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Sunday, per year.
The Weekly, B months.
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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 64 deg.; minimum, 54. Precipitation, TODAY'S WEATHER-Cloudy, with probably

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1904.

### ROOSEVELT IS STRENUOUS.

Stremous? Yes. A man who was a member of the Assembly of the State of New York; who was twice re-elected; who was easily one of the leaders on the floor and in the councils of his party in that practica and hard-working body; who was the can-didate for Speaker of a strong minority in that Assembly; who was a delegate to the State and National Conventions; who is the author of standard historical works, and a candidate for Mayor of the greatest city in New World, all before the age of 50; who was Governor of the Empire State at 46, Vice-President at 48, and President of the United States at 44, is strennous, but that is by no means all. A man who can in twenty years make such an impression on his sens is a man of parts. There is po record like it in this country of young

### THE GREAT SIDESTEPPER.

It is something of a surprise to find so considerable and serious journals as the World and Herald, of New York, propounding the tobacco conundrum to President Roosevelt, with the air of one who submits a poser that the unhappy victim cannot answer. Here is some. thing, they say, that he can't dodge. He must choose between the tobacco trust and the independent producers. He must come out one way or the other. Aha! Now we've got him!

dore Roosevelt's character will wonder. if he stops to think, what act in the President's career has given these hilarious Democratic organs the notion that Mr. Roosevelt will be inclined to sidestep any proposition that he has a chance to tackle straight out. The impression has been general that one important function of Messrs. Hay and Root, Knox and Moody, has been to sit on the President's neck and keep him from rushing into a conclusion-worse than that, even, to action-on every topic that has showed its head above the Executive horison. This is the first time, so far as we can recall, that the "Rough Rider" has been twitted with caution and prudence. We do not know much about the tobacco war, but we shall hazard the guess that if it should really be up to "Teddy" to act, he will not leave anybody long in doubt as to his views or as to what he proposes

There is an obvious confusion of mind here, whose cause may not be far to seek. The World and Herald have been reading the Parker letter of acceptance, wherein it says every few lines that we should go forward with all brakes set, and should not proceed so distinctly toward the North as to disconcert any who feel we should go and are going South. Let us reform the tariff so as to please the protected interests and maintain the gold standard in some way that will please Bryan and proceed against the trusts on lines that will meet the approval of Wall street and give the Filiplnos complete independence, just like the incomplete Cuban form, and humiliate the age-limit pension order by going it one better with a service pension. It is clear that when the World and Herald cast the President for the role of the Great American Sidestepper their act is one of mistaken identity. It is to say as Tom Seabrooke does when he hangs the necklace on the heavily veiled battleax, "I may be wrong."

## PARKER ON PENSIONS.

Candidate Parker rests his case against Pension Order No. 78 upon its plleged "usurpation." He does not venture to object to the principle of generous treatment of the soldiers, for he offers to help Congress pass a service pension law, which has always been bitterly opposed by the Democratic party; but he holds the pension order, issued by Commissioner Ware and approved by President Roosevelt and Secretary Hitchcock, to be "unwarranted" and an "encroachment" by the Execu tive. How much truth is there in this

The fact is that under the Constitution and the laws the facts as to an applicant's disability are determinable the regulations of the department and the results of examination. This responsibility was recognized by Presidents Cleveland and McKinley, who in turn accepted it and issued orders fixing the age limit of probable disability of these orders is based upon precisely the same interpretation of the act of selves by manual labor. The acts of in one of his early and best Little Cleveland and McKinley were in con- Journeys, "to where the master of the

formity with the law, and so is Roose-The celebrated pension order No. 78 is as follows:

In the adjudice In the adjudication of pension claims un-der said act of June 27, 1896, as amended, it shall be taken and considered as an eri-dential fact, if the contrary does not ap-pear, and if all other legal requirements are properly fact, that when a claimant has passed the age of 62 years he is disabled one-half in ability to rectory manual inone-half in ability to perform manual la-hor and is emillied to be rated at 85 per month; after 65 years at 85 per month; after 65 years at \$10 per month, and after 70 years at \$12 per month.

The words show that the age of 62 is not established as definitely proving incapacity, but that it will be so regarded "If the contrary does not appear." is, if it appears that the old soldier of 62 can earn his living by manual labor. he is shut out from his pension. In 1887 all survivors of the Mexican War of the age of 62 were granted pensions of \$8 per month. It is clear that the charge of "usurpation" is without the slightest standing in law or in fact. It was issued in obedience to a law, and supported by two exactly similar precedents. The only question is as to the correctness of the judgment which seects 62 instead of 65. There is no "usurpation" about it, and the charge is a very silly one to make.

