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PORTLAND, TUSDAY, NOV. 15, 1904.

PATHETIC AND DEPLORABLE.

The strange mood of our Southern States, as to politics, was reflected strongly through the Southern press on the morning of November 8-the day of election. It was phenomenal; and though it is possible to understand it, there is no sympathy with it in the Northern States not even among Democrats, who have thought to have their-party profit by it. The extraordinary spectacle is presented of a great people subordinating all that pertains to the real interests of the country to race prejudice and antipathy to negro-not indeed through fear that the negro may be a political disturber, for he has been disfranchised, but because 'Rooseveltism," as we are told, has a bad effect on the negro, has encouraged him to independent action, caused him think better of himself and to forget his proper place, made him impudent, and is a menace to the Southern tdea that the negro is fit only to be a chattel, and never can be safely held or treated other than as a subordinate and inferior being, in whom it is an intolerable offense that he should wish or try to assume or hold any other mit probably 2300 or 3000 fishermen consistent. And "the negro"—the compliant runs—"has been made ten times cold storage plants to operate open notoriously within the limits of his own notoriously within the mean and more daring by the exaggerates into a sort of protection—
that he has a friend in the White
House." The words are from the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle; which adds the exaggerates into a sort of protectiongusta (Ga.) Chronicle; which adds the statement that "every Southern white woman particularly in the rural disacts of a madman in the White House." This appeal, repeated in substance

covers a state of mind firmly centered on a fixed idea that the people of the great Northern and Western States cannot sympathize with, and ought not to sympathize with. The idea is the surviving correlative of that upon which slavery was proclaimed and defended in the South at the outbreak of the Civil War, as the natural and necessary foundation of the new nation and its government. Victous negroes must, of course, be repressed and punfended in the South at the outbreak of must, of course, be repressed and punished: and The Oregonian never has found it in its heart to censure with severity even the cruelty that has attended the lawless punishment for "the unspeakable crime." Yet some way must be adopted other than that of repressing the intellectual and moral growth of the entire negro race, in or-

down; for herein is no remedy at all. We have quoted from a Georgia newspaper of the present day; we shall now quote from a Georgia statesman of past generation. In March, 1860, in a speech at Savannah, Alexander H. Stephens attempted a philosophical exposition of this idea that the negro must be held under subjection, treated only as a subordinate being, held down and not permitted even by merit to rise "African slavery," said the Vice-President of the Confederacy, "as it exists among us, is the proper status of the negro in our form of civilization. This was the immediate cause of the present revolution. The prevailing ideas entertained by Jefferson and most of the leading statesmen at the time of the formation of the old Constitution were that the enslavement of of nature; that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally and politically, It was an evil they knew not well how to deal with; but the general opinion of other, in the order of Providence, the institution would be evanescent and pass away. These Ideas, however, were fundamentally wrong. They rested on the assumption of the equality of the races. Our new government is founded upon exactly the opposite ideas; its ndations are laid, and its cornerstone rests upon; the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery to the superior race | der. is his natural and normal condition

Though slavery has been abolished, it is matter of National regret that our lew-citizens of the South have not towards the negro on which slavery was defended. What is meant by ept equal treatment of all under the laws, is not in issue. There never will social equality, never ought to be. If it be a wrong that there is a man in the White House who believes in giving ity, of having suitable provision made

never will learn it. With the South, In the political difficulties it has had with the negro, the North and West fully sympathize; and they admit their fault in forcing the suffrage, under reconstruction. But disfranchisement of the negroes, in the states where they were us enough to be a political peril practically unloads this burden; and the country never will admit the South-ern contention that it is wrong for the negro to make improvement and better his condition.

A POST-MORTEM ARTIST.

Mr. Thomas Watson, known to fame through many adventures, political and literary,-Populist candidate for the Presidency in this year of 1904, A. D.may be called with truth and justice a post-morfem artist. It is the physician usually who makes the diagnosis, coroner or undertaker; but Mr. Watson, sitting upon the Demo cadaver, acts in the capacity of all-

That funeral oration which he delivered over the remains, published in full in The Oregonian on Monday, is really "the limit" in modern mortuary litera-

The Democratic party professed Populist principles or purposes, and the Populists fell in and supported Bryangiving up their own Then the Piutocrats of the Democratic party boited, and defeated Bryan-Next thing the "Plutes" took the leadership of the party away from the "Pops," and nominated Parker. Then the Pops quit. And the umbilical cord that united Plutes and Pops is now severed forever.

