The Oregonian

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES nail (postage propaid in edvance with Sunday, per month with Sunday excepted, per year with Sunday, per year lay, per year
Weekly, 2 months
y, per week, delivered, Sanday ex-150 ly, per week, delivered, Sunday in-

POSTAGE RATES. United States, Canada and Mexico-10 to 14-page paper 16 to 30-page paper 82 to 44-page paper Foreign rates, double.

EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE. (The S. C. Beckwith Special Agracy)— New York; rooms 43-50, Tribune building-Chicago: Rooms 510-512 Tribune building. The Gregonian does not buy posms or stories from individuals and cannot under-take to return any manuscript sent to it without solicitation. No stamps should be fuciosed for this surposs inclosed for this purpose

KEPT ON SALE. Chleage — Auditorium Annex; Postoffice sws Co., 173 Dearborn street, Denver—Julius Black, Hamilton & Kend-ck, 496-312 Seventeenth street, and Frus-

Minocapolis-M. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South Third; L. Regelsburger, 217 First Avenus

New York City-L. Jones & Co., Astor -F. R. Godard and Myers & Harrop. Omaha-Barkalow Bros., 1612 Farnham; Mageath Stationery Co., 1808 Farnam. Salt Loke-Salt Lake News Co., 77 West

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, NOV. 7, 1964.

FOR FINAL CONSIDERATION.

If the people want a continuation of the policies of the last eight years (un-der which the country has enjoyed the highest prosperity it ever has known), they know they will get it from the Republican party. But what man in this universe can tell what Judge Parker would do, or what policies his party would follow, if he were elected to morrow?

Perhaps-and this is the theory of the most optimistic of his supportes - he might do just what Mr. Roosevelt is doing; yet perhaps he would take the op-posite view of all public questions. There mes no light on this vital inquiry from the Democratic platform. lodges some questions and straddles others; it makes charges without a basis of truth or probability. It palters in a double sense on all the ques-tions upon which we desire a frank utterance. And if we seek it from the candidates we are no better off. When they do not contradict the platform, they contradict each other and them-They have been for holding the Philippines and for scuttling from them. They are for free silver, to judge by their acts; they are for a gold standard, to judge by their words. They are for free trade-and a fair degree of protection. On one point they and the platform agree. They are in favor of the Constitution-except in the South-

If you vote the Republican ticket you know what you are doing. The Republican record and the Republican platform are at one. They avow what they have done. They make no apologies, no excuses for it. They say that under similar circumstances they will do the same again. Whether right or wrong they are clear, explicit, straightforward. They ask no man's vote on false pretenses. On the other hand, no wizthe Democratic policy is, what they would do with the Government if they were given it. Their platform is a set of turbid and evasive phrases. The utterances of their public men are shifty policy of adventure! We have yet to Republic to an aggregation like the Democratio party of today-a fortui-

tous concourse of unrelated prejudices During the past eight years this party had been carrying the flag of Bryan. Some of their leaders apparently in-tended, when they went to St. Louis, to ay to the country: We are just as safe and sane as the Republicans. We are for the gold standard, for a reasonable tariff, for restraining unlawful combinations without injuring lawful business; for the self-government, not abandonment, of the Philippines. But the instinct of blundering was too strong for them. As soon as they got together the power of the mass asserted itself. They turned down the gold-standard proposition, they declared protection to be a robbery, and came out flatly for the immediate abandonment of the Philippines. Then they tried to make up for this destructive platform by nominating what they called conservative candidates-for the Presidency, a goldstandard, or, at least, a gilt-standard man, who had voted for free silver whenever he got a chance; and for Vice-President a Southern Democrat, enormously rich, who believed in pro-

With this harlequin ticket and timidly radical platform they have gone to the country and little by little their well-meant disguise has worn into tatters and the party appears in its old, familiar shape.

But the campaign has narrowed itself to this. Everything else has vanished, dissolved in a mist of contradictions. Protection is robbery—but they are in favor of reasonable protection. Their leaders say the gold standard is a fixed fact-but the majority of their party still side with Mr. Bryan. They cry out against appropriations, in general-but not dare to specify those they will With that discretion which is cut off. valor's better part they abuse our Army because it is small, and speak-some of them-respectfully of our Navy, because it is strong. Their candidate denounces the pension order, admitting fixed age as a partial proof of disability, and then offers, as a bribe for soldiers' votes, to recommend a service meion for everybody of an indefinite

What is said above is drawn almost wholly from Secretary Hay's eloquent l powerful speech at New York, but slightly paraphrased. On the whole it is the presentation that has been made. derate, comprehensive and true. The Oregonian closes the debate of

1904 by saying, once more: No man could tell what Judge Parker would do, what course he would take, on any important question, if he were elected. But if you vote for Roosevelt and elect him you know what you are doing.

