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PORTLAND, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

A FEW PLAIN FACTS.

A mistake is made by the union wage-worker, when he assumes that he and his colleagues wholly represent labor, or that they are the most numerous class of laborers in the United States. They are one part of the labor world, but not all of it. They are not even a majority of it, but in fact are a minority. Four-fifths, perhaps five-sixths of the working people of the country work on their own account, and are not members of labor unions.

In agriculture, which gives employment to the greater number of workers, there are no labor unions. Among those employed in various kinds of work even in the towns and cities, the members of labor unions do not constitute a majority. These facts are not stated as an argument to show that labor unions should not exist, but simply to show that they who speak for organized labor, so-called, do not speak for the whole labor of the country, nor more than a small fraction of it.

Another fact. In the Democratic States of the Solid South there are no labor organizations; or, if any, they are weak. They can do nothing and try to do nothing. Yet appeal is made continually to wageworkers in the North to vote the Democratic ticket, on the ground or assumption that the Republican party is unfriendly to labor.

It was a most discouraging fact, fifty years ago, that the wageworkers in our Northern cities stood mostly with the party of slavery—slavery, that was based on total denial of wages, and on ownership of labor.

And at this time organized labor has no standing at all in any of the Democratic states of the Union. Judging from returns of election last week, organized labor seems to know it.

IN OUR ISLANDS.

Natives of Hawaii have not been able to bear the stress of competition with Chinese and Japanese, who have largely supplanted them. In other words, the natives of Hawaiian stock are not workers, and in the presence of the competition they disappear. Fifty years ago there was a population of 73,138 in the Hawaiian Islands. Of these 70,038 were fullblood Hawaiians, 963 were partly of Hawaiian and partly of foreign blood, 364 were Chinese, and the remaining 1755 were Americans and Europeans. But there have been extraordinary changes. The population now is 154,001, or more than double what it was fifty years ago, but only 29,799, or less than one-fifth are of native stock, of fullblood; while there are 38,369 Americans and Europeans, including a few negroes, 56,230 Japanese and 21,746 Chinese. There has been some amalgamation of other races with the Hawaiians; the number of those of these mixed bloods being put at 7858.

The lesson of this rapid change is that the native race cannot stand the strain of the industrial system by which the general development of the islands has been carried forward, during recent years. It is not a vigorous working race. No native race of a tropical country is. Nor do our people of European and American stock energize very much in such situations. They would not last long as laborers. But the Chinese and Japanese have the necessary quality of endurance, and it is their labor, chiefly, that has so greatly increased the production and commerce of the Hawaiian Islands.

In the Philippines a similar situation is presented. The native Filipinos are not strenuous workers, and probably never will be. These islands have immense resources, of vast variety, but the natives cannot be induced to take up the burden of the industrial system necessary to develop them. Yet the Chinese and Japanese are at work there as in Hawaii, and as their numbers increase very probably the Filipinos will give way before them. Such a situation has often raised the question whether the energetic white race, which prepares the way for all movements and changes of this kind, has any ethical right to go into such countries and to exploit a vast industrial and productive system—for the good of the world indeed, but at the expense of the native races which can but poorly bear the pressure and strain. Yet it is the only way to an uplift of such countries, material and moral. The Dutch have done immense things in this line in Java; the Spaniards, with all their faults, did much in the Philippines, and we shall do still more.

After all, we have made conditions in Hawaii much better than they were; and we shall make them much better in the Philippines, nay, are doing it already. These earthly paradises all await the transformation of labor, directed by intelligence and justice.

A TWO-FOLD CHECK.

The country is waiting for the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the case presented by the Attorney-General at Washington against the Beef Trust. It will be forthcoming soon, no doubt, but meantime there is movement in the direction of competition with the Beef Trust, which promises results.

Announcement was made at a dinner in Kansas City a few days ago, by the secretary of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Association, that plans were completed and the funds ready for a new packing plant, to cost two million dollars, to be built at Kansas City. A tract of land has been bought, for a site, by the new company, which is headed by Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, as president. The company has capital adequate for its purposes, and will establish large plants in New York and other Eastern cities, as well as in the Middle West.

It is doubtful always how far the laws can be made effective against combinations of capital, like that of the Meat Trust; for the managers have in their service the best legal talent in the country, and can shift and change their ground to meet circumstances. But competition on business lines presents entirely new conditions. There is a large amount of capital in the United States seeking investment, and the competitive effort will still furnish the most effective remedy against the abuses of monopoly.

