the doctrine of Russia that they are contraband when destined for the use of persons not in the military or naval service of a belligerent. Russia did not accept that doctrine twenty years ago. Speaking for Britain, Professor Lawrence says: "It is a matter of life and death for us to prevent any change in international law which shall make the food of the civilian population undoubtedly contraband, and if agreements and protests will not do it, force must."

There is little room for doubt that the view adhered to by Professor Lawrence is certain to prevail over the theory of Captain Mahan. That is, philanthropy and commercialism will win the day over virility. Chief agent in this outcome is the change in British opinion and practice. Our own National view has coincided with Japan's, for in modern wars our interest has been to have our foodstuff cargoes exempt from capture. Great Britain refused to agree to that contention at The Hague, because her interest has seemed to lie in the direction of great freedom for a belligerent. She might be glad some day, for example, if at war with France, to starve France to terms by preventing cargoes of food-stuffs from reaching French ports, just as she did in the case of the Boers in South Africa-a practice, by the man with the "splendid administrathe way, which is supported by an un- tion, never surpassed in all the history broken line of British legal decisions. of the Republic." We are justified in Professor Lawrence's book indicates predicting that on the eighth day of that in the light of the recent seizures of merchantmen by Russia, the Brit- firmly up to the polis and mark his balish view will be that Great Britain has lot for Theodore Roosevelt. Yesterday, more to gain by free ingress of food- altogether, was an eventful day. It apstuffs to her ports in time of war than prised Mr. Fairbanks of his own nomishe can possibly gain in a hypothetical war with some Continental foe

band to be imposed upon the nations? Professor Lawrence indicates what swer. He is of opinion that if it should come to that, Britain would not stand "Our kinsmen of the United notice? States," he declares, "are with us heart and soul in the doctrine that foodstuffs are not contraband unless destined for warlike use, and they are prepared to enforce it at all risks." To this common conclusion the two governments of Great Britain and the United States will some day, we believe, come; and if it takes the shock of battle to enforce this demand of peace upon the unruly passions and practices of war, then in that conflict the English and American ficets and arms will stand side by side and stand triumphantly. Every interference with British ships and American cargoes ventured by Russia only hastens the day when across the path of the bear that walks like a man a lion and eagle shall stand in the name of liberty and progress to teach him that conquest abroad is not to be based upon despotism at home. The world is very busy these days in the pursuits of peace. Unruly boys who want to fight must get off the street and not interrupt traffic.

HIGH PRICES FOR HIGH-CLASS HORSES. Onward Silver, 2:05%, a 9-year-old stallion, was sold at Lexington last week to Baron Franchetti, of Florence, Italy, for \$21,000. The price paid is certainly encouraging for breeders of fast horses and disproves the oft-repeated statement that the automobile rage is affecting the horsebreeding industry. Oregon just at present has no horse sufficiently developed to command \$21,-000, but within the confines of the state is some of the best equine blood on and operate two large-size steamers earth. There were good, square race meetings in Portland and other North Pacific cities twelve or fifteen years ago, and the opportunities they offered bona fide breeders of good horses were such that a number of wonderful performers were developed on these tracks. Some of the best of these performers found their way beyond the Rockles, and on the parlor tracks of the grand circuit met and vanquished the fastest

Crooked racing, however, damaged the industry, and Oregon is no longer horses. That honest racing will be pat. ronized and that the industry is not profess to think that the candidate who | dead is evidenced by the big crowds that attended the Irvington Park races last year. The managers this year are do we go for judgment and wisdom to the same as last, and if they receive persons just escaped from the asylum | the public support to which they are entitled it will do much to restore the breeding and racing business to the important position it held before crooked tion of the vessels into cruisers. These racing ruined it. There are hundreds two big cruisers, which, aside from the of undeveloped horses of great speed in | mail subsidy, are costing the British the corporations or did the corporations | the state, and they cannot be developed | government nothing except the guarandominate the state? This simple ques- otherwise than through honestly contion is sufficient answer to the state ducted race meetings. The increase of fastest in the world, and their cost of a fraction of a second in the speed of a maintenance, including insurance, rehis perty was in supreme power in the horse frequently adds a large sum to pairs, wages, and other incidentals, in

method for gauging that speed is by the official timekeeper's report of an actual contest at an honestly conducted race meeting.

