POSTAGE RATES. United States, Canada and Mexico-) to 14-page paper 1 to 80-page paper 1 to 44-page paper Foreign rates, double.

EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE.

(The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency)— New York; rooms 45-50, Tribune building. Chicago: Rooms 516-512 Tribune building. The Oregunian does not buy poems or stories from individuals and cannot undertake to return any manuscript sent to it without solicitation. No stamps should be incinsed for this purpose

KEPT ON SALE.

Chicago — Auditorium Annex; Postoffice News Co., 173 Dearborn street. Denver-Julius Black, Hamilton & Kend-rick, 906-912 Seventeenth street, and Fruesuff Bros., 605 16th at. Hansas City, Mo .- Bicksecker Cigar Co., Ninth and Walnut.

Los Angeles—B. F. Gardner, 259 South Spring, and Harry Drapkin. Oakland, Cal.—W. H. Johnston, 16th and Franklin st. Minneapolis-M. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South Third; L. Begeisburger, 217 First Avanue

Ggden—F. R. Godard and Myers & Harrop.
Omsha—Barkalow Bros., 1612 Farnham;
Magoath Stationery Co., 1808 Farnam.
Salt Inke—Salt Inke News Co., 77 West
Broond South street.
St. Louis World's Fair News Co., Joseph
Consland, Gao.

York City-L. Jones & Co., Astor

Copeland, Geo. L. Ackerman, newsboy, Bighth and Olive sts., and Excelsior News San Francisco J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Mar-ket, near Paince Hotel; Foster & Orear, Farry News Stand; Goldsmith Bros., 236

Suter; L. E. Lee, Palace Hotel News Stand; F. W. Pitts, 1908 Market; Frank Scott, 80 Elilis; N. Wheatley, 83 Stevenson; Hotel St. Francis News Stand. Washington, D. C.—Ebbitt House News

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem erature, 56 deg.; minimum, 52. Precipitation TODAY'S WEATHER-Cloudy to partly cloudy, with showers; south to west winds.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1904

PURCHASE OF THE PRESIDENCY?

It may be supposed that the Democratic National Committee "as 'opes." Else perhaps it wouldn't claim everything in sight. Or is it simply putting on a jaunty air, just to appear "game, and to make fun for the groundlings?

But we think it actually has a good deal of confidence. Apparently that stock of confidence has been acquired recently. It could have no other source than an expectation that there is to be a heavy supply of money with which to do a rushing business in four or five states during the final days of the campaign.

Such expectation is wholly consistent with the plan on which the campaign was organized. Parker owes his mination to a band of multimillionaires, led in New York and openly at St. Louis by Belmont, and now supported by the big men of the Sugar Trust and Standard Oil.

These people probably have no en-gagements with Parker for services from him, in case of his election. But they have a frantic desire to defeat Roosevelt, arising from motives which have been fully published throughout the country, and they believe that Parker, owing his election to them, would be "reasonably friendly" to organized capital.

The only hope the Parker managers can have rests on promises of abundance of money with which to "push things" during a short period-so three days-before the election. It is believed on all sides that the money will be forthcoming, and in vast amounts, and there can be no doubt as to the sources of it. There is reasonable doubt, however, whether it would be so easy to buy the Presidency as the authors of such policy evidently believe. From Republican beadquarters the warning has been sent out in all direcus, and closest possible observation of the local operators for the Parker-Davis ticket has been enjoined in every precinct of the contested states,

BEHOLD ANOTHER SQUABBLE.

Twould be a sorry Legislature, in deed, that was not enlivened by a Port of Portland squabble. Since the lawmaking body is not to be regaled with a Senatorial election this Winter the prospect of some other scrap should revive the flagging spirit of the solons.

After the Simon regime went down and out at the primaries two and a half years ago, the victors resolved to make an end of the strife that had been enduring in the bowels of the commission so long. Therefore the Mitchell contingent set about to clear away the old rubbish; but lest too destructive housecleaning should awaken popular sympathy for the idols that were to be swept out, the reorganizers retained two members of the old board, C. F. Swigert and C. F. Adams, whose political sins were deemed less deserving of punishment than those of other mem-

At the time, Messrs, Swigert and Adams objected to being thus singled out for mercy and were heard to declare that they would accept no special dispensation. But they were pacified and stayed on, and behold, they organined the new board to the great chagrin of the powers that had been merciful

To trace out the course of this achievement would lead through divers lights and shadows. It is sufficient to note that the reorganization of the commission was not diligently attended to at Salem by the Legislative delegates from this county, that they have been kicking themselves ever since and that of the five new members appointed two "went wrong" and threw the new commission into the hands of the And yet eloquent men pleaded with the Multnomah delegation until past midnight in one of those stuffy rooms in the Capitol and again in the sleepy morning afterward, saying that Driscoll and Thomas were "all right" and that they would "vouch" for the two men and be "responsible" for

Such is the core of the trouble stripped of its later accretions. Soon we are to see another decapitating performance, so let us all dispel our present torpor and get ready to feast our eyes and hearts. This time there will be no M. C. Banfield to decapitate nor | ness to declare that President Roosean Ellis G. Hughes, but the game veit was more than "rash" and "conneed not be languid. Is there not a temptuous." But his "rashness" and manity nor common sense in suffering

Thomas and a Driscoll and a Swigert and an Adams? Yea, verily, let us keep up our spirits.

CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

"Why shouldn't the Philippines be independent? Why shouldn't we accord the Philippines what we have accorded to Cuba?"

Thus, Judge Parker. Evidently does not know that Cuba is not an independent nation. Cuba in fact is a dependency of the United States. Her so-called independence is nominal, not 20e real. Under the treaty with Cuba, settling her status after the Spanish War, limitations were placed upon her independence and sovereignty by the United States, which Cuba accepted and incorporated in her consti-tution. Under this treaty or compact Cuba has bound herself never to enter into any engagement with any power which will tend to impair her independence, the United States to be the judge of the tendency of such treaty or compact; further, Cuba binds herself never to assume nor contract a public debt for which her normal revenues are inadequate, of which the United States is also to be the judge; thirdly, Cuba consents that the United States may intervene in Cuban domestic affairs for the preservation of Cuban independence, a pretty elastic stipulation: fourthly, Cuba agrees to the establishment of a system of public sanitation satisfactory to the United States. Finally, besides agreeing that all acts done by our military Government of Cuba should be deemed ratified, Cuba ceded to the United States sites for naval stations, which are to be in our undisputed possession and over which we are to exercise sovereign control.

Cuba therefore is not an independent nation. She is a ward of the United States. She can exercise none of the greater, none of the real, functions of sovereignty. She is bound to the United States by written bonds, closer than any that hold Canada to the Brit-

Therefore when Judge Parker says that Cuba is an independent nation he talks nonsense. Likewise when he says that the independence of the Philippines ought to be granted or allowed by the United States, he talks nonsense. For, as we have seen, Cuba is not an independent nation, though she has, within limitations upon her sovereignty, the right of local self-government, the conditions in the Philippines are such that local self-government there cannot stand on the same basis as in Cuba. A little attention to the facts will make this plain. Cuba is a single island, about the size of the state of Pennsylvania. Her people, while not wholly homogeneous, are practically so. The Philippines are many islands, extending through seas 1500 miles from north to south, and half that distance from east to west. Their land area is many times that of Cuba, and in many places the islands are separated by wide seas. They are inhabited by various races and many dissimilar tribes, which cannot act together now, nor for a long time to come, if ever. No race or tribe could take the leadership. The materials are not there for an independent nation—for a nation or peo-ple even with the limited independence of Cuba. No parallel therefore is possible between Cuba and the Philippines. Besides, if Philippine "independence" could be established on the basis of the settlement with Cuba, still there would be no real independence. The islands would be subject in main things

to the sovereignty of the United States. But, under the direction of the United and liberal administration States there, that part of the people who have made considerable advance in the civilities of life and of government have been requested to participate and co-operate in the administration. Through them local self-government is being extended as fast as possible. But, in present conditions, if the hand of the United States were withdrawn, no government could control the many

races and tribes. The Democratic position or attitude toward the Philippine Islands is untenable, because not based on consideration of conditions and facts. No theory of government is good for anything unless adapted to conditions where it is to be applied. Our own absolute maxims of government but illy sult us-though we get along with But, applied to another people so different as the Filipinos, they become worthless-and worse than worth-

PANAMA AND THE "BIG STICK." A curious illustration of the obliquity of the Democratic mind is found in the effort, lately renewed, to convict President Roosevelt of bad faith in his dealings with Panama and Colombia. Recently Senator Culberson made a speech in Brooklyn in which he read the text

of the letter from the President to Dr.

Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews, for the purpose of showing that the Administration had connived at the overthrow of the Colombian government at Panama. The letter is: White House, Washington, Oct. 19, 1902.—My Dear Dr. Shaw: I enclose you, purely for your own information, a copy of a letter of Septem-ber 5, from our Minister to Colombia. I think it might interest you to see that there was absolutely not the slightest chance of securing by treaty any more than we endeavoyed to secure. The alternatives were to go to Nicaragua, against the advice of the great majority ity of competent engineers-some of the most ompetent enying that we had better have no canal at this time than go there or else to take the territory by force without any attempt at getting a treaty. I cast saide the proposition made at this time to foment the accession of Panama. Whatever other governments can do, the United States cannot go into the securior by any such underland many to the securior by any such underland.