Help, however, will be afforded by the laws; for the Interstate Commerce Commission now has power to prevent the big packers and other great producers from coercing the railroads into the old practice of making rebates to large shippers. So that between the operation of the statutes and of natural laws we shall gradually effect a reduction of the evils of combination.

HIGH FINANCE IN SALMON.

"High Finance" was never so popular on the Pacific Coast as on the Atlantic. The exemption of the people on this side of the Rocky Mountains from this insidious disease, which ran riot in the East a few years ago, is due largely to the keener judgment and less avaricious propensities of Western people. But the West has not wholly escaped the attention of the commercial thimble-rigger, and a shining example of his work is called to mind by the receiver's sale at Bellingham, Wash., of the property of the Pacific American Fisheries Company, and the unsuccessful attempt to sell the property of the Pacific Packing & Navigation Company, an allied organization of the concern which was sold. It is perhaps unfair to intimate that the West was responsible for this flagrant case of high finance, for, as a matter of fact, the Westerners' connection with the enterprise ceased when they pocketed the money paid for the original canneries, trap locations, etc.

This original price in some cases was not exorbitant, and the purchasers came nearer to getting value received for their money than anyone else who afterwards figured in the deal. According to news dispatches regarding the receiver's sale, the property which was capitalized at $5,000,000 and represented an investment of $1,000,000, sold for $310,000. The basic value of any commodity bought and sold is the price that will command when it is offered for sale in the open market. It is thus apparent that of the $5,000,000 capital stock of the concern, approximately $4,700,000 was water which has just been squeezed out by the courts. An even greater portion of the liquid which is so largely one of the constituent parts of high-finance organizations seems to be present in the Pacific Packing & Navigation Company stock.

For this big property, which was capitalized at $25,000,000, and with a stock issuance of $13,000,000, there were no bidders at the upset price of $500,000. The actual value of the property is difficult to determine, but the fact that no one would pay $500,000 for it was conclusive evidence that it was not worth that sum in the open market, and that of the capitalization at least forty-nine parts of water were used to every one part of cash. Of the stock sold from this vast over-capitalization of the salmon trust, practically everything went to Eastern investors and on them will fall the loss which is almost total. The escape of the Western men with good remuneration for their original holdings of canneries, boats, traps, etc., was, of course, a matter of congratulation for them, but it is questionable whether the West as a whole has been a gainer by the transaction. We still have mines to be opened, railroads to be built, and industrial undertakings to be exploited, and we can use Eastern money to advantage in carrying out these undertakings and enterprises.

"Once bitten, twice shy" is an axiom the truth of which has been frequently demonstrated, and the Western man who goes into the money centers of the East to finance a good legitimate proposition will suffer to a certain extent by reason of such colossal failures as the Salmon Trust. The business of salmon packing on Puget Sound will undoubtedly prove fully as profitable in the future as in the past, but it will never reach a stage where plant and equipment of a value of less than $500,000 can pay a profit on a capitalization of $25,000,000. Puget Sound's experience in "Frenzied Finance in Fish" is not dissimilar from Lawson's "Frenzied Finance in Copper," and the results, to an extent, have the same effect, that is, they frighten capital away from legitimate undertakings.

PEACE FOR SENATORS AT LAST.

The award of the United States Attorneyship to John H. Hall is a lovely way out of an awkward political dilemma. And now that all the prizes have been shaken down from the Federal plum tree and duly apportioned among the brethren who deserve them best, the Oregon Senators will rest in peace while other brethren will whet their appetites for the next crop—aye, perhaps until the Legislative session of 1907.

All patriots will rejoice that so able a lawyer as Mr. Hall was available and that Senator Fulton was spared the pain of accepting Judge Moreland and Senator Mitchell the pain of accepting the statesman from Clackamas. It would have been awkward, very, for either Senator to have yielded to the other; in fact, past all understanding in the echo of their oft-repeated asservations of disagreement. The only dispute that ever has threatened the amicable relations of the two Senators is thus removed and they can now resume the friendliness which bound them together with hooks of steel before the claims of rival office-seekers marred their mutual peace.