Onward Silver, as his name indicates, is a son of the great Onward, but the mere fact that he was bred in the purple would not have enabled him to command \$21,000 had it not been accompanied by the official knowledge that he could trot a mile in 2:65%. There is not very much Onward blood in Oregon and Washington, but there is plenty which for both speed and stamina is equally as good. Old Altamont has passed on to the horse heaven, if there is fuch a place, but long before he died he proved his merit, and for three years was in the front rank as the king of all sires of extreme speed, with six performers In the charmed circle of the 2:10 list, while Onward had but two. No more sensational performers ever went down the grand circuit than, the Oregon horses Klamath, Altao, Chehalls, Doc Sperry, Elia T. and Alameda, and there is still pienty of the same blood which courses through the veins of these onetime stars of the squine world. there is a coming band of the great Mc-Kinney's progeny, and not a few of the mighty Wilkes family, as well as others perhaps equally meritorious.

All of this royal equine blood is here and it only awaits development to enhance the value of the animals in whose veins it runs. There is not only a growing market for high-class horses abroad, but the increasing wealth of our own people also offers an opportunity for disposing of the best animals to good advantage. To command a good price, however, a horse must have a record for speed, and the only legitimate speed records that are recognized by horse purchasers are those which are made at honestly conducted race meetings.

ON THE FIDELITY OF FAIRBANKS. At a time when no less than two veteran Democrats of Western Oregon have announced their intention transfer their allegiance to the Republican party and an equal number of lifelong Republicans at Esopus have declared a purpose to vote for Judge Parker, it is gratifying to note that the decision of one noted man, hitherto in doubt, has at last fallen in unamblguous terms. We allude to the Hon Charles Warren Fairbanks, of Indiana, Mr. Fairbanks has long been recognized as one of the most judicial-mind ed of men, and misgivings have arisen as to his choice between the strenuous and the dictatorial moods. Since Judge Parker was nominated at St. Louis, if we remember aright, Mr. Fairbanks has uttered no word of comment on the Democratic nominee. An expectant land walted in suspenders. What would he say? Yesterday he spoke, and this is what he said:

The charges made against President Roosevelt in the Democratic platform find an irrefutable answer in his splendid administration, never surpassed in all the his-ory of the Republic and never equaled by the party that seeks to discredit it.

The disapproval of the Democratic platform is plain. Mr. Fairbanks comprehends it and rejects. All doubt is set at rest. In another place in the same speech of acceptance Mr. Fairbanks says:

During the last three years President toosevelt has been confronted with large and serious questions. These he has met and solved with high wisdom and courage

There is no equivocation in these utterances. Mr. Fairbanks is solid for Roosevelt. He is unreservedly out for November Mr. Fairbanks will me nation, it apprised a waiting and doubting committee that he would accept How is this pacific view of contra- that nomination, and it established once and for all Mr. Fairbanks' candid and disinterested choice for President. seems to The Oregonian the true an- May we venture also to hope that the remainder of the National ticket commends itself equally to his favorable