ing by such underhand means of the cession ing by such undernand means of the cossion. Privately, I freely easy to you that I should be delighted if Panama were an independent mate, or if it made itself so at this moment, but for me to say so publicly would amount to an in-stigation of a revolt, and therefore I cannot

say it. With great regards, sincerely THEODORD ROOSEVELT. Here is a deciaration from President Roosevelt to a personal friend, prior to the revolution, that he proposed to keep his hands off Panama; that he would use no underhand means to secure the canal cession, and that any proposition to foment secession must be cast aside. Yet attempt is made by Democratic orators and the Democratic press to show by this letter that the President had knowledge of the approaching revolution in Panama and that he helped it along. No candid or honest person can read the President's letter and fail to find therein a sincere and specific disclaimer of any purpose to go out of his way to accomplish any object in Panama, however desirable, or to commit the Government to any course not in exact accord with its full duty to Colombia. Not even Culberson has had the bold-

contemptuous disregard for the rights of others" have consisted entirely in taking prompt advantage of a situation at Panama he had no hand in making, and schieving results for the United States that a long course of negotiation with Colombia had utterly failed to bring about. Moreover, a coldblooded hold-up of the United States by an unscrupulous South American gov-

ernment was defeated. Culberson and his fellow obstructionists are wasting their time. The people undoubtedly approve of Roosevelt's course at Panama. They are convinced of his entire good faith in the whole transaction and they are gratified that construction of the canal was thus assured. They think that Colombia lost Panama through its own stupid and arrogant misconduct both as to the State of Panama and as to the United States; and they are satisfied that not one step from the strict path of international honor and comity was taken by this Government. If this is what the "big stick" does, long may it wave.

Senator Rayner, of Maryland, asserts that his state will vote against Roosevelt because Roosevelt has "re-

THE FICTITIOUS "BACE ISSUE."

vived the race issue." Mr. Bryan, stating his reasons for supporting Parker, gives this one a prominent place, viz: "Roosevelt has brought the race issue into National politics; Parker will remove the race issue from politica." Mr. Bourke Cockran has substantially the same thing. The statement has been made and repeated by Democratic speakers all along the Yet the statement is untrue and ab-

surd. Mr. Roosevelt has not brought the race issue into politics. He has said nothing about it. In fact he knows no race issue. The Kansas City Star, an independent paper, that supports Folk for Governor of Missouri, puts the matter truly when it says that the race issue was brought into politics "by certain Southern leaders who undertake impertmently to dictate to the whole country what shall be the attitude of the white race, from politics to private hospitality, toward the black race." The whole case is stated here. As to Mr. Bryan's promise that Judge Parker will remove the issue, how does he know? Again, we quote the Star: "Is it understood that Parker, if he ecomes President, will turn his face from the disfranchisement of negroes in the South? If so, what becomes of

his rigid constitutionalism? It is a question that Parker has refused, and refused almost roughly, to answer. It was put to him directly by colored citizens of his own state. who thought they had a right to a reply. He turned them away impatiently, refusing to answer. Of course there is nothing but pretense in the assumption that there is danger of "negro domination" anywhere; for in the states where the negroes are numerous they were disfranchised long ago. The race issue is merely a campaign fiction, invented for the use of a party whose material for any campaign was never so scant as it has been for this

A striking example of the success of open shop" methods in carrying on the construction of a large plant has been witnessed in the building of the new woolen mills at St. Johns. company is in practical sympathy with labor, is generous in its undertakings and just in its dealings with workingmen. The question asked of the applicant for work has been: "Can you do the work?" not, "Do you belong to a union?" If an affirmative answer was given and the claim made good by the workman there has been no contention about wages, the highest rates having been fully paid. If otherwise, the incompetent worker has given place to one more competent.

thus briefly outlined in this case no friction whatever between employers and employes. The men are there to work, the company's representatives are there to pay them for work performed. Construction has not lagged at a single point. Material has been on hand according to orders, when expected and needed, and the result is a finely equipped manufacturing plant, construction of which throughout has occupied less than four months, and the work upon which has proceeded smoothly from start to finish.

As an illustration of the "open shop" policy, conducted without estentation and on lines of justice to workmen and employers alike, this achievement is of more than passing interest to a community that is just entering upon an era of great industrial activity. presents the plain business proposition of service and reward in an undertak ing between labor and capital.

Twenty thousand dollars to establish a home for drunkards' wives in Iowa is one of the bequests of the late James Callaman, of Des Moines, a philanthropist and in his later years an earnest advocate of temperance. This is something new. Drunkards' retreats we have in numbers, but there has heretofore been no provision made for the wives of drunkards beyond the com almshouses, or, when mental stress has become acute, the insane asylums. Indeed, the class thus designated seems to be the most difficult of all for philanthropy to reach. The reason for this is obvious. It is impossible to better the condition of a woman as long as she remains an inmate of a drunkard's home. For drunkards' widows there is some hope and help. For drunkards' wives there is none. This scheme of a home for drunkards' wives, therefore, must presuppose the permanent abanionment by the beneficiaries of the wretched homes of their besotted husbands or the death of the latter-an event that occurs all too infrequently in time to give the wives opportunity to enjoy a few years of peace and plenty,

It is hard to imagine a case more pitiable and more utterly hopeless, except through the avenue of divorce, than that of the Frank family, recently reported to the City Board of Charities Here is a stalwart man, a mechanic who is able to earn and does earn good wages, yet who permits his sick children to suffer for medical attendance and leaves his wife without help, food or money while he spends his time and earnings in saloons. This case, which is, unfortunately, not an isolated one. answers conclusively every argument of well-fed, luxuriously housed ecclesias-tics who contend for "no divorce except for Scriptural cause." The woman who will put up with this sort of treatment will, of course, have to abide by the consequences, and her children with

through life the consequences of a mistake so grievous as this woman made in the choice of a husband.