#### THOUGHTS ON CLASS HATRED.

Mr. Debs is very certain that class hatred is a permanent institution. At least he seems to hope so. It would be a black night for Fred Dubols when the Mormon issue failed him, and in prosperous times the calamity wall of a | them except to throw an occasional fit Bryan falls on heedless ears. And so Mr. Debs promises himself, as he puts it, that "the class of capital and the class of labor are antagonistic and cannot be harmonized." Hence there will always be room for the apostle of class hatred. Hence always, Debs.

Now it is the plainest of earthly pheomena that the poor are not rich. Neither are the weak strong or the miserable happy. Chance and natural law have so ordered it that heredity and environment combine to fix one man under a lucky star, as we sometimes say, while another is claimed by Melancholy for her own. The race is not always to the swift nor the hattle to the strong, says the Wise Man, but time and chance happeneth unto them all. Some of us are born with a white skin and a proud pedigree, some with a black skin, without pride of ancestry or hope of posterity. Some of us are with genius or the passion for work, others with insurmountable laziness and a gift of gab. Napoleon was oorn Napoleon and Debs as simply Debs.

Now it is the able and uplifting gos pel of men like Debs that the reason why some men have nothing is because others have something. The reason why one man is too lazy to learn anything is because Shakespeare was wise. The reason why one man lets every opportunity slip through his grasp is because Napoleon was the personification of alertness, energy and decision combined. The reason why one man never has a clean shirt to his back is because Rockefeller has made \$50,000,000. This is what we gather from the philosophy of Debs, towit:

The history of the human race consists in a long struggle of class and of class disti-A few have worn the purple of power, have lived in luxury and have enjoyed the fruits of the toll of the masses, but the great mass of the boil of the mases, but the great mase of the people have struggled in poverty and have died in pain. . . You give to the Federal Judges the power they have, and they paralyze you with injunctions; you make guns, and you find yourself at the wrong end of them; you construct palace cars and walk; you make silks and eatins that your wives may dress in calico; you build palaces and live in

We are to infer, of course, that in a elected President and collecting a salary of \$50,000 a year, the decisions of the courts would be handed down by the janitor of the Courthouse, the gunsmith would fire off his own guns, the cabinet-maker would spend the rest of his life riding about in the Pullman he had made, the poor would dress in silk and the rich in calico, and the stonemason would live on Fifth avenue while the president of the steel trust slept on the window sill alongside the Thirdavenue elevated. - It is monstrous, of course, that the man who can earn ministration is presided over by a man \$10,000 a year should get any more than the man who lives by his wife's taking in washing. No man should live steals, and who has "been too long in in a hovel who would find a palace more to his mind. When Mr. Debs comes into power there shall be seven halfpenny loaves sold for a penny and he will live long enough to see confuthe three-hooped pot shall have ten

hoops. The idea is, moreover, that these delectable operations of the rich are pursued to the loss and pain of the poor It is a fair inference that the workingman would be better off if there were no demands from the rich for silks or satins to be woven or Pullman cars and palaces to be built. Having no luxuriese themselves, the lower five are out and injured because the upper ten put factories into operation which furnish employment to the poor. We shall not attempt the endless and fruitless task of showing how large a part of human earnings can be directly and indirectly traced to the demands of the rich which would come to an end with the end of their riches and plunge thousands into idleness and want.

Nor shall we undertake to estimate the proportion of our people who are enamored of the Debs doctrine that they are poor because others are rich: that the way to build themselves up is to tear others down, and that the proper attitude of the manly man toward wealth and power is not so much hope and resolution as it is envy and despair. We are content to point out that if there is class hatred it arises not in the nature of things where inequalities are obvious and eternal, but in the mischief-breeding activities of those who go about teaching the poor to hate the rich for their riches, in citing the weak to envy the strong, and counseling the vicious, indolent and deprayed to resist the courts and the due operation of law against the lawless It is not necessary that the unsuccess ful should hate the successful. It is weak and sinful, as Mr. Debs, benighted

though he be, doubtless knows, There is another thought on the text which is perhaps worth suggesting, and that is that Mr. Debs has somewhat overestimated the lugubriousness of the lot of the masses who "have struggled in poverty and have died in pain." Mr. Debs has ever been in the homes of the poor, he has seen happiness there more honest and genuine than the gayety of the smart set. If he has ever visited the palaces of the rich, he has seen misery there in all its shapes, from at 75 and 65 years, respectively. Each sleepless nights and ill health to despai over children gone astray and honored "Tonight I names dragged in the dust. June 27, 1890, granting pensions to climbed the marble steps of a mansion those who are unable to support them- on Fifth avenue," says Elbert Hubbard

house sat in splender surrounded by every luxury that ingenuity can devise or money can buy. But his wife is a stranger to his heart, his son is in an inebriate asylum and his daughter's name is never mentioned. So that happiness left this rich man's house last night and flew into a mud-thatched cottage in Ireland, where six rosy children were sleeping soundly in one bed of straw." Oh, yes, Mr. Debs, masses of the people "have died in But so has Dives. The agony of the dying hour is no respecter of persons. The gospel of class distinctions is sufficiently answered at the cradle and the grave.