JÜGGLERS AND JUGGLED.

Precisely the present situation under the miscalled local-option law was precisely foretold by The Oregonian, day after day, last Spring, when this act of jugglery and cunning was under debate, before the vote was taken. But who were contending for the act shut their eyes and ears, and refused to believe. To the piain and unanswerable statements of The Oregonian as to the nature of the act and the sure consequences of it, the only response was, "The Oregonian is in the pay of the liquor interest." Heedless of the demonstration that, under the guise of socalled local option, they were voting for prohibition in fact, these people ed the handful of Prohibitionists, furnished four-fifths of the votes, and carried the act. Now they complain that they were deceived, tricked, duped; and the forces of the erstwhile happy combination now stand apart.

rick, 496-812 Seventeenth street, and France of the first Reviewing the old law, it showed that except in incorporated towns and citwhere the control was lodged with the municipal authorities, no one might sell liquors without first obtaining legal permission with payment of the license fee or tax required law; and before a man could get such permission he was required to obtain the signatures of an actual majority of the voters of his precinct to a petition to the court requesting that such license be granted. What made this so effective a measure of restriction is the disinclination of many, usually most, of the legal voters of a community to set their names to a petition of this kind. That law, which had been in force many years, was all the "local option" needed. There is seldom a rural community or small village where people will put their names to such a paper; and there could be no sale of quors therein unless a majority of the legal voters would do so. This, as all know, was a most effective kind of localoption; and The Oregonian suggested that "it ought not to be superseded by a scheme which tries to sneak prohibition in under a misnomer, and which, if enacted, will set town and country at loggerheads in almost every county of the state."

May 22 The Oregonian said: "The socalled local-option law is intended by its authors to be a drastic prohibition measure, and will be largely such, if it should carry. Sale of liquors would probably be prohibited by the county such towns as Ashland, Rose burg, Marshfield, Eugene, Salem, Mc-Minnville, Oregon City, The Dalles, Pendleton. La Grande, Rainier, and many Of course there are those who think this would be 'desirable, and are working accordingly. Very well; but let the proposition be cleared of deceptions.

This effort to force prohibition on the towns by the country vote is now in progress in nearly all the counties. And they who brought it about say they were fooled, misled, or deceived! May 27 The Oregonian returned to

the subject with this statement: What's the use and what's the object of denying that the lutent and purpose of the so-called local-option bill is prohibition, when the bill itself distinctly states that its object is to require the County Court, on petition of 10 per cent of the voters, to order an election "to determine whether the sale of liquors shall be prohibited" in such county or subdivision? What's the use of county or sundivision: What's the dass of the quibble that the bill does not enact pro-hibition, but only provides for the snact-ment of it, by counties or precincts? Its main intent is to enable the rural districts of a county to force prohibition on the towns of such county, known to be unfavorable to it. Therefore it is not local option at all. It is a deceptive measure, inten-tionally as. It comes forward under the name of local option; but its intent is to force prohibitory laws on unwilling cor nunities, through the voies of those other communities where there is no demand for liquors, and none therefore bought and sold

It is not honest to call this local option.

But it carried, because people

wouldn't stop to think. It will stand and self-contradictory. They talk of a awhile-for it will not be so easy to get it out of the way. It will keep everyhear of an adventure so reckless and thing in turmoil in Oregon for the next wild as intrusting the fortunes of the contention exhausts Itself. Meantime the contention will enter into all affairs of politics and largely of business and social life; religious orders and church societies will use it as a club in elections, in favor of one party or against another; pulpits will be full of politics; no subject of real interest can get a hearing, or consideration, because this one will always be "butting in" and claiming the right of way. The question always will be, "How does the candidate or the party stand on prohibition"?-not whether candidate party fitly represents policies of other import, large or small, which beong to affairs of state or Nation. This folly will have to wear itself out in Oregon, as it has worn itself out in Iowa and other progressive states. But it will take many a year.

TROUBLES OF A CANDIDATE.