If Mr. Sweeney shall decide to put up a great new hotel in Portland, all may wish him abundant success. We have been crying without result for a long time for additional hotels in Portland, but somehow capital has not responded. Perhaps the hotel business is hazardous; or perhaps the man who has money is simply reluctant to engage in that business. At any rate, Portland has the same number of hotels it had when it was one-half its present size. Over in Seattle they have more hotels than are really needed. Why is it? Doubtless Mr. Sweeney has discovered our great want and proposes to supply it. If he should buy the Portland hotel, probably he will build a large addition thereto. If he shall fail to complete his negotiation, and shall decide to put up an entirely new structure, Portland may be content, because it may be sure that it will then have two hotels of the first class.

The New York World does not think nuch of betting as a straw on Presidential elections. It declares that on October 24, 1892, the betting was five to four on Harrison; yet Cleveland was elected President. We do not find, however, that the World's optimistic judgment has given hope to the New York Democracy. The odds have steadily progressed during the campaign from two to one on Roosevelt until the unprecedented offer of six to one is now made. Betting is doubtless the "fool's argument," and wise men never engage in it unless they have a "cinch." In this campaign the great odds must be regarded as evidence of the overwhelming opinion of people who make it their business to know.

If Chairman Baker does not get out full vote in November it will not be for want of effort. He works as assiduously as he might if there were doubt about the result in November. The Democracy would spare itself much effort if it were to turn over its campaign to him. His chief effort is to get out the vote, no matter whether it is for Roosevelt or any other. That is more than the Democrats are doing. Republicans fear only apathy. If Republicans and all other voters can only be persuaded to go to the polls in Oregon there will be no doubt of the result.

There are thirty-three counties in Oregon, and it is important that each be represented at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. By as much as it fails to disclose to the world the resources and material condition of each of the state's subdivisions, by so much will the Exposition fail to have accomplished one of its chief objects. Marion County has made it evident that it proposes to avail itself in the fullest measure of its opportunity. It may be hoped that every county in the state will follow its example.

State Chairman Baker's announcement to an Eastern newspaper that 'the Democratic organization in Oregon has locked the door, thrown the key into the well and when last seen was making for the tail timber" may seem a bit stretched to Eastern Demo-crats, but it isn't stretched the fraction of an'inch. Parker supporters in Oregon are so scarce that hardly a chirp has been heard from them.

The Russian fleet that started from the Baltic to the seat of war in Asia will stay awhile in the Atlantic; probably never will proceed to the scene of action. Fortunate for it is the occurrence in the North Sea, that has arrested its course. For what if these lubbers should actually come into collision with the naval forces of Japanfellows who can't distinguish fishing smacks from warships?

In almost every county of Oregon the local press is discussing the prohibition issue, forced to the front through the miscailed local-option law adopted last June. The greater number of the country newspapers now oppose prohibition, and the signs are that though it may carry in some localities there will be a heavy aggregate majority against it.

The Democrats might gain the next National House of Representatives. But if Roosevelt is elected, as seems likely, it is highly probable that the Republicans will continue to control both houses of Congress. But suppose the Republicans were to lose the Lower House. What would the Democrats do

The Philippines have cost us some money. So did Louisiana, Texas, California, New Mexico, Arizona and But wasn't the investment a great one? In a few years there will be no more thought of abandoning the Philippines than of abandoning California.

It may be true that Captain T. B. Jones, who seeks a divorce from wife No. 4, already has wife No. 5 arranged for. What of it? The captain is considerate enough of all women to desire that none shall be obliged to tolerate his presence long.

A Chinese association in America iopes to accomplish the reform of China. Why be disconsolate? Are not the Chinese nearer our philanthropists than the child wives of India or the heathen of Africa?

A Louisville paper reports that there are two divorced women to every divorced man in Kentucky. This is an unconscious tribute to the fighting qualities of "Old Bourbon," for which that state is famous. Eastern Democrats are claiming Call-

fornia as a "possible" state for Parker. The majority for Roosevelt will not be less than 40,000 and may reach 75,000. The West knows what it's about, Now that the baseball season is ended

in Portland, we may pause to inquire what it was ever begun for?