If Senator Fulton has saved his colleague from the obligation of fulfilling an unmerited pledge to friends of ex-Senator McBride and if Senator Mitchell has rescued Senator Fulton from an unpleasant debt, all persons interested should clap hands with glee, especially since the two Senators preferred Mr. Hall anyhow. It is a matter of felicitation even if the President reappointed Mr. Hall without the help of the two Senators, and even if the appointment was politically unnecessary, since the President has made it possible for the Senators to live happily together ever after. True, some Legislator of 1907 may aspire to the job, but if he is worthy, he can wait until Mr. Hall is done—maybe with better success than Judge Moreland and Mr. Brownell and Percy Kelly and B. L. Eddy.

Away with aches and pains and vexation of spirit. Let all forget the soreness in their bones and behold the shining light ahead. Just as sure as one man wins a plum the other fellow loses a delight; hence just as many gentlemen would feel a soreness if Mr. Hall had failed. Keep daggers sheathed, gentlemen, and scowls wreathed in smiles.

ADVANCE FIGURES ON ELECTIONS.

Deserved reputations as election prophets have been sadly shattered by the late November cataclysm. The New York Herald, an independent newspaper, for many years has undertaken to poll the State and City of New York prior to National and State elections, with results that gave it a high reputation for impartiality and accuracy. The Herald claimed to the last that New York was doubtful on the Presidency, despite the expert judgment of bettors and other qualified observers who declared that Roosevelt would carry the state.

The Brooklyn Eagle, an ardent supporter of Judge Parker, in its issue of Sunday, November 6, announced the result of an extensive postal-card canvass in Greater New York. The indicated plurality for Judge Parker in Greater New York was 180,071. The Eagle also estimated the Roosevelt plurality above the Bronx at 102,127, so that the Judge would thus carry New York State by nearly 80,000 plurality. The voting last Tuesday showed that the Eagle's guesses were some 250,000 out of the way.

But who can blame the Herald and the Eagle? Truth is that none foresaw the situation as it actually was, not even the campaign managers in their most vivid dreams. All previous methods of calculation were upset, the most painstaking and unbiased effort to arrive at the facts set at naught. On November 1 The Oregonian, with complete data at hand from every county in Oregon, estimated that the state would go for Roosevelt by 27,000 to 28,000. The figures are 45,000. On October 17 The Oregonian, after an elaborate canvass of the State of Washington by counties, gave these estimates of pluralities: Roosevelt, 34,275; Mead, 4810. It felt positive that this was a moderate and reliable statement, and it knows now that it was. It saw clearly the trend toward Roosevelt, but it did not, and it could not, measure the extent of the silent influences that overturned all prophecy by a movement that gave to Roosevelt thousands of Democratic votes which will perhaps never confess their active participation in the election of a Republican for President. So it was throughout the United States.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The United States Senate for the session beginning March 4, 1905, will have 59 Republicans, a greater number of members of that party than have ever sat in that body; and the House of Representatives will have approximately 250 Republican members against 134 for the Democrats, a plurality of 116. At only one session since the Civil War (1895-97) have Republicans been in more complete control of the House; and the Senate has never at any time since the reconstruction period been so absolutely in the hands of the dominant party. The Senate at that time was much smaller in numbers, but the Republican plurality for several sessions was proportionately larger than it will be in the 59th Congress.

As a result of the recent election the Republicans gain two Senators—one from Montana and one from Missouri. It is the expectation that Thomas H. Carter, a former Senator and a very active worker for his state and for his party, will be elected in Montana; while in Missouri Francis M. Cockrell (Dem.) will be retired after thirty years' continuous service. The State of Missouri has not been represented in the Senate by a Republican since the day of Carl Schurz, who served from 1869 to 1875, and by his erratic course and uncompromising methods contributed more than any other influence to deliver over Missouri to the Democracy. The Republicans lose one Senator in Maryland, Isador Raynor (Dem.) having already been elected to succeed L. E. McComas. The Nevada Legislature is also Republican and will name a successor to William M. Stewart. Senator Stewart has recently acted with the Republicans. In Massachusettes, W. Murray Crane has been appointed to succeed the late Senator Hoar, whose term was to expire in 1907, and he will doubtless be elected at the forthcoming session of the Massachusetts Legislature. Senator Hoar had been at odds with his party on its important policies, and his successor will no doubt act more nearly in consonance with the desires of the Republican leaders.

The next Senate will therefore stand 59 Republicans, 31 Democrats.