The great issue for the past fortyeight hours, according to Mr. Parker, has been campaign contributions of the trusts to the Republican committee. And he solemnly commits ecratic party in its future battles to make it its one great object to stop that sort of business. The Judge is fooling with a two-edged sword, and his mentors-Hill, Belmont et al.-know 4t, if he does not; so that all hands will be glad to drop the subject after next sday. The Democratic books will not be exposed to the public view

The trust-contribution incident is but another illustration of the vacillating and ill-matured methods of Democratic campaign management. It has been marked throughout by inconsistency and had judgment, due perhaps to di-vided counsels and the natural desire on the part of men of real sagacity like Gorman to avoid the responsibility for probable defeat. Once it was gravely announced that Judge Parker was going on the stump, and a denial was forthcoming direct from Esopus that it was not compatible with the dignity of a candidate for the Presidency to resort to the vulgar practices of the hus-He would not go on the stump; tings. but he did. Then it was said that the Esopian statesman was dissatisfied with the way Taggart was running things, and he was going to New and show the amateurs around head-quarters how a real politician does Denial from Esopus. But he things. went; and Taggart was shipped off to

Then Bryan was to be freated with | buyer secured supplies from other quar- Land repre

lofty indifference; but a piteous call went out from Esopus to Lincoln for the ex-Presidential nominee to sally forth and save Indiana. Bryan sallied, but it re-happen. mains to be seen whether the grace of salvation was thus bestowed on In-

Later the Judge was loudly balled on was out of ginger. Now he has been and Connecticut for seven days, trying to infuse a little life into an almost

moribund situation. And so from first to last. Once the Judge referred respectfully to the gold standard; then he thought administrative extravagance was the issue; but he soon dropped it. Then independence for the Filipinos; then Philippine maladministration; then the trust evil, to which he proposed to apply large and and demand, coplous doses of common law; and finally the wickedness of the trusts which subscribe to campaign funds, Give the Judge another week and he may discover that Roosevelt, in "conspiring" to create the Republic of Panama, had sinister designs on the equa-

JUST THE REVERSE. The Eugene Journal gravely argues that it is a disadvantage to Oregon to be a strongly Republican state. "Eastern Democrats fight shy of Oregon because they know there is nothing in it for them and Republicans show it no favors because they know they have it anyhow. Portland and Oregon are ignored on this account." This (as to Re publican action) is a great mistake. The contrary is true.

The political contest of 1904 is now ended, and the whole story may be told. Oregon has received special favors at Washington, just because she is a Republican state-favors that would not have been granted had she been a nocratic state, or a "doubtful"

state. The argument to "the powers that be" at Washington substantially has been this one constant thing: "Oregon is Republican. Help her. Her response then will be an inspiration to other states. You will not only gratify the people of Oregon, but will move them to action. Give us what we ask, or as much as you can, and you will see what our re-

sponse will be. This was the argument that carried the appropriation for the Lewis and Clark Fair-just preceding the June election. It is the same, substantially, that has obtained recognition of many requests-help for rivers and harbors, public lands, postal service, and no end

of things. Had there been no recognition of the Lewis and Clark Fair our people would have been disgusted, and the majority in June would have fallen off by thou sands. But the Administration wanted the greatest possible majority, and its influence went for the Fair. The Republican "machine" of the House of Representatives took the same view; which was the chief reason why it passed the bill. It is an extraordinary thing to be able to get a report from committee on rules, which is the tribunal in the House of last resort. and is the "party machine"—whatever party may be in control. But the Republicans of the House-because they wished to encourage their political friends in Oregon, granted it; and the Democrats of the House as solidly op-posed the action, with the single exception of Mr. Maynard, of Virginia, who represents the Jamestown district, and is seeking an appropriation for his ex-

position in 1907. But for the fact that a big majority was wanted and expected from Oregon in June, there would have been no appropriation for the Lewis and Clark Fair. And though the matter was not publicly talked about, either way, Democrats opposed it for the same reason that Republicans favored it.

It is easy to say that this is immoral politics. But the State of Oregon held ists, led by Belmont in person, her delegation responsible for the appropriation-and they got it. The business from this point of view is as moral at least as from the other point of view. that we should better obtain what we want by pretending to have no party preference, and holding out for bids from both sides. And it is not only as moral, or more so, but productive of far better results.

A TRUST THAT FAILED.

It will be unnecessary for the bers of the Foreign Sailing-Ship Owners' Association to employ a microscope to decipher the handwriting on the wall as it pertains to the fate of their combine. This organization, which includes the owners of about three-fourths of all of the deep-water sail tonnage affoat, last June decreed that Portland exporters should pay 27s 6d per ton on wheat for the United Kingdom. They provided a heavy penalty for any reduction made in this rate, and then began waiting for the exporters to come to them and pay the price demanded. But with the exception of one or two ships taken during a sharp flurry in the European wheat market, the exporters have steadily refused to pay the rate established by the foreigners, and yesterday a ship was chartered at 90s, with more obtainable at the same figure.