## CUNARD SUBSIDY MADE PLAIN.

At every port visited by the Merchant Marine Commission, which has just taken its departure from Portland. mention has been made of the heavy subsidies which Great Britain pays her merchant marine. Details of the terms | Fleischner's knowledge, experience and and conditions of these subsidies are never mentioned, and this omission naturally confuses the mind of one unfamiliar with the situation. Just at this time those who are making a great effort to foist a ship subsidy on the guarantee a successful administration American people have a great deal to say about the new Cunard liners which Exposition. The board, besides Mr. are being constructed under government supervision. A news item in yesterday's Oregonian stated that the House of Commons at an all-night ses- | C. Ainsworth. sion discussed a measure "to provide money for the agreement entered into between the government and the Cunard considerable opposition to a resolution authorizing the government to raise \$13,000,000 to be employed in the building of new Cunard line steamships the resolution was adopted by a majority of

seventy-nine." The importance of this item hinges on the "agreement" mentioned. This agreement, which was entered into by the British government and the Cunard Steamship Company in August, 1903, provides that the government will lend or will indorse a loan not to exceed \$18,000,000, in return for which the Cunard Steamship Company is to build capable of maintaining a minimum average ocean speed of 25 knots per hour.

This loan is payable in twenty years, and bears 2% per cent interest-a rate which is equivalent to about 4 per cent in this country. These vessels are to be built under the supervision of British naval officers, and the requirements as to speed and equipment are so strict that great difficulty was experienced in finding builders who were willing to submit bids, even with the knowledge that the government and the Canaed

people expected to pay high prices for the work. When these steamers are completed the government will pay a subsidy of \$750,000 per year, in return for which the vessels must carry the mails, en ploy naval reserve men as seamen and officers, and will naturally have their freight and passenger space limited by peculiar construction that will admit of the almost instantaneous transformatee of a loan, will be the finest and

clusively for abnormally high speed, the great bunker space necessary, together with that reserved for the fighting equipment, will leave room for but little else but mails and passengers, and for strictly commercial purposes the new

flyers will be of small consequence, This is strictly in line with the British and German policy of subsidies, and is not, even in a remote degree, in keeping with any subsidy hill yet drafted the American people. The ocean carriers that handle the commerce of the world are the tramp steamers and the sailing vessels, and neither of these classes of carriers receives any subsidies from the British or the German government. We of the Pacific Coast are asked to support a subsidy scheme on the pretext that our ships must come in competition with subsidized fleets of Great Britain and Germany, when, as a matter of fact, neither of these countries pays any subsidy to its com merce-carriers which circle the globe and which have carried to foreign markets millions of tons of Pacific Coast products at rates so low that we were unable to meet them with our own ships.

In the new Cunarders the British gov. ernment will have two of the fastest cruisers affoat, and the subsidy paid is undoubtedly smaller than the cost of maintaining even a single cruiser of similar size, speed and equipment, were it not used in time of peace for the passenger service.

Portland's trade with the Orient is seriously injured at this time by the action of Mr. R. P. Schwerin, manager of the Harriman steamship lines. Mr. Schwerin is, or pretends to be, frightened over the possibilities of selzure of some of his ships; and for some reason not yet made public, refuses to follow the example of rival lines and place war insurance on them and send them about their business. His arbitrary and unreasonable attitude would be in a measure excusable if other ports in direct competition with this city were also prevented from carrying on trade with Japan. Unfortunately for Portland's shipping prestige, but perhaps fortunately for her shippers, there is a little more enterprise displayed by the Puget Sound steamship managers, and for the past three days they have been soliciting traffic in Portland and have picked up so much business that they are already negotiating for extra steamers with which to handle it. In strange contrast to the fear expressed by Mr. Schwerin is the statement of Manager Studiey, of Seattle's Oriental line, who says: "So far as our company is concerned, we do not propose to stop handling freight for the Orient because of the war. If the Pacific Mail, the Occidental & Oriental and the Portland & Asiatic companies care to stop handling supplies to the Far East, we will endeavor to take care of all their trade that comes this way." The matter has reached such an acute stage that it would seem eminently proper for the Chamber of Commerce to take it up with the Government. Mr. Schwerin apparently is not so familiar with the steamship business as his rivals on the north, and will accordingly be unable to act until the American Government ecures a clearer knowledge of Russia's fintentions regarding neutral freight in neutral ships. It is unfortunate for Portland that our commercial destiny at this time is in the hands of San Francisco instead of Portland men