The House will re-elect Joseph Cannon Speaker. The Republicans gained seats in New York, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, California, and everywhere throughout the West. Districts in Wisconsin thought to be doubtful because of the powerful Socialist movement are safe, and there are no losses anywhere.

Out of the gloom into which Washington Democracy, along with that of other states has been plunged, emerges Martin J. Maloney, who has been re-elected to the Legislature by a not overwhelming majority of five votes. This, of course, is a high tribute to the political prowess of the sage of Colville, but there is a possibility that Martin has laid himself open to censure. It is a matter of record that Mr. Maloney told William E. Curtis and Curtis told the world that Washington would go Democratic and Turner would be elected Governor by a majority of more than 15,000. Having thus in a measure inspired confidence in Turner's election, was it not the duty of Statesman Maloney to see that his candidate made good? What a gulf yawns between that majority of five which Martin Maloney received and the 15,000 which George Turner failed to receive. Reading between the lines, or to be accurate, between the figures, it is not possible that a cold, unfeeling public will incline to the belief that Martin in his eagerness to land those five votes, let slip his hold on the 15,000 which he had promised for Turner? Viewed in its most favorable light the case seems to be one which invites Democratic investigation, and if Martin has sacrificed 15,000 votes in order to save five his seat should be withheld, although by Republicans as well as by Democrats he would be sadly missed at what he so picturesquely terms "rag-chewin' matches" at Olympia.

In his interview, published last Thursday, Governor Chamberlain expressed the opinion that in the next four years President Roosevelt will conduct the affairs of his office in such a manner that he will displease many leaders of the Republican party and thus create dissensions which will aid Democratic victory in 1908. Does Governor Chamberlain forget that Roosevelt displeased many leaders of the party during the first two years of his administration as successor to President McKinley? If the "leaders" had possessed the power to name the candidate, Roosevelt would not have been the nominee in 1904. But Roosevelt pleased the people and when the state conventions of one state after another declared in unequivocal terms in favor of his nomination, the "leaders" fell in line and accepted the inevitable. The Republican Administration of the next four years may not be satisfactory to the men who assume to direct the affairs of the majority party, but it will be approved by the people at large, regardless of party lines, and the record will doubtless be one upon which the Republicans can make a vigorous campaign in 1908. Let not our Democratic friends worry about Roosevelt's administration of National affairs for the next four years.

The fire losses of the United States and Canada continue to keep pace with the increase in material on which the flames may feed. For the month of October they reached a total of $12,886,000, compared with $10,409,000 for the same month last year and $9,593,000 in October, 1902. The losses for the first ten months of the current year are over $221,000,000, compared with $125,000,000 for the same period last year and $124,000,000 in 1902. The enormous increase this year is largely due to the Baltimore and Toronto fires, but aside from these conflagrations there were enough smaller fires to swell the total to greater figures than ever before in a corresponding period. This continued destruction of property would indicate that little or no progress had been made in the way of preventing fires or extinguishing them after they were started. The annual losses are becoming so large that the matter from an economic standpoint is most serious and is entitled to gravest consideration.

In a speech delivered just before the election Bourke Cockran, of New York, said that the first thing he would do after Congress should assemble in December was to bring forward a bill providing for the creation of a nonpartisan commission whose duty shall be to inquire into the sources of the National campaign funds obtained by the two great parties, and report its findings. This is buncombe, of course. No party wants a statement made of its sources of campaign funds, or will allow it. The contributors, likewise, whether to one party or the other, would object, and there never would be any more contributions to anybody's campaign funds. Mr. Cockran delivers many fine orations—through his hat.

The whisky trust and the independent distillers are engaged in an active war at the present time, with Peoria, Ill., as the storm center. Prices have suffered four cuts within the past two months, and the independents say that they are convinced the trust has begun a war of extermination. The Peoria distilleries are all running at full capacity and are using 100,000 bushels of corn per day. If the trust is only successful in crushing opposition, and will then force the price so high that it is beyond the reach of the poor man the cause of temperance will receive more benefit than it ever received from the Prohibition party.

We hear nothing since the election of the "dangers of imperialism." The people of the United States have failed to discern in the course of the present administration the dangers to our institutions on which the Democratic party and its candidate so strongly insisted. No issue, fictitious and visionary, can be made in our politics. These alarmists from Judge Parker to General Miles and George Chamberlain, were answered simply by turning the hose on them. They are cooler now.