Watson tells it all. He is a man of as such force as Bryan, and of more originality. In the funeral oration line he ould rank with Pericles, with Bossuct, and with all artists.

NO FEAR OF SALMON LAW.

It is said that no jury in Clackamas County will convict a fisherman for breaking the salmon law; that there-fore the Fish Warden is powerless to stop fishing on that stream in closed season or to keep poschers two miles away from hatcheries. It is alleged that since public sentiment will not tolerate prosecution of offenders, there is no reason to blame the Fish Warden.

But why such a state of public opinion? Citizens of Clackamas County understand full well that hatcheries must have the protection of law else artificial propagation will accomplish little or nothing. The reason lies in the answer to the question "Why should Clackamas River fishermen be prosecuted when Columbia River fishermen break the law as they please?"

Some seven weeks ago, when the law ordained that salmon must not be caught on the Clackamas, a fisherman of that stream, H. W. Trembath, who, by the way, is a Constable at Oregon City, declared in a letter to this paper that fishermen did not pretend to observe the law of closed season; that they would catch salmon whenever they desired, and "the public will put them on the back." Said Mr. Trembath:

Cincksmas and Williamette River fishermen, with a few, exceptions, believe in promen, with a row, exceptions, believe in pro-tection to the salmon industry by a reason ably close season and the payment of licens fees to aid artificial propagation to maintail the future supply. . But since the pres-ent master fish warden has deemed it advisable to violate his oath of office, and per notoriously within the limits of his own tow during the August close season on the Co knowledge-which in his ignorance he. lumbia filver, at their own pleasure, without

vicinity. Fisherman here are going t woman—particularly in the rural dis-tricts—dreads Roosevelt's re-election, all through fear of ignorant and vicious negroes, who are made worse by the catch enough fish during the open And under the present management the pub-lic will put them on the back-at least pubby nearly all the newspapers of the lie opinion will be such that they will have South, is pathetic, it is deplorable; pathetic and deplorable because it dis-covers a state of mind firmly centered attempting to proscute a fisherman, poor as

Now, it seems to me that the thing to be done is to retain the close seasons, for, generally speaking, the run of salmon has been not. Then let us insist on a strict and impartial enforcement of the fishing laws.

Perhaps the Fish Commissioner of Washington, by failing to arrest of-fenders on his side of the river, checkmates the good purposes of the Fish Warden of Oregon, but truth is, the Oregon officer does not try vigorous measures on his own side. If he has arrested fishermen in the past, his activity has been so rure and spasm that they feel no awe of his authority. If he has arrested and prosecuted one canneryman or cold-storage proprietor for violation of the salmon law, there is no record of such achievement,

YOUNG MEN AND CRIME.

While the person of even ordinary sensibilities is shocked into a sentiment of profound pity at the passing of a sentence of twenty-five years in the state's prison upon a lad of 17 years, the truth of the estimate of Jong sentence to the penitentiary means the boy's life," said Walton's attorney in urging a pica for punishment of a the African was in violation of the laws tution, upon the court. "The purpose alone for the lad's reformation; it is also for the protection of the public." was the answer, followed by a sentence the men of that day was that somehow of imprisonment for twenty-five years.

ractically, as was stated, "the boy's life." it was justified by the bold and nurderous nature of his crime. A man of mature years could not have devised Government is urged to make liberal a more daring crime nor have been more desperately equipped for carrying it out. Its first purpose was robbery; contingent upon this, if necessary to the success of the first intent, was murder. It is a good thing for the perpetrator's own sake that he was arrested

thus early in his criminal course, since personal liberty in such a case is but continued outlawry, with its attendant yet passed beyond the state of mind dangers and certain goal; it cannot be doubted that it is a good thing for the ject. public when the criminal career of any equality, in any sense of the word ex- desperado is cut short by imprison-