The Lewis and Clerk Corporation, in the selection of Director-General Goode for president, has undoubtedly chosen the best possible solution of the problem on its hands. Mr. Goode's fitness place has been abundantly attested by his admirable and efficient administration of the director-generalship. While the presidency was preparing for him he has been gathering the equipment for the presidency, in work, in study, in observation at St. Louis. Given a successful directorgeneral, and there could be no more promising arrangement than the union of that office and the office of president. The combination of these two positions in one person has been successfully utilized at San Francisco, Omaha and now at St. Louis. Probably some measure of the disappointment at Buffalo was due to the failure to combine them. We think the board has done well in electing Mr. Goode president, but it would have been a serious mistake not to have availed itself of Mr. I. N. administrative ability on the new and smaller executive board. This has been done, and President Goode will now have the benefit of an executive board whose combined business ability will for him and splendid results for the Goode and Mr. Fleischner, consists of Messrs, T. B. Wilcox, W. D. Fenton, A. L. Mills, Paul Wessinger and John

A Democratic paper of Oregon tells us that the Republican party, through Steamship Company," and that "after its National Administration, has been mighty extravagant. It has appropriated lots of money. Yes; and Oregon got a lot of it. Half a million for the Lewis and Clark Fair, big money for rivers and harbors, heavy appropriations for postal service, public buildings, pensions and what not. Perhaps our Democratic paper of Oregon thinks these appropriations ought not to have been made; but it will not dare to say so. It is just talking through its hat He who wants appropriations for Oregon has no right to complain that the tôtal for the United States is large; for Oregon gets more than her just share. There is a lot of rubbish in this talk about extravagance and economy, which the authors of it-since they want everything that can possibly be got for their own state-ought to be ashamed to utter. But who ever knew one of these cheap skates to be ashamed?

> The "great battle of the campaign" is again "imminent" in Manchuria, and many predictions will be falsified if Kuropatkin extricates his forces and withdraws northward, as he has done twice before when correspondents had warned the world to hold its breath. Until reliable news comes that the armies are actually engaged, it is as well to be chary of heeding overmuch the barkers of the Oriental sideshow Should Kuropatkin execute another "strategic movement to the rear," the only question will be, How long can he keep backing?

Another estimable pioneer woman has ended life's journey, with the death of Mrs. Adelaide Bloch, who was buried yesterday. For forty years she has led here in Portland a blameless and useful life, and her passing, though not surprising at the end of 76 busy years, is state; it had the Legislature and the his value, and the only recognized all paid by the Cunard line. Built ex- mourned by all who knew her.

HIS ANNUAL LITTLE STUNT.

New York Evening Sun. It really seems, every Summer about this time, as if the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst fears he will be forgotten in his retreat in Switzerland unless he burns a little red fire and explodes a giant cracker before he takes possession of his easeful stateroom in the outgoing steamship. It is the reverend gentleman's Fourth of July celebration, his annual orgy of rhetoric and "bust" of civic zeal. The doctor was almost stumped for

The lid

something to rail at this year.