Boss politicians no longer will say that Roosevelt's impetuosity is a menace to the Republican party. McKinley as a model of mildness and dignity will be held up for Roosevelt's disparagement no more. Roosevelt's popular plurality is twice that of McKinley's and it wasn't made by Mark Hanna either.

Says the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution: "President Roosevelt might not have been in a mood to write a Thanksgiving proclamation after November 8." Possibly now there are others not in a mood to enjoy Thanksgiving—after November 8.

Theodore Roosevelt, the ramping war lord, whose martial spirit, as we were told last week, was so dangerous to mankind, is going to have all the nations of the world assembled in a new peace conference at The Hague, by Christmas.

More than a month ago it came out through the Associated Press, from Russian sources, that General Kuroki had been killed. This statement now seems to be verified. The Japanese, however, give out no news.

If Manning will issue that warrant for Word's arrest, Coroner Finley will no doubt promptly serve it. Mr. Word would be safe on all sides if Mr. Finley were a Democrat.

Taggart says nobody could have saved Parker. Perhaps if Taggart had not been chairman he would be among the "knockers," too.

An Eastern paper, just in by mail, says "Parker took it calmly." A man hit with a club like that naturally would.

THE QUESTION OF IMPERIALISM

How One American Regards the Country's Needs for the Future.

(By George Washburn, D. D., LL. D., ex-President of Robert College, Constantinople, in the Independent.)

It is not a matter of choice with us whether the other powers shall recognize us as such and hold us to the responsibilities of a world power or not. They do, they cannot help it. What Americans generally fail to understand is the fact that to be a world power involves serious dangers and solemn responsibilities from which we cannot escape. If it is imperialism to recognize these dangers and obligations, then the President and Mr. Hay are imperialists. Up to the time of our Civil War we were not generally regarded as a world power, but since that time the wonderful increase of our population, wealth and commercial activity, as well as our assumption of the right to intervene in behalf of Mexico against France, of Venezuela against England, of Cuba against Spain and in the Far East, has gradually forced upon Europe the fact that there is a world power on this side of the sea, European in race and religion, but untrammelled by the traditions and the conflicting interests of the rival states of Europe—a young and vigorous rival, not of one, but of all these states. The danger to us in this discovery grows out of the fact that the great powers of Europe hold it as an axiom that all the rest of the world exists solely for their benefit, to increase the wealth and power of Europe. No one can live long in Europe, familiarize himself with its literature, follow its diplomacy and read its newspapers without seeing that this is the key to its history and has been for four centuries. The conflicts between the great powers has been for the control of the commerce of the world. Other influences, religious and dynastic, have had their influence, but at the bottom, since 1492, and especially since the power of the Turk was broken in the 18th century, it has been the aim of the great powers to dominate the rest of the world and make it tributary to Europe.

* * *

This has generally been justified on the ground that it was the duty of Europe to carry its so-called Christian civilization to the ends of the earth; but of late we hear less of this pretense, and it is now proclaimed openly that the world exists to support the commerce of Europe. This principle was proclaimed officially by Count Gölouchofsky, the Chancellor of the Austrian Empire, four years ago, when he said to the delegations of the Dual Empire that it might be the chief task of Europe in the 20th century to put down the competition of the countries beyond the sea, and this utterance was generally approved by the Continental press, though not in England, where it was suspected that "beyond the sea" might include Great Britain. The fact that she is also feared and hated by the Continental states, that she is bound to America by special ties of relationship and is more in sympathy with our institutions than the other states makes her much more friendly to America than any of the Continental powers; but so far as the rest of the world is concerned she shares the feeling that it is her mission to rule as much as possible of the habitable world outside of Europe in the interest of her commerce. Her free-trade principles also modify the rivalry which might exist between us. There are no such limitations to the bitter hostility of the Continental powers toward the United States as a new world power, which has many advantages over Europe and is every day growing in wealth and influence.

* * *

Our good fortune has given us, under different administrations and parties, distinguished Presidents and Secretaries of State, and we have now in Mr. Hay a true statesman, who is generally recognized in Europe as well as in America as the ablest Minister of Foreign Affairs in the world; but without the support of two-thirds of the Senate our President and Secretary of State are powerless. They cannot make a treaty. Our first duty, then, as a world power is to have a Senate which understands world politics and their bearing upon our destiny. Some great power will some day teach us this lesson in war if we do not learn it for ourselves in peace. If we would avoid this calamity we must understand ourselves, and realize what position we occupy in the world.