NO GOVERNMENT BY SPASMS It is in every way to be regretted that the school district's finances do not seem to justify an increase of teachers' salaries. This is one of the functions of society which it is little less than a crime to stint and which it is actually a crime against posterity to neglect. And yet the district's financial condition is what it is; and it is not to be mended, nor are the teachers to be helped, by senseless and ill-tempered railing against the School Board. The Directors are careful, prudent persons, who manage the schools with the same circumspection they devote to their private affairs. They will not be swerved from their duty by ignorant abuse, nor will the district's affairs be turned over to intellectual scavengers who pay no taxes, send no children to the public

schools, or never take any interest in

of vituperation. It is a distressing thing that several of the school buildings are not ready for occupancy. But this is a common thing everywhere. All growing communities are constantly embarrassed by the pressure of school population faster than schoolhouses can be made ready. It is so in New York, it is so in the rural districts of the Pacific Coast. A job of rebuilding that takes three or four months to complete cannot be done in two. School buildings are not the only buildings that fail to be delivered by contractors on time. It is enough to ask that the Directors, architect and contractors do the best they can; that contracts are seasonably let and fallure to deliver is properly penalized. These things seem to have been attended to with average conscientiousness, and where penalties have been forfeited they must be assumed to be enforced. Matters will not be mended by wholesale and epileptic frothing over

the entire community. The present garbage facilities of the City of Portland have been outdated by the city's rapid growth during the past eight years, and the reduction plant itself is so near wearing out that its end can be distinctly foreseen. Nothing is more natural than that the authorities should be casting about for ways and means to solve this surpassingly important municipal problem. It might even develop, in the judgment of the officials responsible for its solution, that garbage collection is as natural a monopoly as water works, street lighting. telephone or transportation service. In all this there is nothing to justify spasms. So far as a mooted "conspiracy" is concerned, there is no conspir-The proposal in question has acy. never been considered by the authoritles, and may never be. But if it should, and if it should be accepted, all sane persons know that the city's interests are in the hands of Mayor Willcollaborate on a steal of a million dollars or any other sum. It is to be exinterests. There is no occasion for

alarm. The City of Portland has managed to ding sort of way, facing problems with | finance." soberness, resolution and sacrifice as they arrive. Its school affairs have been in the hands of men like Richard Williams, D. P. Thompson, W. M. Ladd, M. C. George, Jay Beach, R. K. Warren, Herman Wittenberg-men whom abuse and misrepresentation and frantic fitthrowing could not swerve from their loyalty to the public school system or their conscientious care of the taxpay. whose whole life is sufficient answer to flighty innuendes of million-dollar public life to be swerved from my judgment by popular clamor or newspaper criticism." He is an old man now, yet sion light on the heads of his calumniators.

#### OBEGON'S MOST EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING.

The Oregonian or Washingtonian who wanders through the Middle West, or even farther east, has more than once felt a thrill of satisfaction akin to pride at the sight of a carload or not infrequently most of a trainload of magnificent clear lumber of great size and length. Whenever this lumber was of exceptionally fine quality or of unusual dimensions, it was almost a certainty that emblazoned on the car or stenciled in large letter on the lumber was a sign informing the admiring crowds who viewed it that the lumbe came from Oregon or Washington. This is the kind of advertising that has brought immigration to the two states In a carefully worded pamphlet accompanied by photographic illustrations we can set before the interested Easterner the information that we have trees from which a 36-inch square timber forty to sixty feet and even longer can

be cut without striking a knot Repeated investment in gold bricks of various kinds has taught the Easterner caution which is not yet painfully noticeable in the West and he is skeptical. The big tree in the picture may be only a photographic trick and the reading matter in keeping thereof. But when the trainload of these big sticks pulls in to a siding to remain until the express goes by, skepticism as to there being a place where such Arees grow vanishes, and not infrequently the man who has been manufacturing lumber from eight-inch sawlogs buys a ticket to the Pacific Northwest and begins business. This immensely valuable advertising is responsible for greater activity in the development of our lumber resources than in any other direc tion. As a matter of fact it has gone a little too far at present, and the supply is now slightly in excess of the demand, a condition which will be remedied very shortly. Similar success on a less important scale has been met with in our fruit industry. It began with prunes and has since drifted into apples, peaches and strawberries, and wherever any of these magnificent Oregon, Washington or Idaho-grown fruits were exhibited or sold they acted as immigration agencies of no mean pre-