Boston Herald. The other day at a meeting of workers in the vineyard a sister was asked to address the audience. She blushingly ac-quiesced, but after the first word stammered and stuttered, and finally sank down into her seat, quite speechless. The embarrasment was so thick you couldn't hear a pin fall. Her friends came to the rescue and made excuses for the flasco, when suddenly up popped the lady, indignant. "I said nothing," ahe cried, "because there was nothing to say. We are all talking too much!" and down she sat sgain, this time amid applause.

AS A PRISONER LOOKS AT IT.

A friend revises my manuscript; I eliminate errors. Solitude pencils many mistakes in the manuscript of life. (7)—Prisoner 4382. According to many authors publishers should be prisoners; here is a prisoner who has turned publisher. No. 482 of the penitentiary at Salem has published a book of sketches and poems dealing with phases of life behind the bars. Prison rules and occupations, prison joys—if that is not too strong a word—and sorrows, prison friendship and enmittes are all illuminated by sidelights upon the life in general. general.

inning at the prison gates, No. 4882 tells a few stories connected with the admission of prisoners. He writes: An amusing incident occurred at one hese researches. An Italian convicted

these researches. An Italian convicted of burglary and sentenced to serve one year in prison, was brought here to be turned over to the prison authorities. He had been supposed to have considerable money on his person, but a close search made just after his arrest, and again just before his transportation, had falled to reveal it. During his examination here the guard noticed that one of his ankles was quite heavily beneficial and principles. here the guard noticed that one of his ankles was quite heavily bandaged and ordered him to remove the bandage. He objected strenuously. Explanations were useless, protestations in vain. That bandage had to be removed. As he began to unwind it, \$20 pieces commenced to drop out on the floor, and when he had finished \$200 in bright, golden coin lay there before the even of the astonished Sherif. commenced to drop out on the floor, and when he had finished \$200 in bright, golden coin lay there before the eyes of the astonished Sheriff who had witnessed the proceeding. I prenume the next sprained ankle geets a pretty therough examination. Another instance is related where a prisoner arrived one evening, having in his possession a box of cigars, which, apparently had not been opened. As prisoners are not allowed to amoke cigars, they were broken up for smoking in the pipe (that being the custom, after which they are given to the owner). In this case, tucked anugly away in this center of a cigar a fine spring-steel saw was found, which was capable of cutting the bars to any cell in the prison. Not long ago a prisoner was received who for months had been addicted to the use of morphine. Upon being searched, three or four plugs and several packages of amoking tobacco were found amongst his effects. The turnkey, who did the searching, found nothing of a suspicious nature among the clothing, but in cutting ones a plus of tobacco it was found to have nature among to do thing, but n cutting open a plug of tobacco it was found to have been hollowed out and about two cunees of morphine placed in the space, the opening afterward being closed, so as to escape detection.

No. 4382 continues:

Let me take you around a prison tier at night. During the day only an occasional prisoner remains in his cell, but at night one sees the boys at home. Here are the stairways up which prisoners pass. As we ascend them we hear a banjo tumming, and down the tier a mandolin's sweet notes in "Silver Bells." You wonder, perhaps, at this, and ask if music is permitted. Yes. Prisoners who have a talent for music, those who are anxious to learn, or those who assist in chapel entersamments, are allowed to have musical instruments, and playing is confined to certain hours, and in the cells permitted under cer-No. 4382 continues: instruments, and playing is confined to certain hours, and in the cells permitted under certain rules. You have always considered prison a dark, lonesome-looking place at night, but what you see on this tour will show you quite the reverse. Lights keep a constant daylight here, and every cell door is under an outside guard's watchful eye, for pacing to and fro in the yard where shadows conceal his passing a night guard keeps a constant patrol, and every movement upon the tier is known. We hear the low hum of voices as we pass, glancing casually into each cell. Some are occupied by one prisoner, others by two. We find the inmates variously engaged, conversing in low tones, reading, writing, doing embroidery work, crocheting, etc. (I suppose you

broidery work, crocheting, etc. (I suppose you think that all kinds of needlework is for only feminine hands, but it isn't, in prison.) In one cell we see a shaw! In the process of manufacture: In another a prisoner doing fancy embroidery work on handkerchiefs. In another cell we are a sharp and the control of the contr cell we see mapkins attractively worked and watch patient hands labor industriously at the trying task. We pass to another cell, where we see books, writing maierial and other miscellaneous sriickes, and find a young man taking a correspondence school course in architecture. In a study of 11 months, beginning with simple arithmetic he has nessed the course in the course of the

ture. In a study of 11 months, beginning with simple arithmetic, he has passed through formulas, geometry, masonry, carpentry, joinery, stair-building, geometrical drawing, architectural mass, and is at present engaged on architectural drawing. His certificates of grade in those studies show an average standing of 08. We see another young man taking a course in bookkeeping. Spencerian copy books are on the table at his side. That the man with a talent for book That the man with a talent for husi-ness can make money in prison as well as utside is shown by the following anec-