I am not a party man and have not had an opportunity to vote in the United States since 1858, but I have followed the history of American diplomacy during that period with the deepest interest, and I am sure that President Roosevelt's management of foreign affairs since he came into office compares favorably with that of any President we have ever had; and that at this critical period nothing could be more unfortunate for our country than to exchange President Roosevelt and Mr. Hay, who have known how to defend our rights and maintain peace, who are recognized in Europe as supporters of The Hague Tribunal and of every effort to secure peace in the world, for men who, however honest and honorable, are unknown outside of America and without experience in dealing with international questions.

Our Exposition.

The Dalles Chronicle.

The Presidential election has passed, and the result will be very agreeable to a large majority of the citizens of Oregon, and now the people can turn their attention to the Lewis and Clark Fair, which should be the most important event in our history. It will be the centennial of the remarkable journey of these two intrepid men through the wilds of the Northwest to the Pacific Ocean at the mouth of the Columbia. As such it will attract attention from all parts of the country, and we may expect visitors from every state in the Union, and from different nations of the world. With many it will be a tour of observation, who will make the journey to view our resources, our land and test our climate. Perhaps with some it will be the first time they have been on the Coast, and many things will seem strange. To all these people we should extend a hospitable, Western welcome, and use every endeavor for their proper entertainment. This will be a grand opportunity for Oregon to advertise her many advantages for settlement and the investment of capital, and as such should be the means of pushing forward the development of the state. The Exposition will undoubtedly make Oregon known all over the world and will act as the best advertising medium the state ever enjoyed. Every county should be represented, and the products of Eastern and Western Oregon should be exhibited. Our timber, farm and orchard productions are equal to any in the United States and will attract population in this direction. There should be a united effort to make the Lewis and Clark Exposition everything that could be expected, and to this end every citizen of Oregon should be interested.

Biblical Exegesis.

Chicago Tribune.

"How are we going to feed these birds and animals?" asked Mrs. Noah, "after we leave the ark, and while we are waiting for another crop of vegetation to grow?"

"I prefer," said Noah, guardedly, "to leave that question for the commentators to wrangle over."

HUMORS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Hearst's Sympathetic Circular to the Colored Brother.

Circular sent to the colored voters of the Eleventh New York Congress District.

A FEW WORDS FOR WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

No man could have a higher aim or purpose than that pursued by William Randolph Hearst.

He has sympathy for the suffering of every race.

He has never drawn the color, creed or race line.

He has advocated the education of the people of all races.

He has fought the Beef Trust and has prevented it from putting greater burdens upon the poor than they already bear.

He has fought the Ice Trust, and thus aided to save the lives of many infants who otherwise would have died in the agony of heat.

He is fighting the Coal Trust, to enable the poor to get the fuel without which they will freeze in the fearful weather of our Winters.

He sent to Galveston, Tex., when that city was overwhelmed by enormous waves, trainload after trainload of food and clothing for the relief of the destitute. Among the sufferers were many colored people. Poorer than the whites, they were in greater need of relief and they received it in greater proportionate volume than did the whites.

He has called for fair treatment of everybody.

He has been just and equitable as an editor.

He has sought as a Congressman to do not alone that which was best for the interests of the people of his own district, but also for the people of the entire country.

He should be sent again to the Congress of the United States.

The colored people, to whom he has been a benefactor, should in gratitude,

VOTE FOR
WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST
For Congress, Eleventh District.

Why Immigrants Do Not Go South.

New York Journal of Commerce.

There is no use in blinking the fact that political and social conditions in the South, as generally understood, whether rightly or wrongly, have tended to repel rather than attract immigrants, who wish to be assured not only of work and of homes, but of peace and order, the protection of their rights, fair treatment in all their relations, and reasonable facilities for the education of their children. Stories about the treatment of negroes, the condition of poor whites, the uncertainty of legal protection, social prejudice, political intolerance and the lack of adequate school facilities are not without effect in diverting immigration from the South. So far as they are founded upon misrepresentation and produce misconception, efforts should be made to counteract their effect by more accurate information. So far as there is ground for them, and they are not wholly without foundation, every effort must be made to remedy the conditions that have a repellant influence before a strong attraction can be exerted to draw desirable population to the South, either from the Northern States or from Europe.