It may be well in this connection however, to speak again of the neces the White House who believes in giving ity, of having sultable provision made few, and for the old and feeble it is even the negro "a square deal," the for the segregation of the youthful con-freighted with death. For these rea-

under a sentence of imprisonment for various crimes and for varying terms of years. It is true that this boy, Charles W. Walton, has shown, by such marks of the confirmed criminal as boldness, quickness in execution, secretiveness, recklessness and persist-ent, unblushing mendacity, that he is past master in criminal tactics. may well believe that there are few boys of his age-few, indeed, who are three or five years older than he-who are thus expert in ways of lawlessness. But it is not improbable that even he may be sunk lower in the deeps of personal and criminal degradation by the association early in his prison life with criminals to whom each year and each additional crime have taken something that is human and humane and left in the place thereof something repulsive to the instincts of common decency and

humanity. Society, for its protection, requires that young men who enter upon a criminal career be arrested in course as soon as possible and dealt with according to the stern edicts of the law. It is uscless to palter with this proposition and unwise to seek through pity to nullify its provisions. But the thing that may be done and should be done, in the rational and just interests of all concerned, is to give young convicts a chance while undergoing wholesome prison discipline to mprove and build up their moral fiber. To this end they should be kept separate and apart from crime-hardened men, whose lives, even under the strictest surveillance of the prison authorities, are but the distilled essence of degradation.

It will cost the taxpavers something to make such provision as will render a proper segregation of criminals in the Penitentiary possible, but the ultimate cost that will inevitably follow the system which permits the contagion of crime to spread from hardened to still impressible natures will be so much greater as to be practically incalcula-

COLUMBIA RIVER APPROPRIATIONS. The Puget Sound papers, with one or two exceptions, are as anxious as ever to renounce all of Washington's claims to the Columbia River, and charge up against Oregon all money to be appro priated for improving that wonderful stream. "Washington is not to receive much for water improvements, while Oregon fares well," is the way the Tacoma News puts the matter. This kind of misrepresentation undoubtedly re-flects the sentiment of a great many Puget Sound people, whose ignorance of the geography of their own state leads them to believe that the Columbia River is exclusively an Oregon water-way. They are aided in this belief to a certain extent by the fact that, since river improvements first began on the stream which divides the two states, Oregon has been compelled to carry the

rden of those improvements. Not only have the Oregonians had to put up a hard fight against Eastern rance and opposition to appropriations for the Columbia, but all too frequently they have had to fight against the opposition of selfish Puget Sound interests, which from the beginning have hindered more than they have helped in securing appropriations for the river. The News complains that only \$148,000 is asked for improvements strictly in Washington, while \$1,847,000 is asked for the Columbia River and its tributaries. And yet the \$148,000 which is asked for Washington waterways, exclusive of the Columbia, is a much greater sum than is asked for streams within the State of Oregon. As a matter of fact, the only item in the estimate which can be charged up against Oregon alone is a very small portion of the \$450,000 asked for the "Columbia and Lower Willamette below Portland."

As the river between Portland and the Columbia is in excellent condition and in need of comparatively slight attention for the ensuing year, it is probappropriation that will be drawn on world. for that portion of the river. Assuming, however, that the entire sum asked may be distributed on a mileage basis from Portland to the sea, the greatest possible amount that could be charged up' against Oregon exclusively would \$50,000. The estimates prepared by the department seem to have been with view to securing a sufficient amount of money to make some important progress in the opening of the Columbia. River. The items which our Puget Sound friends have charged up against Oregon, in addition to that for the Co lumbia and Williamette below Portland. nclude the following: Mouth of the Columbia, \$776,000; Columbia at Three-Mile Rapids (Dalles-Celilo Canal), \$500,-000; canal at Cascades, \$100,000; Upper

Columbia and Snake, \$10,000. While these appropriations, improvements which they will aid in complishing, may not directly benefit the money-changers and town-lot dealers on Puget Sound, the great mass of peoducers in the Inland Empire will sooner or later reap rich returns on the investment. Aside from the insignificant amount that will be expended on the twelve-mile stretch of the Willam ette below Portland, every dollar of River and its tributaries will eventually prove a better investment for the State of Washington than for the State of Oregon. This is made possible by reason of the Columbia having a much Judge Cleland in passing this sentence greater shore line in the State of Washupon Charles W. Walton is plain. "A ingion than in Oregon, and also because the proposed system of improve-ments when completed will place on even terms with the localities which reformatory nature, in a reform insti- have a downhill haul to market a vast area in the State of Washington which in administering this punishment is not is now without the advantages of a water-level route to the sea. The extent of this advantage cannot be realized now, but the time is coming when the traffic of a large portion of the Severe as this penalty is, meaning State of Washington as well as Oregon will follow the course of least re ance in seeking a market.