dote:: A prisoner, "A," for instance, pays for a year's subscription to some daily paper. He reads it and then sends it to "B," who, after reading it, sends it in turn to "C." So it continues. "A" gets the paper one year for \$7.50. "B" pays, perhaps, as much as 30 cents per month for permission to read it first. "C" pays 25 cents for it second, "D" 20 cents for it third, and so. "Each paper to the pays to the pays 25 cents for it then and so. "Each pays to the pays 25 cents for it then and so." Fact the pays 15 cents for it then and so. "Each pays 15 cents for it then and so." Fact pays 15 cents for it then and so. "Each pays 15 cents for it then and so." Fact pays 15 cents for it then and so. "Each pays 15 cents for its pays to cents for it second, "D. 20 cents for it third, and so on. Each subscriber has a limited time in which to read and pass the paper on to the next one. It will be seen that "A" not only gets his paper for nothing, but makes money on the transaction. This method was originated by a former inmate of the prison who was reported to have been brought here "broke." He is said to have received regular contess of the San Paraciaca. regular copies of the San Francisco Examiner from a friend who was taking it. After reading it through, he found a subscriber for it on the above plan. Other subscriptions followed, and in a short time he was doing an excellent husiness. When his friend's paper ran out, he had made money to pay for a year's subscription for himself. After his subseribers became numerous, and the price got below the 5-cent mark an occasional pack of tobacco paid for a month's subscription. These packs of tobacco had a commercial value, and were easily exchanged for sugar, fruit, off and other articles, and in some cases for each. As a result of our friend's enterprise, be had plentiful supplies of permitted inxuries and a gradually accomulating cash account in the office. I am told that at his release he carried away the substantial sum of \$50 to newsamper money.

of \$90 in newspaper money. Prison employments are described in detail by No. 4382 and he retells the story of the Tracy-Merrill escape. Scattered through the longer articles are para-graphs of more than average merit. A few of them are:

A "caged" song-bird's singing could never sound sweet in an ex-convict's home. The priscaer who intends to resume criminal ways should prepare another "explanation" for his second downfall.

Conscience is sometimes ample punishment. Prison enmities are forever mining a prison-er's path with pitfails. Circumstantial evidence sometimes sheds tears over a man's grave.

Nor is poetry left out. The penitentiary lacksmith contributes these lines en-tited "Whispers": As I stand at the forge and hammer awa On the different jobe that come each day, The anville ringing seems to say, "Being a 'con,' old boy, don't pay."

Oft' when I'm pensive and thinking about Freedom, and wondering if I'll get out, The anvil whispers, "Without a doubt, If you live, you'll surely get out-get out."

And so as my hammer and anvil play, And I'm tolling the hours away, Courage comes, for they seem to say: "Freedom will come some day-some day." Other verses are: A THIEF'S SOLILOQUY

Stealin' don't pay; Nothin' in it, Apt to get caught Steal a trifle-Do a year. Seems a long time Passin' here. Think you got A "dead sure" bet, Carde are "coppered" And you get "Whipsawed" every Dog-gone time. I "pase," boys; No more in mine.

ADVICE. If you don't like the place, boys, don't com-back;

back;
There's plenty of room outside,
And every man who left this place
Staid out if he only tried.
For a follow who takes the same old road
And goes in the same old way.
Prison will always be a home—
He'll return again some day.
The book, which may be had for \$1.00
by addressing P. O. Boy 225 Salam is tographs of the penitentiary.

THE RED CORPUSCLES. Vigorous Americans Do Not Favor

a Timid Policy. Chicago Tribune Chicago Tribune.

Shall the possessions of the Republic be leasened? Shall its flag cease to float over the Philippines? Judge Parker says yes. So do George F. Edmunds, Carl Schurz and George S. Boutwell, men whom the and George S. Boutwell, men whom the country thought were dead when the campaign began. They wish the United States to get away from the Philippines and the vicinity of Asia and to throw to the winds the rich territories which are its undisputed property.

That policy does not take with the American who has red corpuscles circu-lating through his system. Most Ameri-cans, though they be middle-aged or old in years, are still young in enthusiasm, vigor, hopefulness and enterprise. The spirit of youth dominates the country. Young men resent the timid counsels of decrepit politicians. With their consent the boundaries of the Republic will never

recede. They are unalterably opposed contraction.

So, viewing the matter from the stand-point of political expediency alone, Judge Parker could not have been guilty of a more stupendous mistake than to make the surrender of the Philippines the predominant issue of his campaign. It is an unpopular issue. It allenates votes. It may appeal to the inert and the incapable

may appeal to the inert and the incapable who dread the responsibilities of the Philippines, but it is offensive to the lusty youth and manhood of the country, which is not for striking the flag.