For San Francisco the owners established a rate slightly lower than that given the Portland exporters, but still much too high to be warranted by exsting conditions in the grain trade. A large fleet of idle ships has been lying in all Pacific Coast ports for many months and jast week one of the association owners of a ship lying in the Bay City, tiring of the continued loss through idleness, began loading her on "owners' account." By this method a cargo can be purchased at a price which will leave anywhere from 10s to 20s for the ship which carries the freight, and the penalty for cutting the association rate will be avoided. These transactions, which mark the beginning of the end of the greatest shipping combine that ever tried to operate on the Pacific, again demonstrate the futility of fixing values or rates on any commodity except by the immutable law of supply

mand. Ocean tonnage or space on ships commodity which is for sale by the owners and is regulated in price by the same commercial rules which fix the value of wheat, barley, flour or any other product that is to be shipped. The Portland exporters refused to pay the rate fixed by the combine for the reason that the difference between the price which the Liverpool buyer would pay for wheat and that which the Oregon farmer demanded was not sufficient to warrant a freight rate of 27s 6d per Of the three factors involved in the fixing of transaction, the farmer found a demand for his wheat else-where, which obviated the necessity of his paying the rate, and the fore

ters. This left the shipowner with s

in the break-up the French will probably fare better than the owners of the unsubsidized craft. The desire of the French to keep their vessels moving o put some gloger into the campaign. in order to earn the subsidy is reflected But no, it didn't need it, and besides, he in the local situation. Every one of the six French ships in port is chartered, wandering hot-foot around New York | while five of the six British vessels here are still holding out to secure the absurd rates demanded by the associa; tion. In fixing a minimum rate for the Oregon wheatgrowers, the Foreign Sailing-Ship Owners' Association met with success. In making the Oregonians pay the rates demanded, dismal failure has attended their efforts. This is the logical result of any attempt to deviate from the established law of supply

With the hop market cleaned up this year and a bare market to begin next year with, the outlook is very good for at least fair prices for the crop of 1906. Growers should not get the notion, however, that prices will always be high, for experience has shown that years of scarcity are likely to be followed by years of plenty. Possibly this is a good time to set out new yards, but the grower who expands after several years of high prices should be sure that he is able to stand a corresponding period of depression. Oregon growers can make money growing hops if money can be made in the business anywhere in the United States, but it must be remembered that there are times when hops are a drug on the market everywhere. An increased acreage of hops
will be a good thing for Oregon, and in
the end will prove profitable to the individual growers who make the large
investments necessary in planting new
yards. The danger is that men who are
not prepared to carry themselves over
a year or two of low prices will set out
yards just in time to meet a period of
oversupply. There are few agricultural
pursuits in which a man stands to gain
of Providence. They prove the mutapursuits in which a man stands to gain or lose so much as in hopgrowing.

By means of experiments conducted by Professor Pernot at the Oregon Agricultural College it has been deme strated that prune and other fruit juices can be kept almost indefinitely by sterliking and putting up in airtight bot-tles, and the juices have no "cooked" flavor. Prune juice has been kept in the college laboratory for three years in perfect condition. After describing the manner of preparing the juices, Professor Pernot says concerning the

Cider apples can generally be obtained for 10 cents per bushel. One bushel will make at least three gallons of cider. If this were sold for 20 cents per quart bottle, the cider from one bushely of applies would give a gross re-ceipt of \$2.40, and the cost of preparing the twelve bottles of cider for market would not exceed 75 cents at most. There is a constant and for sweet cider, and an extensive may

It isn't worth while to follow Judge Parker in his reply to President Roosevelt's letter. He shifts the basis of the First, he charges that Cortelattack. you had been appointed, from a Cabinet office, to blackmail "the trusts" and get money for the campaign. Now he says that Roosevelt does not deny that "the trusts" have contributed. What are "the trusts"? Both parties, undoubtedly, have collected campaign fundsnone directly from corporations, per-haps, but from private individuals connected with them. Corporations seldom subscribe, but their members often do. Now there are more indications that great capitalists are putting money into the Democratic than into the Republican campaign fund. Parker was nominated by a great syndicate of capital-Louis. And, if elected, he will be under control of Wall street. Bryan will tell you that-has told you that-and nobody would expect anything else.

The polls will be open tomorrow throughout the state from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. The average voter will have no trouble getting away to the polls between these hours; but it may be that others will not find it convenient to their employment unless some special arrangement is made. Chairman Baker, of the Republican State Committee, has caused a paper to be circulated among Portland employers wherein they agree to give their employes ample time from their work to go to the polls. All to whom it was presented signed; others may not have seen it. These employers especially are urged to that all persons whose hours of labor they control are given full opportunity to cast a ballot tomorrow.