It is to hasten that time that the appropriations for opening the Columbia River, and all of the opposition, se-cret or open, that can be mustered will not prevent the ultimate accomplishment of this great work. On the contrary, the time is approaching when Washingtonians friendly to the improvement of the stream will outnum ber those who oppose it, and their influence will be sufficient to silence the attacks that are now made on the sub-

which is wafted cityward from the crest of Mount Hood is always clear when the east wind blows. And yet, it is an ill wind that blows good for but North and West do not know it and victs in the Penitentiary from the older | sons the mild southerly gale which yes

terday brought out the raincoats and umbrellas was as welcome as the flow-ers in May. Rheumatic-stiffened joints relaxed, the cold in the head be easier, and the climate which made Oregon famous was again in evidence. Yesterday was a typical Oregon Win-ter day, and it differed from the Winter day in the East of which the telegraph told us, even as June differs from De cember. The culture of Beantown or the gold of Gotham may have Portland outclassed, but when it comes to Winter weather the Oregon metropolis has so much the best of it that comparisons are meaningless.

The Irrigation Congress, which as sembles at El Paso today, is one of the ost important organizations now be fore the public. We have all heard of the good conferred on mankind by the benefactor who makes two blades of grass grow where only one has grown before, but the irrigationist goes still farther and makes numerous blades grow where none have grown before His work has done more toward reducing farming to a science than anything else in connection with the industry. Throughout the West there are millions of acres of land of wonderful richness that require only the application of lifegiving water to make it immensely productive. In the hands of the irrigationists this land soon becomes m valuable than that which is dependent on the whims of Nature for moisture. Irrigation work is yet in its infancy in Oregon, but the results secured have been so satisfactory that there is bound to be great expansion in this most important branch of the agricultural industry in this state. Oregon has some very active representatives at El Paso today, and it is to be hoped that they will succeed in securing for this city the next meeting of the congress.

And now it is the Gromoboi, Russia's crack armored cruiser, that has limped back to Vladivostok after an encounter with a submerged rock. Providence seems to be on the side of the Russians occasionally, for had this big fighting machine steamed safely out of the harbor, the Japs would undoubtedly have captured her, and the Czar would have been "shy" a force of men as well as a vessel. As it is, he can still figure the Gromobol on the naval tonnage list, and her crew among his forces. The skill of the Russians in navigating their vessels is of a nature calculated to make old Neptune take to his caves. If the gunners could hit Japs with the same degree of accuracy that the warships hit mines, rocks and other obstructions, this war would be a little less one-sided in results.

In his Commoner of November 11 William J. Bryan says: "Mr. Bryan did what he could to prevent the 're organization' of the Democratic party when he failed in this he did what he could to aid Parker and Davis in order to secure such reforms-and there were some vital ones-promised by their election. Now that the campaign is over, he will, both through the Commoner and by personal effort, assist those who desire to put the Democratic army once more upon a fighting basis; he will assist in organizing for the campaign of 1908." But this will leave everybody who has any property or business out of it; or rather will put every such person on the other side of the fight.

If there is a "job" deeply buried in Tanner Creek sewer and walled in with solid masonry, it may be hoped that it will be unearthed and ruthlessly dragged forth, without regard to whom it discredits in official life or out of it. The city cannot afford to juggle with jobs of this magnitude, or to whitewash a jobber, in order to screen one of the departments of the public service from blame, or for any other reason. Let us have the facts.

It is not to be supposed that so active a man as John F. Cordray will drop all a man as John F. Cordray will drop all at once out of the Portland theatrical world. Mr. Cordray has been in the public eye so long, and has filled so thorities to refuse further passes. This able that \$19,000 would cover all of the at once out of the Portland theatrical future plans will be awaited with in-

The Boston Cheap Shoe Man was elected Governor of Massachusetts, and the Oregon Gum Shoe Man was elected Governor of Oregon. At times there freakish and wayward voting, with these results. But they who depend on it will get a setback, in the time to

They say President Roosevelt is "an absolutist." Well, when you get "absolutism" by an overwhelming popular majority, what are you going to do about it? Will there not some time be an end of bosh about "militarism" and

The Russian government offers to pay for evidence ssutaining its view of the Dogger Bank affair. If it pays enough for it, there are certain accommodating witnesses who can furnish what the Russians want,

Why is work pushed night and day in the great naval gun factory at Washington? The answer is easy. Roosevelt is getting an armament ready to enforce the decrees of his peace tribunal at The Hague.