tentions. Just at the present time the three Bo

states have a better opportunity than ever to secure direct tangible advertising in wholesale quantities at an insignificant cost. Ten thousand carloads of wheat has been sold to go from the three states to a dozen different states well east of the Rocky Mountains. Every car of this wheat should bear a label large enough to be read at a considerable distance and informing the reader that the car contains wheat grown in Oregon, Washington or Idaho. It will not take the reader of the label long to grasp the importance of the information, for it will tell him of a land in the West where wheat can be produced in enormous quantities at a cost so low that it will stand a 3000mile rall haul and still net a handsome profit to the grower. It may be some years before we have another such an opportunity to advertise one of our greatest resources, and full advantage should be taken of it while it is available.

Ten thousand carloads of wheat go ing out of a territory populated by but few more than 1,000,000 people makes a wonderful showing, and it is all the more remarkable when we can supplement it with facts showing that our exporters, in addition to handling the Bastern business, are also shipping large quantities of wheat or wheat products to Europe, Africa, the Orient, Hawaii, Central America, and far-away islands in the South Pacific.

The retirement from the grain trade of W. S. Sibson, in years of continuous service the oldest grain exporter in the Pacific Northwest, has been announced. Mr. Sibson gives as his reason the steady encroachment of the milling demand for wheat on the supplies which in former years were available for export. This change in conditions in Oregon, Washington and Idaho has been coming so rapidly that it has frequently been commented on in the past, but when the oldest exporter in the business gives up the struggle against the inevitable change it shows that the date of shipment of the last wheat cargo is much nearer at hand than seemed possible a few years ago. Mr. Sibson, engaged in the less strenuous but perhaps equally profitable business of rose culture, will be missed by the business mmunity, in whose councils he has always stood high, but as the changing economic conditions which caused him to abandon his former calling will add to the wealth and prosperity of the three North Pacific States, the regret at his retirement will be softened. The wheat exporting business has been a big factor in our commercial growth. The flour-inilling industry will prove more beneficial, and the change will be

Pierre B. Cornwall, who died in San Francisco Sunday, was one of a great many old-time capitalists of the Bay City who were heavily interested financially in Oregon and Washington. In recent years Mr. Cornwall's holdings in the north have been mostly on Puget Sound, but a quarter of a century ago he took an active part in the ocean transportation business out of Portland. He is best remembered in this city through his ownership of the Great Republic and the "Little" California. The tragic ending on Sand Island of the Great Republic's career after a year of the hottest competition ever known to the Portland-San Francisco trade caused Mr. Cornwall to abandon the route, but he operated the Califoriams and other officials who will not nia as a mail steamer between Portland and Alaska for a number of years thereafter. There was nothing specpected that they will conserve the city's | tacular in the operations of Mr. Cornwall, but in the upbuilding of the Pacific Coast he played an important part, and no part of the vast fortune which get on all these years in a steady, plod- he leaves will bear the taint of "high

With the growth of population the increase of patients in the Insane Asylum has kept step. This does not or should not cause surprise. Life in Oregon is as strenuous as elsewhere, and the forces that make for insanity are abroad throughout all the land, seeking restless or weary brains in which to restless or weary brains in which to find lodgment. From the ranks of the Garnet the officers of the Strelok held a carnival of glee, and gave every evidence of their delight. "O. pelot," said the Asylum continue to be recruited, and from the ranks of those given to ers' money. Its present municipal ad- farmers' wives the women's wards in strong drink and the feverish pursuit of finance recruits of the men's wards are discharged the pilot, although it was drawn. The showing is a sad one, but its presentment is softened by the abounding pity of a generous commonwealth that rises fullhanded to meet the increasing demand for shelter and food and care for this army of unfortunates.

> It will require an appropriation of \$40,000 to complete the payment of the claims of Indian War veterans, and there is no doubt that the next Legislature will set aside this sum for that purpose. The Legislature of 1903 appropriated \$100,000 for the payment of these claims, but this sum was soon exhausted. Though there is doubt whether these claims were legal obligations of the State of Oregon, the Legislature very generously accepted them as moral obligations and, having paid a portion of them, will see that the cancellation of the claims is completed. It is very gratifying to know that the money has been paid only to the veterans themselves and not to their personal representatives or assignees

> Southern Oregon people are winning the admiration of the rest of the state by the vigor with which they are endeavoring to secure the location of a new military post in that section. General MacArthur having recommended the establishment of such a post in Western Oregon, the leading business men of the southern countles have sent to the War Department a statement of the reasons why Southern Oregon should be chosen as the most desirable location. Whatever the outcome may be, the Southern Oregon people will have no cause to be ashamed of the showing they have made in their own behalf.