In yesterday's issue of this paper the eadlines of an article on prohibition somewhat misrepresented the attitude of Dr. J. R. Wilson, president of the State Anti-Saloon League. The headlines read: "Even Dr. J. R. Wilson, president of the State Anti-Saloon League, will vote against 'dry' county, although opposed to liquor." article itself set forth, and as Dr. Wilson's own statement, therein contained, made plain, he is opposed to county prohibition, but has not declared that he will vote against it. This explanation is offered with regret that the headlines should have been permitted to distort Dr. Wilson's attitude

Mining men propose that the Eddy corporation license tax law be amended so as to make an exception in favor of mining companies. An exception in favor of any class of corporations besides those organized for educational, religious and charitable purposes, would probably invalidate the whole law and deprive the state of this source of indirect revenue. Whatever basis is adopted for determining the amount of the tax to be paid, the rate should apply to all corporations organized for b purposes.

There was causticity in Roosevelt's note to Parker: "You nominated Taggart to be your chairman; I nominated Cortelyou to be mine. Let the known characters of the two men stand before the country for what we respectively represent." There has been no deeper thrust of a keener rapier.

promises to the local-optionist brethren, and the awakening of the morning after has its usual mahogany-finish taste.

The Republican party is the only par-ty that has a positive National policy. Theodore Roosevelt is its present head

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

Sammel S. Chx (Dem.), of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, March 19, 1800. In there any American who wishes to onsult European powers as to the propriety or policy of our territorial expan-sion? Is there any one who fears a fatal blow from these powers? We do not exist by the sufferance of Europe, but by its insufferance. We do not grow to our present greatness by its fostering care, but by its neglect, and in spite of its malevolence. We do not ask its pardon for helps been been seen seen we applicate to malevolence. We do not ask its par for being born, nor need we spologis it for growing. It has endeavored to vent even the legitimate extension of our commerce, and to confine us to our own continent. But if we can buy Cuba of Spain, it is our business with Spain. If we have to take it, it is our business with Providence. If we must save Mexico.

with Providence. If we must save Mexico, and make its weakness our strength, we have no account to render unto Europe or its dynasties.

If European powers choose to expand their empire and energize their people, we have no protest, no arms to prevent them. England may push from India through the Himalayas to sell her calicoes to the numberless people of Asia, and divide with France the empires of India, Burmah and China. Civilination does not lose by their expansion. Russia may push her diplomacy upon Pekin, and her armies through the Caucasus, and upon Persia and Tartary; she may even plant her Greek cross again on the mosque of St. Sophia, and take the Greetan Levant into her keeping as the head of its church and civilization. France may plant her forts and arts upon the shores of the Red Sea; complete the canalization of Sues; erect another Carthage on the shores of the Mediterranean; bind her natural limits from Mont Blanc, in Savoy, to Nice, upon the assessments and her natural limits from Mont Blanc, in Savoy, to Nice, upon the assessments and her natural limits from Mont Blanc, in Savoy, to Nice, upon the assessments. from Mont Bianc, in Savoy, to Nice, upon the sea. Sardinia may become the nucleus of the Peninsula, and give to Italy a name and a nationality. Even Spain, They are links in the endless chain of Providence. They prove the mutability of the most imperial of human institutions; but, to the philosophic observer, they move by a law as fixed as that which makes the decay of Autumn the horald of Spring. They obey the same law by which the consellations change their places in the sky. Astronomers tell us that the "Southern Cross," which guarded the adventurer upon the Sonnish us that the Southern Cross. which guarded the adventurer upon the Spanish Main four centuries ago, and which now can be seen, the most heautiful emblem of our salvation, shining down through a Cuban and Mexican night—just before the Christian era, glittered in our northern heavens! The same great will, which knows no North and no Bouth, and which is sending again, by an irreversible law, cost and value of the product of one of our most common fruits, of which a large quantity is annually wasted:

the Southern Cross to our northern skies, on its everlasting cycle of emigration— does it not control the evolutions of Na-tions, and vicissitudes of empires? The very stars in their courses are "Knights of the Golden Circle," and illustrate the or the Golden Circle, and Bustrate the record of human advancement. They are the type of that territorial expansion from which this American continent cannot be exempted without annihilation. The finger of Providence points to our Nation as the ng star of this progress. Let him would either dusk its radiancy, or make it the meteor of a moment, cast again with nicer heed our Nation's horo-

ADVERTISING THE FAIR.