something to rail at this year. The lid is on pretty tight, and he is the prophet who has been confounded. His text "Can the Ethiopian Change His Skin, or the Leopard His Spots?" had to be tossed into the waste-paper basket. The leopard's spots were being painted out by the swash of the McAdoo brush, and the Ethiopian was undergoing a visible bleaching at the hands of the machine Mayor. For rhetorical treatment the . For rhetorical treatment the would have preferred the emissions Mayor. of self-conscious, canting, afraid-of-its-shadow reform administration. A Tamany administration that makes war on the vicious element in the organization takes the doctor's breath away. The campaign is so vigorous and unrelenting that he prudently refrains from slurring the motives of the Mayor and his Police Commissioner. He is obliged to admir that the poolroom cell is being pulled up to the proof of the many that the poolroom cell is being pulled up to the proof of the pulled up to the proof of the pulled up to the proof of the pulled up to t root and branch; and he might rejoice over it, but he takes the good deed calmiy. McAdoo is a tolerably efficient man, his reverence grants, but what about the excise question? The doctor has been spending a few nights poking about the back rooms of saloons in Harlem and downtown-quite in the old style; and he calls upon Mr. McAdoo to "get busy" about excise violations. "For five bout excise violations, "For five onths," he cries, "the Commissioner has practically let the matter to its way. The load is a heavy one, and he has lain down under it." Mr. McAdoo might rejoin, "One thing at a time!" but that would never satisfy our clerical scold. "Mr. Low," he says, "made no effort to stand up to his oath of office in the matter of excise, and we are sorry to see a Tammany administration following his example. This is not claiming that our excise statutes, in the form in which they now exist, are the best possible, but they are statutes, and so long as they are, it is no more criminal in a saloonkeeper to vio-late them than it is for a Police Commissloner not to do his best to enforce them. Does Mr. McAdoo understand that if his best does not fit the doctor's definition, he is a miserable lawbreaker? We fancy that the worthy man's ideal of a state of bliss would be a government in which he was keeper of morals, policeman, judge, turnkey and executioner, with the press muzzled and editors serving time in the dark cell. He would have no weak hu-man nature in his community, and the vorst would be like the best-his own

#### Discovery of Molybdenum.

Pittsburg Dispatch. Oregon is somewhat excited over the preparations about completed to ship molybdenum, found in extensive deposits in Union County, in that state. The ore is called molybdenite, but the metal occurs in other combinations, Its name is from the Greek and means lead, but it is a silver-white metal, fusing only at high temperature. Canada has been pluming itself for some time because large beds of molybdenite exist around Rossland, in British Columbia. Its Its uses are extended, and if Oregon can now supply what may grow to be an American demand Canada once again

must tone down its exuberance.

The metal has recently been made applicable to the production of highclass steel. Molybdenum steel tools, it is said, possess the quality of cutting ribbons with ease from steel bars, will cut steel bars as readily when red-hot as when cold, and when once tempered will retain its temper under all cir-cumstances. Molybdenum has been successfully tested in France and Germany for armor plate, for crucibles, for coating cartridges for rapid-fire guns, for manufacture of heavy artillery and the manufacture of jewelry. As a lu-bricator for diminishing friction in machinery and preventing

probably has no equal.

The Canadian Manufacturer asserts that the valuable deposits can now be worked so as to supply the world's demands, and that the metal will domi nate in the production of armor plates cannon, marine and other machinery These are large statements, but molybdenum may occupy the center of the metal stage soon, and when it does it ought to go into court and have its name changed.

#### Philomath College. Corvallis Gazette

Material is being hauled on the grounds for the erection of two large wings to the main building of Philomath College. Actual work will probably not be begun be fore early Fall, but matters are taking shape and all things are being done so that when the work actually begins it will be done in a very short time. The main building when completed will

be three stories high and 104 feet long and 60 feet wide. This will give ample room for present needs so far as needed classrooms are concerned. The two wings, one on the east and the other on the west side, will be each three stories high, 60 feet long and 32 feet wide. The tower will be worked over and the whole covered with a mansard roof.

J. R. Parker, the efficient manager, has already secured \$1000 with which to commence the work and is going East to secure funds with which to crect a boys' dormitory. The board of directors is also planning to erect several next little cottages to rent, the funds therefor accruing as interest from permanent college funds.

#### The Sagacious Inspector. Pendleton Tribune.

The Postoffice Inspector now requires the Pendleton papers to make a deposit for the ensuing month's postage. Approximately the amount of the postage paid per month by each paper must be paid in advance to the local officials for fear of bankruptcy. The Tribune and East Oregonian have been mailing papers at the Pendleton office for the last of a century and never falled to pay their postage every month, but their credit is now all in and they must dig. Both papers are considered on the ragger edge of financial doubt and they must step up to the little window and plank down their coin or Uncle Sam will cast their daily sheets out for the hobo to sieep in, for kindling to floating sparks or to litter the streets with their discredited honor and fallen pride. a pity that Pendleton newspapers are such irresponsible institutions that a Postoffice Inspector finds it necessary to protect his record for penetration and punctuality in business.