That heavy dews kept pasturage green in Tillamook County is a story that many people will receive with some hesitation, yet it is strictly true All through the Coast section of the state the air is so heavily laden with moisture, even in the dry season, that the grass is green nearly all Summer and furnishes feed for livestock. It is this characteristic of the Coast climate that makes the western slope of the Coast Range so admirably adapted to dairying and stockraising.

live better than ever before and the progress of which we are so proud could not have taken place had it not been for the upbuilding of industrial centers, such as this in which I am speaking.—Prouldent

### EARLY RUSSIAN STRATEGY.

Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch The visit of a Russian ship at this time to an American port recalls an interesting incident of the same character which made a sensation in Virginia some 20 years

In the Spring of 1885, when war was imminent between England and Russia, the Russian corvette, Strelok, Captain Skrydloff, put in at the port of Norfolk one evening, followed closely by the English man-of-war Garnet, Captain Hand. The two vessels dropped anchor off Atlantic City, a suburb of Norfolk and, as an hourly declaration of war was expected. the simultaneous appearance of the hos-tile vessels in Norfolk waters created in-tense interest. The vessels remained in port for several days, and were visited by large numbers of people in that section of the state; but while the officers were more than courteous, they did not talk of the threatened war, nor did they inti-mate that they were likely to engage each other in deadly combat. Courtesies were exchanged between the officers of the two vessels, but each Captain was in constant ommunication with his government, and the officers knew that if war should be declared they would be compelled to go at once to sea, and after they had passed the three-mile limit, they would have to go at it, hammer and tongs. The Norfolk people also understood the situation, and some of them actually made prepara-tions to follow the vessels and see the The Garnet was built at Chatham in

1872. She was 250 feet long and drew 19 feet of water. Her armament consisted of 12 64-pound muzzle-loaders, five broadside guns, and a "chaser" in stern and how. In addition to these were four Nordenfeldt guns, four barrels each, and two "Gardners." The ship was also armed with 200 breech-loading rifles. Her tonnage was 200, and she carried 231 men. The Stelok was built in St. Peteraburg She was M4 feet long and dres 141/2 feet of water. Her tonnage was 1259 and she carried 180 men and 12 breechloaders of modern construction. She also had a torpedo equipment. Her armament was far superior to that of the Garnet, and she was a much faster vessel. In a fight she could easily have kept beyond the reach of the Garnet's guns and yet have pelted her antagonist with her long-range rifle guns. Captain Skrydioff, the commander, had distinguished himself in the Turko-Russian war by blowing up two of the Turkish men-of-war in the Danube. He went over to the vessel un der cover of night and placed some explo-sive material under the hull, made an electrical communciation therewith, and blew the vessel skyhigh. For his gal-lantry he was promoted to the position

of commander in the navy.

While the vessels were in pot an industrious newspaper man in New York wrote several articles about them, and the English vessel finally dropped down to Old Point for the purpose, as Captain Hand afterwards explained, of getting rid of the "beastly reporter." Captain Hand thought that in that position he could watch the Russian vessel as well as he watch the Russian vessel as well as be could in the Norfolk harbor, but in that was mistaken, as the sequel shows. A night or so after the Garnet's depar-ture Captain Skrdyloff and his staff at-tended an entertainment at the Norfolk Academy of Music. The Captain chatted pleasantly with some of his lady acquaintances and seemed as unconas though he had no scheme in mind but suddenly, in the midst of the entertainment, he arose, passed by his com-panions, tapping each one of them on the shoulder as he moved along, and in a moment they were up and gone. the meantime he had engaged a well-known Pilot, Captain W. H. Face, of the Virginia Pilots' Association, to take the vessel out of port. Captain Face agreed to be at the wheel early the next morning, but Captain Skyrdloff was unwilling to take such chances, and finally pre-vailed upon the pilot to go on board and remain overnight. Captain Face had just begun to make himself comfortable when, to his surprise, he found that the vessel was under way. He went on deck and was soon ushered into the pilot-house. He observed that there were no lights on the vessel, and refused to take the whee but the Russian commander ordered him to do so, and he dared not disobey. Captain Skrydloff was in a good humor, dilemma, declaring in his broken English that "it was so funny." Every inch of the ship's canvas was run up, and, with a stiff breeze and the engines

going at their full capacity, she made rapid headway.