Handsome Acknowledgement by Morrow County Paper.

From the Irrigon Irrigator,
In another column we republish under
the above caption an editorial from The
Oregonian of last Thursday, written in
reply to an editorial printed in the Irrigator the day previous.

The Oregonian article will be read with
read interest by every editor in the state. great interest by every editor in the state; and it will be of incalculable benefit to the Fair, for it will set forever at rest that feeling which has been generally that feeling which has been generally held by the country editors that The Ore-gonian would receive pay for much of the space used in exploiting that epoch-

making event.

But this article, in a manly and digniat St. after to be used in furthering the inter-e under ests of the Exposition. The denial is will tell and no-

is beyond cavil or question.

And now we can all continue work for the Fair with a feeling that every one is pulling for a common cause and on a common level for the good of our dear old commonwealth, and our labors will undoubtedly go a long way towards making the great event successful from every

point of view.

In The Oregonian article mention is made of the labors performed by its editor, Harvey W. Scott, as president of the Fair Association, and particularly the laborate of the second control of the second con to his long and arduous work at Wash-

We all know that Mr. Scott has done valiant service for the Fair. We are aware that it was chiefly through his in-strumentality that the Fair met with such success at the hands of Congress, and we know that his labors have done more than those of any other one man toward placing the Fair on such a high toward placing the Fair on such a high road to success as it now occupies. In-deed we believe there was no other man in Oregon who could have done so well as Mr. Scott did, and the state owes him a debt of gratitude which it can never

That Mr. Scott performed the universal his office as president of the commission without charge, and also paid his own expenses, goes without saying. Mr. Scott is just that kind of a broad-gauge, ilberal-minded man, and we believe no person minded man, and we believe no person wingle moment supposed that That Mr. Scott performed the duties of Scott received a cent from the ever for a single moment suppose Harvey Scott received a cent fro Exposition treasury.

xposition treasury. We thank The Oregonian for its cour teous and prompt reply to our editorial. We believe the article will do a world of good and will forever set at rest the ru-mors at which we hinted, but which we now see were without foundation in fact.

Parker Influenced by the Outlook.

Parker influenced by the Outlook.

Brooklyn Times.

Mr. Parker, by his obedient reiteration of the hopeless charges brought by the World and other Democratic newspapers of the baser sort against Chairman Cortelyou and President Roosevelt, has succeeded very effectually in sinking his campaign to very nearly the low level on which the nomination of Judge Herrick placed the state campaign. Mr. Parker gained much favor in the early stages of the campaign by his assumption of the fine dignity and reticence that well became one who has sat for years in the highest judicial place in the state, but the near prospect of imminent defeat has made him forget all about his dignity and to sink the Judge in the candidate. The former character was the more becoming and admirable.

The "Home, Sweet Home" House.

Roscoe Brumbaugh, in Lippincot Still stand the maples at the gate, The dark fir-trees beside the door; The bob-white calls his penaive mate. As sweetly as he did before.

No more the footpath breaks the lawn, Its course is overgrown and dies; My father never treads upon The spot for years so dear to him.

I still behold my mother's face, Her singing voice drifts down to me; But vacant now her waiting place, Where she had always loved to be.

No hand can stay the crumbling wall. The fearings woods and mooses start And every piece of Home that falls Bests heavy on my homesick heart.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The following statement was produced the other day by the heavy ignorance and dense stupidity of the paper at Pendleton that calls itself "East Oregonian":

The Associated Press is not partisan, is not political, is not unjust nor prejudiced, is the assertion of The Oregonian, time and time sgain, and yet under date line news, columns after column of editorial opinion of the most warped and unreliable brand is hashed out to its readers for news. That news trust is one of the most dangerous in a trust column with the most dangerous in a trust column. existence because, it has the means and will hasard any method to prejudice the public

It is thus answered by the intelligence of the Pilot Rock Record, published also in Umatilla County:

Any one who has been employed on metro-politan dailies knows very well that col-umns of news matter are received daily from news bureaus and special correspond-ents and that the Associated Press reporfrom news burshis and special correspondents and that the Associated Press report constitutes only a small part of the total cost of their telegraphic reports. Thousands of dollars monthly are paid out by every big daily in the United States in addition to what they pay out for the Associated Press report. Such special matter may be, and sometimes is, colored, but the Associated Press never sent out a line of "editorial opinion of the most warped and unreliable brand" or of any other brand. No opinions are ever expressed in matter sent out by the Associated Press, and no well-informed newspaper will say there are. The leading Democratic newspapers of the United States are members of the association and there are as many Democrats as Republicans among its thousands of news gatherers. Whenever you see a piece of news under a date line you may depend upon it that it were test ever by the Associated Press if date line you may depend upon it was not sent out by the Ass it be in any way warped or colored.