## Great Writing at Eugene.

Eugene Register. After taxing his feeble mental powers to the verge of brain fever, the Guard's editorial fourflush futility essays to launch forth on the world gem of thought, the wonderfully bril-liant finality of which is that Stiles failed of election, owing to too much

#### I Did But Look. Thomas Otway.

I did but look and love awhile Twas but for one half hour: Then to resist I had no will, And now I have no power.

To sigh, and wish, is all my case; Sighs, which do heat impart Snough to melt the coldest ice, Yet cannot warm your heart.

Of would your plty give my heart One corner of your breast, Twould learn of yours the winning art. And quickly steal the rest!

THE SOUTH AND ITS PARTY.

Chicago Chronicle.

Already the political forecasters are preparing and publishing their built-tins and as usual the one fixed condition—the one datum laid down as certain and immutable by the weather prophets of both parties—is "the solid

Every forecaster assumes the South as a solid section. Not one of them assumes any other section to be solid. They count on sure Republican states such as Pennsylvania, Vermont and and lows, and they find these in all sec-tions except "the solid South." The states classed as doubtful are in New England, the "Middle" States, in those once known as the "border stave states," In the Middle West and in the Far West. There is no doubtful state

"the solid South."
How are we to account for this remarkable phenomenon—this political factor which has been as fixed as the geometrical pi for a quarter of a cen-

Why is the South solid? Not because the people of the "solid South" party are agreed upon any principle or icy of a broad, National character, such as a tariff policy, a monetary policy or a colonial policy. The Democratic party in the Southern states is united upon any such thing. Men who call themselves Democrats in the South do not know what Democracy meant when the Democratic party was Demo-cratic. The older ones have forgotten and the younger ones never knew.

and that is the negro with two d's and two g's. Democracy is identified in the minds of Southern white men with the "lost cause" and the hope of re-

galning it. The "lost cause" is essentially the cause of slavery. Its adherents do not now say slavery, but they say what comes to the same thing. They say that the three anti-slavery am ments must be repealed, or nullified if they cannot be repealed. They say in substance that this must be done in order that the "nigger" and every one is a "nigger" who has a drop of Afri-oun blood in his veins-may be robbed not only of all political rights, but of all opportunity to rise above the status

In other words, they say in substance, by word and deed, that all negroes must be held in an inferior nII and servile condition wholly irrespective of their individual merits, and that to this end they must be denied equal rights before the law.

still other words, "the solid h" is in a state of chronic insur-"the solid rection against the constitution and the laws of the United States.

largest single ingredient is this "solid South," whose character is such that it attracts to itself, and has attracted to itself ever since the surrender of the Confederate armies, all who hope to regain the lost cause of slavery by nullification of the constitution and the laws?

Is such a party fit to be trusted by liberty-loving men who respect the constitution and hope for the establishent of equal, impartial justice for all, irrespective of race, creed or birth-

To ask this question is to answer it. Nearly 30,000 on Strike In Chicago. Chicago Correspondence New York Sun. A fair estimate of the men who went out resterday at the stockyards, according to the statements of the various officers, is

as follows: disct-metatworkers and disances.

Desimilities and helpers.

Tarpenters

Tarbinists

Termen Carworkers, Icers and cleaners. . . . . . . 2,000 scirical workers pmakers aworkers and hairfinishers....