As the Strelok neared Old Point much anxiety was manifested by the officers lest the Garnet should be on the alert and ready to give chase, but the officers on the Garnet were taken unawares, and perhaps never even saw the Streick as she pessed. When well out of reach of 12:45 the Strelok passed out into the broa-Atlantic, and when six miles off shore near by, otherwise Captain Face would have made a sea voyage without his consent. Captain Face told the story the next day to many of his admirers. "It was a clear case of kidnaping," he said, "the way those fellows got me on board; but the whole thing was one of the cleverest bits of strategy I ever knew."

## Reducing the Military Force.

Boston Transcript.
As some of President Roosevelt's critics laim to have discovered, after reading his letter of acceptance, that while he peaceful enough now he is preparing for war, it may be interesting to call their attention to the fact that the Army, so far from being increased, is of less strength than it was the Summer before he succeeded to the Presidency. The actual strength of the regular Army, including the hospital corps, the Porto Rico regiment and the Philippine scouts, was, June 20, 1901, 2940 officers and 78,646 enlisted men; total, \$1,586. At the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1904, it was estimated at 63,836. Though this is an estimated at 69,836. Though this is an estimate, it is not likely that the completed returns will materially change these figures. For a man who is preparing for war the President is following a most peculiar method in reducing the organized military force of the country.

## Methods of Teaching History.

San Francisco Chronicle. To teach history as it should be taught in our public schools the methods of the universities must be adopted. The schola should not be required to load his mind with dates; the aim should be to give him a vivid impression of the doings, not only of the chief actors, but of the people of the period treated. To tell a pupil that Virgil died on a certain date and that he was an excellent poet is not calculated to arrest the attention, but link his name with the literary and other exploits of the Romans of the century before the be ginning of our era and that object will be

## The Botched Democratic Campaign.

Boston Herald. The Democratic campaign is not making a serious impression anywhere, so far as we can find out. Tom Taggart may be a great man in Indiana, but he has not captured New York. August Belmont may be a great man in Wall street, but his inence is not large elsewhere. According to the best information we can obtain, there never was a National campaign so botched as this one is by the conceited little great men who are responsible for its

#### Where the Preacher Works. Yonkers Statesman.

management.

Church—The average man likes to sit Idly and see some other man do all the work. Gotham-Why is it, then, that more men don't go to church?

## A SPEECH UNFIT TO BE MADE.

Brooklyn Eagle. The Eagle published Bourke Cockran's speech in full on Sunday. That much was due to news. The Eagle gave to the speech not only full publication, but prominent placement. That was due to the magnitude of the meeting. The Eagle made no comment upon the speech when it published it, but cannot withhold can-

to its readers or itself. As much of the speech as condemned the conduct of the Governor of Colorado, against mobs, which claimed to act as labor organizations, should not have been delivered and should be pointedly condemned by every law-abiding newspaper.
The mobs were made up of murderers,
maimers, terrorisers and outlaws. As
many as 21 murders and twice as many
mainings were scored against them. Arson and terrorism further decorated the conduct of these "organized" outlaws. They drew down the law. They sacri-ficed life. They wounded whom they could not kill, and they followed such performances, congenial to them, with dynamite and the torch. What they did was infamous. The condition which they brought about was intolerable. They made war, with its worst atrocities, on government, on order, on property and

What was done against them by the state government of Colorado, either in its judicial or in its military capacity, was rightly done, bravely done, laudably done, sternly done, admirably well done. We hope that the doing of it will be approved by the people of Colorado. It will be approved by them, if they love liberty, respect human and natural rights. and deserve to enjoy those rights. It will be approved, if the punishment of murder-ers is to be preferred to murder, as an industry, and if the vindication of law is to be preferred to the coronation of sys

tematized crime. It should be incredible that even Bourke Cockran should attack the action and misrepresent the record of the Governor and the government of Colorado in this matter. But being not incredible, because he did so, his condemnation of it should of itself be condemned, and the injury which, without rebuke of him would ensue, to those whom he professed to advocate should be repaired as far as it can be, as explicitly, as earnestly and as soon

as possible. From much that Bourke Cockran said about free trade and the giorification of boycotts, from much that he said on collateral subjects, the Eagle differs, but those are matters of mere opinion, however unwise, premature or over-dogmatic Bourke Cockran's opinions on them may be. They can be let pass. The things which we have detailed, and denounced, were immoral, incendiary and scandalous, We can imagine nothing more hurtful than those things to the cause which Bourke Cockran would, or would affect to favor. As that cause is sincerely sup-ported by the Eagle, this paper feels bound to note and to denounce the injury to that cause which Bourke Cockran, wit-tingly or unwittingly, has sought to inflict upon it. His was a speech, in the respects set forth, unfit to be made.