The English of England.

What strikes the American constantly in England is the homogeneousness of the people. We have the foreigner so much with us that we miss him when we come to England, writes W. D. Howells in Harper's Monthly. When I take my walks in Central Park I am likely to hear any other tongue oftener than English, to hear Yiddish, or Russian, or Polish, or Norwegian, or French, or Italian, or Spanish; but when I take my walks on the Leas at Folkestone, scarcely more than an hour from the polyglot continent of Europe, I hear all but nothing but English. Twice, indeed, I heard a few French people speaking together; once I heard a German Jew telling a story of a dog, which he found so funny that he almost burst with laughter; and once again, in the lower town, there came to me from the open door of an eating-house the sound of Italian. But nearly everywhere else was English, and the signs of "Ici on parle Francais" were almost as infrequent in the shops.

Roosevelt and the West.

Chicago Tribune.

Roosevelt's spirit is the spirit of the West. Both Roosevelt and the West believe in National progress, both abroad and at home. With Parker went down the philosophy of National impotence, both abroad and at home. The United States is set now in its course of progress, conservative progress, safe progress, but progress. It is not in the West that the men are found who recoil from responsibilities over-seas and who are afraid to prosecute our commercial interests on the coast of China. It is not in the West that the men are found who would surrender the Philippines and let the open door slam shut.

It is a matter of red corpuscles. Roosevelt has them. So has the West.

Steel Trust Stocks.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

New York State seems to be plastered all over with steel trust stock. Judge Herrick, the Democratic candidate for Governor, reverting to Governor Odell's charge that Judge Parker bought some of the stock, said a day or two ago that while this might prove a man to be an ass, it did not show him to be a criminal. He (Herrick) had also bought steel stock, and evidently felt like classifying himself under the above appellation, and then he remarked that if it was reprehensible in public officers to invest in such stocks, "why, then, let us all who have held such stocks, asses though we may have been, stand together, and we will sweep the state for both the National and state ticket."

Now Here Is a "Notice."

Washington Standard. (Olympia).

Long may The Oregonian live, and may Harvey Scott live forever and forever—Amen. The Oregonian has been the schoolmaster to many a young man and woman in the days when Washington State was a territory. We remember when, if a family did not take the Weekly Oregonian, they were considered very, very poor, and they were in intellect, if not financially. And where can you find another paper in the United States or Europe to surpass The Oregonian?

Change After Marriage.

Boston Transcript.

Howes—Talk about men being changed by matrimony! The women are just as bad, if not worse.

Barnes—Think so, eh?

Howes—Yes, I do. There's my wife, for example. When I was courting her she believed everything I told her, now she won't believe a word I say.

No New Jails in Ireland.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

As the population of Ireland has decreased the demand for prisons has become less and less and they have been sold by the score, while the famous Harold's Cross Prison, in Dublin, occupied in the '60s by Daniel O'Connell, has been turned over to the War Office for barracks.

A Big Foreign Trust.

Providence Journal.

The foreign railmakers have again come together, agreeing to a system of price and distribution lasting three years. The English, German, Belgian and French producers are all in this trust, which, of course, aims to strike a blow at American exporters.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Our Mail Bag.

Kuropatkin—Yes, Harbin is a nice place to spend Christmas. The city is healthy.

Young Churchgoer—A dime should be enough. If your boss is passing around the plate, however, it might be better to give half a dollar.

Housewife—An excellent way of cooking oysters is to eat them raw.

Lady Help—We cannot recommend situations in this column. Try the advertising pages and you will have no trouble in finding a place where you will have use of piano and automobile.

Clericus—Styles in sermons show little variation this season. They are worn short and cut on the bias.

France and Britain are passing the platonic stage.

Kuropatkin hasn't yet decided where he will eat his Christmas dinner.

The picture will now be printed as "Street Scene in Liao Yang," instead of "View of Esopus."

And Prohibition Stewart can't say to Prohibitionist Woolley, "It's a long time between drinks."

According to one of the great commercial agencies there are only 7600 millionaires in the United States. Think of that; only 6999 besides yourself.

In one of the English papers in Japan a Japanese bank advertises under the name of Mitsu Bishi Goshi Kwaisha. It would be a brave man who would entrust his money to a Mitsu Bishi Goshi Kwaisha.