Total ... .....29,510

## Signs of Degeneracy.

Chicago Chronick Professor Starr, of the University of Chicago, includes among the symptoms of degeneracy the following: Parting the hair in the middle or on the right side, baidness, gray hairs before the age of 45, ears, a receding chin, protruding lips, cross eyes, left-handedness, fondness for jewelry for the hand by men, red hair, the teeth far apart, pigeon toes and knock knees. Unless Professor Starr means to say that the entire human family is deerating his remarks appear to be fully as sensational as any that have been reported from the university in the past, which is saying a great deal. The brain of Socrates was sheltered under a bald head, the godlike physiognomy of John Milton was crowned with hair parted in the middle and Thomas Jefferson had red hair. Perhaps the professor's lecure was designed to relieve the tedlum of

## It Works Both Ways.

a Summer day.

New York Press. If Judge Parker takes the advice of one of his Court of Appeals associates and stays behind the bench for refuge from annoying questions, the approaching visit of the committee on notification to Esopus will be robbed of the unsemmon interest which attaches to it, since for the first time it was expected to draw something out of the candidate not known before its call. For if it was a violation of the proprieties for a Judge to discuss politics in public before a nomination it will be equally improper for the same Judge to discuss the supreme is seated political campaign until after the election.

## Left a Handkerchief There.

Sunset Magazine She went to a store where she'd traded be-

fore, And left a handkerchief there; She gayly went wheeling or automobiling, And left a handkerchief there. For this sweet little maiden was minus a

And even a chain for her hanky to lock it: So wherever she went, like the trail of a rocket. She left a handkerchief there

If she went to the park for a stroll about dark. She left a handkerchief there;

And e'en at prayer meeting, she left as her greating A dear little handkerchief there Oh, her trail, it was strewn, as buds are

dewbeaded, With hankys she left, and with hankys she needed. For wherever she went, she always suc-In leaving a handkerchief there.

She died, as we must, and over her dust-Though she'd left a handkerchief there-Her parents both wept for the malden who slept-They wept in their handkerchiefs there.

And "Oh" cried her mother, "I know I shall find her; She's certain to leave me one little reminder; All the way through the mist I will find

Oh, maidens, dear maidens, just keep on

Your handkerchiefs ever in calling or shopping. Like seeds that you're sowing for reaping

or cropping,
Mayhap in the future we'll know where
you're stopping By hand-

Kerchiefs that You leave there. NOTE AND COMMENT.

Judge Parker's brother says he is anxlous to keep out of the public gaze. Then why did he leave Scattle for Astoria?

Another 20,000 Japs have been added to the boneyard. And if there are any more eft, let 'em hide: the correspondents are warming up to their work.

"Simple Points in Cookery" is the caption of an article in the New York Tribune. A limited experience leads us to believe that there are no simple points in cookery.

Professor Starr, of Chicago University, is going to the interior of China in search of white people. The purfesh is hasty: he shouldn't abandon Chicago without another canvass.

The School Board of New Brunswick, N. J., with commendable care for the public morality, is said to have forbidded the study of botany in the schools on account of the polygamous habits of flow-GUB.

Ernest Thompson Seton has christened his little girl Ann Seton Thompson Seton. If his repugnance for the name Thompson and his fondness for the name Seton continues to increase, his next child will probably be Seton to the n-th power,

Andrew Lang proposes that the books of dead authors be boosted by advertising, and that the public be deluded into the belief that the authors are "live ones" by skilfully written interviews As the first author to be thus treated we would suggest Andrew Lang.

Now that the life-preservers aboard the Grand Republic, owned by the company that lost the Slocum, have been tested and found useless, isn't It time that the responsible officials were set affout with a string of preservers around their necks? If they managed to keep the life-preservers from dragging them to the bottom, the officials might then be turned adrift in a "lifeboat" with a hole in the bottom and unencumbered with oars,

In addition to halling from the farm, Judge Parker has the inestimable privilege of having been born in a small wooden house, as we learn from a picture in the Review of Reviews. When the birthplace of a Great Man is pictured, it is invariably a small, bleak house. A mansion never figures in such pictures. Therefore it begins to look as if Judge Parker had some claim on greatness more real than the dispatch of tele-

Persuasive are the ways of the adwriter. Here is how a certain liquor is eulogized:

"Its rejuvenating and mildly exhitarating properties make it a valuable tonic and home remedy."