### What's in the Wind?

Memphis Commercial-Appeal (Dem.) Things do not look just right in and bout the National Democratic headquarters. There is a good deal of talk, and there is so much smoke there is sure to be some fire.

Tom Taggart had a time of it in taining the National chairmanship. Tom sold newspapers and peddled pies when he was a boy. Later he conducted a lunch stand and a hotel, and he was not acceptable to the aristocratic East. The "hayseeds," as all who do not live in New York are called, forced his election as chairman. Then came an election for chairman of the executive committee the National Committee, and Blue-Eyed Billy Sheehan was chosen. It was said that Sheehan ignored Taggart and tried to horn him out of the paddock. All these rumors were denied, of course, but now comes the silent man from Maryland, Senator Gorman, who is said to occupy an advisory position, while others claim that he is the whole thing and ranks both ness. Inagine, If you can, a bride of statement of this paragraph the pen faitness. Inagine, If you can, a bride of statement of the paragraph the pen faitness and the statement of this paragraph the pen faitness. Taggart and Sheehan. At all events, Taggart "has gone into the West" and is now at Indianapolis. His mission in the West is not the mission of Hood's fair Inez-"to dazzle when the sun goes down"-for a surety, and just why he left New York is not easily ex-

If Taggart is not nice enough for Belmont and his brother millionaires, Judge Parker's chances are imperiled, because there are a great many Democrats who are no nicer than Tom Taggart.

#### Women at the Polls Philadelphia Ledger,

In four states-Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho-women possess the right to vote on equal terms with men at all elections. That is the goal for which the woman's suffrage movement is striving in every state, and it must be confessed that much progress has been made in that direction. Either full or partial suffrage for women exists in 26 states. In 18 states women possess school suffrage In Kansas they have municipal and school suffrage. Montana and Iowa permit them to vote on the of municipal bonds, In 1888 Louisiana granted them the privilege of voting upon questions relating to pub-lic expenditures. With this exception, the Southern States have been slow in advancing the woman suffrage cause. The women of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and

## Russia's Rotten Government.

New York Globe. The present government of Russia, according to all testimony, is as vicious in practice as in principle. Its chief is a weak and vacillating man who is incapable of a settled policy. First one palace cabal and then another is in control. Corruption is the rule in all departments of the vast bureaucracy. It is dishonesty and inefficiency at home rather than lack of valor in Manchuria which has brought disaster to the Russian arms. A group of reactionary nobles, aided by a reac tionary church, is in power, and is using it not for the Czar or for Russia, but for the personal enrichment of its members Manifestly such regime contains in itself the seeds of its own ending.

#### Bullion and I. Chicago Record-Herald.

Bullion occupies a palace, In a flat live 1: People stand made for Bullion When he passes by: Builion has a big red devil That goes like a streak; Bullion'e income's more per minute Than is mine per week.

Yet he's poor and I am wealthy;

When my work is done When, at night, I burry homeward There's a little one Who stands at the window, peering Fondly down the street. While he kicks the cheap wainscoting With his little feet.

Once in Bullion's splendid palace There were childish cries; Now the Autumn leaves are falling Where a buby lies. Some men envy you, O Bullion; Some men hate you, too-Here's a word of heartfelt pity That I give to you.

# Twillight.

(These verses by Paul Laurence Dunhar, the negro poet, now on the point of death, appear in the October Lippincott's.) 'Twint a smile and tear,

'Twixt a groun and a sigh.
'Twixt the day and the dark,
When the night draweth nigh,
Ah, sunablne may fade From the heavens above: No twillight have we

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

"Meet me on the Trail."

Parker's bugle-call proved a sigh. Now for a good scrap in the peace con-

ference: In Chicago the open shop appears to be a closed question.

"I'm trying to make both ends meet," did comment from it today with justice as the snake said when he was awallow-

ing his brother. The Irish Unionist Alliance and the Irish Reform Association are having a great time helping Ireland by fighting

each other. Dr. Wagner, author of the "Simple Life," is calling upon President Roosevelt, inventor and patentee of the Strenuous Life. Delightful.