If Judge Parker had taken the opposite tack, had gone back to the policy of his party half a century ago and proclaimed himself an ardent expansionist, he would have lost the votes and voices of the three venerable relics of other days who are now supporting him, but he would have kept the votes of many more young men now lost to him.

Apparently Judge Parker has no red corpuscles and is not aware of their existence in other Americans. He should study his countrymen more closely before asking them for their votes. The younger ones, at least, have high ideals as to the glory and greatness of their country.

glory and greatness of their country. They are resolved that nothing shall be done with their consent to decrease its area and lessen its honorable standing mong the nations. November 8 Judge Parker will hear from the red corpuscles.

SOURCES OF NEWS.

Who Knows Best Knows Conditions And John Drew, checky darling, stole my heart and hers.

New York Sun.
What does Luke Wright know about
onditions in the Philippines? If Judge
Parker wants information about those inhappy islands, he goes to a more original source than this man Wright, Such Inal source than this man Wright. Such experts as the Hon. Erving Winslow, the Hon. Fiske Warren, the Hon. Moorfield Storey, the Hon. Charles Russell Codman and General Sambo Bowles can and do supply Judge Parker with information such as Wright doesn't possess. Kirby street, Boston, has long been known as the watchtower from which the Philippines can be studied most effectively. pines can be studied most effectively. Wright may mean well, but he can't turn out the kind of stuff Judge Parker wants. Next Philippine day at Esopus the Judge will reel off some more statements that will be news to Wright, who may think he knows what is going on in the Philip-pines, but is inexcusably ignorant of what is going on in the anti-imperialist leagues. These institutions make "facts' you wait, and know things in the Philip-pines by special telepathic dispatch. By the way, is the Parker Constitution By the way, is the Parker Constitution Club ready to report on Luke Wright's insolent assertion that "Judge Parker has such language from a Democratic satrap unconstitutional?

Good Words From Pendleton. Pendleton Tribune.

Results of the arduous labors of the promoters of the Lewis and Clark Fair enterprise are beginning to show. Recent. events have proven that the fair will now be a success and that the ball that has been rolling slowly has accumulated to a great size. The foundation work has been laid and the superstructure is now appearing pleasing to the eye. When the gates are opened Portland may boast of a fair not inferior to the St. Louis exhibition in all the essential features. It will be an event for the West, and one of the best means of turning the attention of the the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is about to close, the minds of writers, travelers, railroad companies and immigration bureaus are being diverted toward the Lewis and Clark Fair. Already articles are appearing in Sunday newspapers and magazines on features of Western life and the romantic, historical and adventurous elements of winning the West, and after these will naturally follow description of our resources and opportunities in the Western States and the life of the people who now live here. Following the Fair without doubt there will be a great influx of money and capital into these Northwest states that will recompense Oregon for the splendid part her people have taken and the spirit they have shown in supporting the undertaking in its infancy. No Oregonian need entertain regret for the extra taxes paid or the contributions he has made when the books are balanced in the years to come.

Can the Trusts Buy the President?

Kansas City Times-Star (Ind.) The whole thing may be greatly exag-gerated, but the element of general plaus-ibility enters into it. The men who se-cured the nomination of Parker were actuated less by their desire to elect a Demo-cratic candidate than by their determina-tion to defeat Roosevelt. These same men can have but one reason for their dislike of the President personally, and that is his hostility to the trusts. The presumption of these promoters was, and still seems to be, that the Presidency can be trolled from Wall street and by street, no matter what the majority's pref-erence may be. The arrogance of money in politics often has been exposed and deplored, but it has never manifested its in a way so offersive to the patriolism of the country nor so dangerous to popu-lar government as in the alleged plan to carry the coming election for Parker through the purchase of the doubtful

St. Paul Pioneer-Press. Bryan said of the effect of his speech

making in one of his campaigns against McKinley: "When the election was over I found that I had carried nearly every state in which I did not speak and loat every state I visited." And yet Bryan's oratory in Indiana is relied upon by the Democratic managers as the last resource for carrying the state for Parker.

Not That Kind of Cooking.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Mamma," said the pretty, fluffy-haired girl, "I think I ought to go to a cooking-school, don't you?"

"It isn't necessary, my dear," replied the mother. "I can teach you to cook."

"But that would never do, mamma." protested the fair daughter: "you only know how to cook the ordinary things that people really eat."

Not Ready for Mediation.

Indianapolis News. We do not forget that war is necessarily bloody and horrible, and we agree that Americans have up right to be oversensi-tive, for they fought a war 40 years ago Americans have no right to be oversensitive, for they fought a war 40 years ago which was so dreadful as to shock the world—and yet they refused all suggestions of mediation, as they had a right to do. Japan and Russia have the same right now.

Water — waning on star — water — water water water — wate

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Montana seems to produce as much guff as copper.

The needle of the police compass wavers between two North Ends.

Fact is stranger than fiction, but not so strange as campaign prophecies.

The signature of the Atlanta Constiution's political prophet is "Jos. Ohl."