Carnegie should add a special premium to his fund for the benefit of any hero that is not humble. The "humble hero" is so common that his kind can never die out; it is the other sort that needs encouragement.

A Missouri educator is said to have defined education as "a transformation from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent hetrogeneity by a series of differentiations."

Someone must have shown him.

A Pittsburg commission firm recently found nests of young rats in three of their blocks of imported cheese. In some respects animals are better off than man. Think of every mouthful of food eaten helping to make your home more commodious.

Kobe papers contain occasional references to the fining or imprisonment of editors in Japan for publishing matter concerning the operations of the war. In the latest instance, the editor has appealed because the news he published had been passed by the censor at the front.

Who knows what is really going on in Manchuria? For a month past the world has been crediting the veteran Kuroki with winning fresh laurels, while all the time he lay dead, disembowelled by a flying splinter. Are there any Japanese soldiers, or Russians, or is it a war of ghosts?

In its survey of the state press, the Dallas (Tex.) News remarks that one Texas editor has worked his way up from the tripod to the rural free-delivery route, and adds that from molding opinions for an unappreciative public to delivering letters to good-looking girls at farmhouses is a long step, but some men are born with pulls and know just when to jerk.

According to the Kobe Herald, the late General Kuroki was continually pestered by autographic fiends. All the requests for autographs and photographs came from Australia, America and Britain, and this leads the Herald to ask why this "form of mild lunacy" should be confined to the Anglo-Saxon race. It isn't. Kuroki was probably pestered by persons who thought him a hero and wished him success.

During a recent Baptist convention held in Charleston, says the Argonaut, the Rev. Dr. Greene, of Washington, strolled down to the Battery one morning to take a look across the harbor at Fort Sumter. An old negro was sitting on the seawall fishing. Dr. Greene watched the lone fisherman, and finally saw him pull up an odd-looking fish—a cross between a toad and a catfish.

"What kind of a fish is that, old man?" inquired Dr. Greene.

"Dey calls it de Baptist fish," replied the fisherman as he tossed it away in deep disgust.

"Why do they call it the Baptist fish?" asked the minister.

"Because dey spoil so soon after dey comes outen de water," answered the fisherman.

Commenting upon the advice of a professor in Chicago University that male teachers should be in charge of classes in literature on account of their taste for blood-and-thunder stories, the Detroit Tribune gives the following lists of books preferred by men and women teachers respectively:

I.

"Her Guilty Crime."
"Drug From Her Bed and Stuck With a Stab Knife."
"Deadwood Dick, the Tightrope Stretcher."
"Alone in St. Louis."
"One Night in Ten Barrooms."
"Carter Harrison's Secret."

II.

"How to Be a Gentleman."
"How to Propose."
"Little Algy's Tea Party."
"Fido and the Torch."
"Santa and the Gas Man."
"Eva and the Moon."
"Queen Bess and Her Doll."
"Memories of Lincoln Park."

WEN, J.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

"Madam, your dog just bit my boy. I wish you would lock him up and see if he develops hydrophobia." "What! Do you think the little boy is 'mad'?"—Judge.

"Bifflon didn't know when he was well off." "He didn't?" "No; his saddle horse threw him yesterday, and the fall knocked him senseless."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Nell—Yes, he actually had the impudence to kiss me. Belle—The idea! Of course, you were indignant? Nell—Oh, yes. Every time.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mrs. Waggles—If you can't sleep why don't you see the doctor? Waggles—Don't you think I have enough to worry over without his bill to think about?—Town Topics.

She—Jackson never goes out with his wife. He—He went out with her this morning. She—You surprise me! He—Yes. The gasoline stove exploded.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Ardent Lover—It is a secret, sir, but your daughter is in love with me, and— Mr. Bonds—Well, don't let yourself feel any uneasiness, sir, I'm not the fellow to give her away.—Puck.

"I'll never forget that fight," exclaimed the old sport, "for it is indelibly fixed in my memory." "I don't see anything remarkable about it," said the sporting editor. "Most fights are fixed."—Cleveland Leader.

Crabbe—You needn't call any more. I'm going to try another laundry. Laundryman—Why, what's the matter? Weren't your shirts and collars well done? Crabbe—Yes, too well done; I don't like them so brown.—Philadelphia Press.