REMARKS PERTINENT NOW.

Presented When the Miscalled Local Option Question Was Under Dis-

cussion Last Spring. From The Oregonian, May 24, 1904. "The principle that majorities ought to Thibet. rule" is not at all the question. That, nyway, is not a fixed principle, but is subject to conditions and limitations. For even majorities must act reasonably, and of all the papers on file. How are the in view of all the circumstances, or their efforts will produce only unhappy consequences. No majority in the North can enforce negro suffrage at the South, but the effort may make a lot of trouble, and on a cold night and told to go to work at has made a lot of trouble, as all know. a job where they stood excellent chances No majority for prohibition, in such a of being killed and were promised \$19 county as Clackamas-let us say- could each when the job was done, how many prevent the sale and consumption of liquors at Oregon City, but its effort to do so would produce all the unhappy consequences sure to follow from vain atempts to enforce prohibition. And since prohibition is impossible at Oregon City, why should the greater vote of the County of Clackamas try to force prohibition on the town?

Nor is this all, nor nearly all. At bottom is a feeling or a principle, universal in human nature, that no majority has a right to prohibit the use of a thing that a minority, in decency and propriety, wish to use. Therefore prohibition "goes," never will. That this thing or that thing may be abused is no argument at Atchison Globe: all for prohibition of the use of it. Of all the evils that afflict mankind, abuse of the relation of the sexes is undoubtedly the gravest-the one thing fraught with most terrible consequences. But who talks of prohibition here? It is the same, as to liquors and tobacco, and a hundred other things, though in less degree.

SENTIMENTAL INFLUENCE ON PRICES.

The course of the wheat market last week showed quite plainly the extent to which sentiment figures in the maintenance of present prices. There is, of is have full sway. Facts, and not sentiment, confronted the wheat speculators when the big bell sounded over the Chicago pit at the opening last Monday. To with, the American visible, which had fallen away to 17,000,000 bushels on the first week in November, when the Leiter deal was on, and which was but 22,106,000 bushels on a corresponding date last year, last Monday showed a total of 26,496,660 bushels, an increase of nearly 2,000,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 268,-

000 bushels one year ago. World's shipments showed an increase of more than 2,000,000 bushels over the preceding week, and quantities on passage which were expected to show a marked decrease, were only about 1,000,000 bushels smaller than on the preceding week. There was no sentiment in these figures. They represented cold, hard facts, and, as a result, the Chicago market closed ? cents lower for the day. Sentiment came to the surface on Tuesday, and, after an easy opening on unchanged natural conditions, the market shot up with a rush and closed full and strong. 2 cents higher, all on account of rumors of war between Russia and England. Of course, war between these countries would not increase the consumption of wheat, but by a line of reasoning exclusively the builtsh oper-

ators own, the trade seemed to think "it was to buy," and buy they did. Wednesday the war clouds were still hanging low, and for a brief period after opening the price soared without pause until it reached \$1.13% a gain of 8% cents over the close on Monday. Then it dawned on the trade that a little target practice on the part of the Russians had world's shipments, or affected quantities on passage. As a result, the price settled back to \$1.12%, and there it has since remained, European markets meanwhile bushel. The complete subservance of the market to sentimental, instead of natural conditions, is further reflected in the differential between the prices for May and July delivery. Saturday May closed at 11.11% and July 97%c. The increase in the showing a decline of nearly 4 cents per ery over the amount available in May is seldom equal to the consumption for the intervening period, and according the shortage in supplies if there is a shortage existing, will be more pronounced in Jule than in May. than in May.

Skillful juggling and playing on ment may send wheat to still higher fig-ures, but the farmer who holds for them in the face of the immense quantities which are being offered by India, Russia and the Argentine may have cause to regret his avarios.

Unseasonable. Lippincoti's,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Her Candidate.

In the home of little Ethel, aged 6, there hangs a large portrait of McKinley. Cone equently when Ethel was asked jokingly for whom she was going to vote tomorrow, she replied, "McKinley."

"But McKinley's dead, Ethel," said her father. "Oh, well, then," responded the little girl, "I guess I'll vote for God."

Using the X-Rays.

"An optician from San Francisco was seen in our midst last week," says the Geoseberry correspondent of the Ione Proclaimer.

Has Kuropatkin gone to sleep? Jeffries can't find even a Parker oppo-

nent.