Sounds like a boost for ginger ale or sweet elder, but when the reader gets down to the name he finds that it is an Irish aqua vitae, of which two sips will produce the mild exhibaration that expresses itself in the beating of a policeman.

News that the Irish societies of Chicago intend to sue the Park Board of that city unless the name of the new ourangoutang is changed from Mary Dooly to something else shows all the public attention is not devoted to the packing strike. If the suit is instituted it should provide amusement for the Summer months, and if the owner of the name, as the party most affected by the suit is given an opportunity to testify there should be a bigger crowd present in court than watched the "automatic trio" being tried. The Park Board, in the event of its being muleted in damages, will have to designate its pets by numbers, or be soaked by other societies.

The "American invaders" lost heavily yesterday, when the Duchess of Marlborough and Mrs. Arthur Paget were injured, one being thrown from her horse and the other falling down an elevator shaft. Mrs. Arthur Paget, who is ever in a stub nose, bat cars, small lobes on the the forefront of the battle, was unbucky enough to break her leg, and will be absent for a while from the society she is said to adorn so highly. Apparently it will soon be impossible to throw a London society woman downstairs withut injuring an American, and the presence of so many compatriots must render it galling to the woman whom a Counters is showing high life at the very modest charge of 10 guineas a week.

"Rustic poets do not always find rhymes come easily and naturally," says the London Globe, its remark being prompted by this epitaph from a country

Here lies the body of William Lee:

This was him, this was he, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, The rhymes are perfect, and it is possible for the reader to throw any expression into the syllables of the last line. It is not such a bad idea, and would save campaign poets much labor. The same line would do for Republican and Democrat alike, each giving his own emphasis to the letters:

A. B. C. D. E. F. Gee! ne of Fairbanks, too? WEX. J.

## OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Ted-Did you ever know one of those get-rich. quick schemes to pan out? Ned-Tom's did. He eloped with a millionaire's daughter.-Unsophisticated Visitor-By the way, why do

you call this the "Pike"? Guard (tired of answering the question)—Because it feeds on gudgeons, suckers and small fry.—Chicago Trib-Mrs. Jawworker-So you are going to leave

me, Bridget; haven't I treated you like one of the family? Bridget-Indade, ye have, mum, an' Oi've shtood it as long as Oi'm going tol-First Baguageman-Look out! Better not ton

that trunk. Second Haggageman-Why not? It isn't marked "Handle with care." First Baggageman-That's the reason why. It may be a decoy.-Chicago Tribune. Gusher-I notice that an Indiana scientist has lately produced living creatures by the use of a solution of alcohol and other materials.

Lusher-Humph! That's nothing. I'done that years ago.-Baltimore American. Young-Come, now, own up; don't you find it a little harder to get around than you did five or ten years ago? Effor-Not a bit, I as-sure you. I have noticed, however, that they

make stairs steeper than they used to, bu that, of course, is another matter.-Boston Transcript Summer Resorter-But how can you

tee fresh vegetables when you don't know what kind of weather you are going to have? Landlord-Because I run my establishment on scientific principles. I leave nothing to chance, you know: I feed my boarders on nothing but unned goods, which can be depended upon, weather or no.-Boston Transcript.

Benedict-Come in, old fellow, and smoke a

cigar while I dress, and I'll go down town with you. Bachelor (hesitatingly)—I—I don't think your wife cares for me to call at your house. I'll wait at the corner for you. Benedict—Non-sense; come in. She sen't here. Bachelor—She's not at home, then? Benedict—Tes, she's at home, but she's out in the back yard talking to a neighbor over the fence, and she won't be in for the next three hours,-Pick-Me-Up,