Football reports are a good second to the war news these Sunday morn-

Morocco is beginning to cut up so

France may have work as well as kudos from her protectorates. Portland will have to do its best to

bear up under the news that we may have no Igorrotes at the Fair. Women wear the trousers in some

ouseholds, but is it posible that they are going to take to shirts as well? Have the Indians of the state taken

o imitating Parker? We miss the usual prophecies of a hard Winter. From an exchange we learn that Hall Caine frequents graveyards to get names for his characters. If this is the

from one tombstone to another. Seldom has a more amusing instance of getting mixed up on a simile been given publicity than the following break detected by the lynx-eyed Kan-

case, he merely transfers the names

sas City Star: The Wichita Star deplores the evil stories which have become current concerning Tom Kelly. "Like Potiphar's wife," says the Star, "Tom Kelly is above suspicion."

Clyde Fitch wrote an epilogue for Mrs. Gilbert's recent farewell perform-ance in New York. For utter inapproprinteness of figure, the line from it about Adu Rehan takes the cake: When with Augustin Daiy I acted many

parts.

And Jimmy Lewis, bless him, played with me at hearts! And Ada Rehan, the dear creature, won her

The Polo News, says the Kansas City Star, tells of a little Cowgill girl who, when she had the mumps, declared she felt as though a headache had slipped down into her neck.

Another child story is told by the Springfield (Mass.) Union: A 5-year-old girl of Springfield who objected to the filing of a piece of metal because it "made her teeth tickle" described a disagreeable sensation in graphic manner.

had recently been built at great cost, says Harper's Weekly. One of the men had just been inspecting the new build-

Two well-known men about town

were discussing a new clubhouse which

What style did you say it was decorated in?" asked the other.

The man who had seen the interior reflected a moment. "I think it was either Late Pullman or Early North German Lloyd," he replied.

A man injured in a railroad accident in England, who died in a hospital without recovering consciousness was identified by the way he counted in delirium, says an exchange. He never went beyond the number of nails in a horse's shoe, and the doctors decided that he was a horseshoer. That led to the discovery of his name.

After this piece of Sherlock Holmes work, we should like to discover how many nails there are in a horseshoe anyway.

Kipling, in a letter on the pleasures and benefits of "motoring," declared that the auto was a great force in promoting temperance. Formerly drivers of vehicles would leave their horses standing by the roadside while they filled up on ale inside the country "pub." Now, according to Kipling, the drivers are afraid to leave their horses alone because the snorting autos stampede all but the steadiest stagers. Another cause is also at work to bring about a decrease in the consumption of beer, and it is noteworthy that the great English brewers are so alarmed over the falling off in their sales that they have held a special conference to discuss methods of booming the trade again. Electric atreet-cars, such as America has long been accustomed to. are the new temperance agency in England. The workingmen, on their way home to the suberbs, are now whirled past the public houses at which they used to stop before the trolley

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

WEX J.

came to save them a walk.

Visitor-When you are grown up, will you be a doctor, like your father? Bobby-Mercy, not Why, I couldn't even kill a rabbit!-Town and Country.

"When hose race tips is bein' passed around," said Uncle Eben, "a deaf an' dumb man has a pow'ful advantage in life."-Washington Star.

"De man dat devotes hisse'f to fault findin'," said Uncle Eben, "turns out many a fine job o' work dat doesn' give sattsfaction to nobody."— Washington Star. Homer—What's the difference in time between Chicago and Paris? Rounder—Well, that de-pends on the kind of a time you are looking for.—Chicago News.

Jones-What do you think? Buryemdeep, the undertaker, is going to boom up trade. Smith-Giving away trading stampe? Jones -Giving away automobiles.-Judge. Friend-Hello, old man, how are you?

I hear you've written the very latest novel of the day. Author-Well, I had at 12 o'clock, but it's 3 o'clock not.-Pitts Nell-Oh, my! I don't like the shape of

my new Fall gown at all, I wish I knew how to improve it. Belle-Why not let some other girl wear it. dear?-Philadelphia Puolic Ledger.

Giffne-That frash chap, Jinkins, didn't seem to get along in the Georgia backwoods. Spinks —No; he was always bollering "Choese it," and this naturally made him unpopular with the crackers.—Exchange.

me traceet. Exchange.

Mrs. Wiggs-Mrs Newritch is always talking about her trip abroad, but I don't see that it improved her any. Mrs. Biggs-She thinks it did. She learned to say Paree for Paris, and addoo for good-by.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"In a little while," said the man who is

always agitated, "the rallroads with be run-ning the country." "Well," said the easy-going citizen, "if the country was run as well as some of the railroads are, I wouldn't complain."—Washington Star. "I have been very much interested in these experiments with tetrahedral kites," said the

man with gold glasses. "Yes," answered Mrs. Cumrox, complacently, "but I have about concluded that the surest way to get rid of all such things is to boil the drinking water."—Washington Star.