Parker probably has that Thanksgiving urkey feeling.

Without worrying over what name is to be applied to them, the hold-up men keep on working.

It's pretty hard luck on all the eager spectators at St. Louis that none of the aeronauts will fall out of his airship during a lofty flight.

The Pike dances are to be censored. The Fair management has prudently waited until the Exposition was well under way before taking this action. Ecuador is confiscating convents and

really satisfactory action in emancipating one's self from religious influences. It is estimated that Germany will have to spend \$50,000,000 in crushing the rebellion in Southwest Africa.—New York Evening Sun. Money spent in the advancement of civ-

other church property. That is the one

litration and Christianity should not be grudged, whether spent in Africa or In the public library of Bermondsey, London, the betting news is blacked out readers going to form a sensible judgment of which political party is likely to

win any of the elections? If three men were turned out of bed would be likely to accept? Very few; yet that is what the East Side robbers went at voluntarily.

Addressing a W. C. T. U. convention in Portland, Or., on October 20, the Rev. D. L. Rader, editor of the Pacific Christian Churchman, said: "There are more bad women than good women in Colorado. About half the women in Portland are bad." The doctor is now trying hard to make a estisfactory explanation really meant, and is in a peck of trouble New York Evening Sun.

Pleasant advertising for Portland.

Portland women who are trying so earnestly to solve the servant problem may find a hint in this paragraph from the

The inducements for servant girls are becoming very seductive. An advertisement for a girl recently handed The Globe says: "No washing, troning or scrubbing; does not have to take care of baby nor dress children; can sit up with steady in parlor two nights weekly; can have choice of bedrooms and can play

pianola." The Kennebec Journal tells of two Thomaston young ladies who took it into their heads to go smelting, one day last week. They accordingly rowed up river in a boat belonging to one of the young ladies. An obliging gentleman tied a large course, something stronger than senti- rock to a rope, which was to serve as mental reasons for the prices which are an anchor. As the fish did not bite very now being paid, otherwise wheat would be well, the young ladies decided to return hovering around 5 cents, instead of soar-ing well above \$1.16 per bushel; but there anchor they were, plainly speaking, up fied way, tells us that The Oregonian has not received and will not receive a cent for the space heretofore used or hereand wade ashore through a depth of mud, which they will recall with horror as long

as they live. A friend of "Nat" Goodwin, the actor, who is a confirmed practical joker, says that some fellow-players last Winter managed to "get even," as related in the Saturday Evening Post.

A common friend in San Francisco had been written to forward to Mr. Goodwin the following telegram: "Would you take \$100,000 for Riverside

Drive house?" Now, although Mr. Goodwin is much attached to his house in the locality men-tioned, he felt that he could more than duplicate it at the price named. The bargain struck him as being too good to lose, so he hastened to reply: "I will."

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

that came over the wires.

"I thought you would," was the response

"My face is my fortune, sir," she said. Well," he replied, "poverty is no disgrace, at it's awfully inconvenient at times."—Chibut it's awfully inconve 'Does Higgins move in good society?" "Well,

he almost always rides downtown in the morning with the secretary of the Y. M. C. A."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune. Mrs. von Blumer-You don't mean to say that you've got another automobile. What did you do that for? Von Blumer-Well, I wanted to

low myself home after this.-Life. "Bullion's country estate is costing him deanly. He keeps 20 servants and 40 horses on it."
"But he might have gone in desper—he might have tried to raise crops on it."—Judge.
"Money put that man into politics," said the patient. "Tou have it mixed," answered Senator Sorghum. "That man is expected to nut money into politics,"—Wash-pected to nut money into politics,"—Washpected to put money into politics.

Mr. Chatsworth-Did you enjoy the mail: dear? Mrs. Chatworth-Oh, very much. I next to Mrs. Gaddie, whom I have not seen

Oir)—I lost all interest in it, Aunt Reparbat, when I heard the clergyman's pronunciation of "genealogy."—Chicago Tribune.

"Doesn't Miss Graduate look old, with her cheska painted red and the rest of her face so whits?" "Tea." "Don't you suppose she knows that people notice it?" "Of course she doesn't have are her college colors."—Claveland Fisin Dealer.

"Bill—" "What is it, Sue?" "Pm goin' is tell you one thing—an' that is this: Ef you've got airy ranne or gun on you, an' go cuttan' an shanin folks at the social, I won't go to the ghangin' with you next Friday!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Now comes one of these up-to-date scientists and declares that a steady diet of primes will atrengthen the moral character. This is simply a variation of the old saw, "Be good and you'll be happy, but you won't have much fus."—