There are many ways of writing ads. One in the Skagway Alaskan begins: "I ain't got much of a stack," and is signed "Keelar, the Cheap Guy." "Advice to Subscribers" is the heading the Argus puts over this paragraph fro

the Seattle Times: "Look out, kids! The truant officer will get you!" In a Manchurian but the correspondent of the Evening Post found a Chinese sign, saying. "Life itself is but a jour-ney." He might have added in Russian,

"And war a blooming foot race." About the only thing known of the ancient Britons whom Caesar met is that they stained themselves blue with woad. It is curious to note that would is now used to dye the blue uniforms of the

British police. A school is to be opened in Paris shortly in which people will be taught to sleep properly—with closed mouth, limbs restfully placed, etc.—New York Evening Sun. And yet they say the French are ceas

ing to be churchgoers. A Colombo, Ceylon, paper circulated among the Cingalese informs its readers that Japanese swordsmen are fired like shrapnel from cannon, thousands of men being thus thrown into the Russian lines, where they proceed to butcher the sur-

prised enemy. The salling ship having been displaced by the steamship, it is now the turn of the "ship of the desert" to be displaced by the auto-car, which is to career over the sands of Egypt instead of the camel. However, the camel should hump itself and cheer up; no automobile can take its place in the circus parade.

An exchange tells of a Londoner who lent a street bookmaker his watch so that the bookmaker might be sure that he dod not take bets on a race that had already been run. The bookmaker kept the watch and the lender sued for it. The Court decided that, as it had been lent for an unlawful purpose, it could not be recovered by law. This beats playing Portland slot-machines with lead slugs,

A writer in Farm and Field says that the hornet is as docile as the butterfly and may be tamed by the exercise of a little patience. This is one of the things that most of us are ready to take on trust. All the joy of having a tame hornet for three months would be obscured by one moment's misbehavior on the part of the pet. The Winter wind, the serpent's tooth, man's ingratitude, are far less un-

Now and then an editor, dissatisfied with the boldness of such a statement as "the bride looked lovely in pink," attempts to paint the lily. Here is how the Appleton (Wis.) Post man tackles the

seeque pose, gowned in dreamy white chiffor through the filmy mystery of whose ver-glowed a mass of pale gold hair like a sun-kissed cloud at morning. It was no wonder that the guests crowded each other and craned their necks to look.

An officer's field equipment, offered as a prize by the Kaiser, contains, besides cooking necessaries, surveying instruments and so forth, cigar and cigarette holders. This seems to establish definitely the eigarette's position in war. Some time ago we called attention to its significance as the badge of courage, and this significance appears to be now realized by Germany. It is a question, however, whether a cigarette should be smoked from a holder or without one upon the battlefield. The officer who rolls a cigarette and carelessly puffs it with no intervening amber is surely more of the dashing soldier than he who adds a holder to his impedimenta.

There is more than one newspaper in Montana. This is not a very interesting piece of information at first sight, but when we remember that Butte journalism would lose its present volcanic qualities to another Montana paper the Butte The Miner says of its contemporary that its purpose is to quietly circulate slanders throughout the state. Of the editor, who is described as "unspeakable," we read that "as a dog returned to his vomit" he is again at work; that he is "wretched cur" who is needed because the "ordinary slop-jars of journalism cannot go deep enough into the sewers:" that he is a "mad dog," a "brute" and a "tank of sewer gas" used by ingeniously mixed metaphors-to brace up tottering fortunes and to galvanize a lost cause. WEX. J.

### OUT OF THE GINGER JAR. Tommy-Pop, what makes the fountain play?

Tommy's Pop-The water works, my son .-Philadelphia Record. "Work ain't so bad." "No?" "Nope. It gives a felier an elegant thirst an' the price of a can to equinch it with."—Houston Post. Hobo—You don't have to judge a man by de

clothes he wears. Cop-That's right; I could tell that you were a hobo if I saw you in a shower bath!-Chicago Journal. Jiggs-What's the difference between a hectic flush and a bobtail flush? Jiggs-A hectic flush makes some one red and a bobtail flush makes someone blue.-Philadelphia Butletin. "I dropped in at Citily's room last "Room? I understood he had a flat." last night.

did, but he's taken all the partitions down and now he has a real nice room."--Philadel phia Leager. "How did they ever come to send him to the Legislature?" "Well, you see, they were pre-vented by a technicality from sending him to the Penitentiary, and he showed no disposition

move out of town."-Chicago Record-Her "Who was the leading man in that compan you went out with last senson?" asked the critic. "I really forget," replied Lowe Com-erdy, "but I was the leading man coming

back. I always was a good walker."-Phila delphia Press. "I wish I was an angel!" little Johnny Bish astonished his mother by exclaiming. Wondering why holy thoughts were filling his young mind, she waited for the reason. Then I

could fly up higher than the fence and see all the ball games."-Cincinnati Commercial Tri

"Your race is run!" hissed Harold de Vere, in the last act. The villain drew a large bet-tile from his pocket. "Think not I am unpre-pared!" said he. "Poison!" "Sterllised dust!" exclaimed the wretched man, with emotion, and poured out a quantity, which he bit at the grack of the avenger's pistol.-Puck.