When Missouri goes Republican then will I become a Christian." said Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll. The churches at last have occasion to mourn over the Colonel's untimely death.

Heretofore the evil passion of political fights outside the Prohibition party has come from the devil's black beverage. How about the evil passion that now threatens to split the Prohibition

Tom Watson makes a very able diagnosis of the post-mortem condition of the Democratic party. Like a solemn undertaker he can shed tears at a funeral, too. We have not heard so much since

election about David B. Hill's retire-

ment from politics as we did before. Some things may now be taken for Friends of Judge Moreland find it difficult to analyze the complacency with which Senator Mitchell and Senator

The Democratic party "returned to safety and sanity," but was weaker than when it was unsafe and insane.

Indeed the true accent does lie on the second syllable of Esopus.

PENSION COMMISSIONER RESIGNS. Eugene F. Ware Will Quit Government Service January 1.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Commissioner of Pensions Ware today tendered his resignation to President Rooseveit, and it was accepted, to take effect January I. Mr. Ware has been in office since May 10,

discuss his action in any way except to discuss his action in any way except to state that the newspapers of the country had been "reaigning" him for the past two years. For a year at least it had been definitely known that Mr. Ware would resign from his office soon after the fall elections and return to his home in Kansas to resume his law practice.

elections and return to his home in Kansas to resume his law practice.

It is believed here that Commissioner
Ware's action was not due to any suggestion that the severance of his relations
with the Pension Office would be agreeable to the President. On the contrary,
it has been no secret that Commissioner
Ware soon after assuming his duties found
the duties of his office distasteful to him
and that this distasts steadily increased.
There is no intimation tonight who his
successor will be.

ROOSEVELT WILL LEARN WHY His Instructions to Employ Sewing

Washington, Nov. 14—It appears from developments today that President Roosevelt's directions regarding the employment of sewing women at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in Philadelphia, have not been carried into effect. Michael Francis Doyle, of Philadelphia, representing the sewing women, called on the President today and informed him that his orders had not been heeded; that only a part of the work had been restored to the women. He pointed out that the making of trousers, which amounts to about \$50,000 a year, had been withheld from the women in direct contravention of the President's order. After hearing Mr. Doyle's statement, the President sent a note to the War Department asking for a report on the matter, and calling attention to the fact that he had directed that the work he given to the women. Women Are Violated. that the work be given to the women. He indicated his intention of ascertaining who had violated his instructions, and why they had been violated.

NAVY RECEIVES MEN RAPIDLY Captain Thomas Will Make Boys Sea-

men in Eight Months. NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 14.—Captain harles M. Thomas, in charge of the lovernment training station here, has ineduced a new system for training boys troduced a new system for training boys for the Navy in eight months. The plan is expected to overcome much of the difficulty experienced by the Navy in getting full crews for vessels. Captain Thomas proposes to give the boys eight months of thorough instruction in seamanship and gunnery at the station and also to send them on short cruises. At the end of eight months they are to be rated as ordinary seamen. Hitherto boys have been obliged to spend about six have been obliged to spend about six months in the station and another six nonths aboard a vessel before they ould be rated as ordinary scamen.

BOMBARD JAPANESE POSITION Russians Send in Shells All Day, but Without Result.

MUKDEN, Nov. 13, via Tientain.-An throken cannonade of siege guns, rowing 50 or 60 shells hourly against e Japanese position in the region of the Japanese position in the region of Shakhe station, began early this morning and ended only at nightfall, when more than half a thousand big contact shells had been thrown into the Japanese army's strongest pesition in the plain, for the purpose of demoralising the work of fortification, concentrating at that point for the past four weeks.

Today's bombardment was the most serious attempt yet made by the Russerious attempt yet made by the

serious attempt yet made by the Russian's large guns and it was made on account of the apparent determination of the Japanese to make Shakhe station an impregnable defense of the raliway behind. Both sides have so dug themselves into the ground, night and day, that artillery fire, as at Port Ar-thur is practically ineffective and the ammunition is nearly wholly wasted. Both sides, recognizing this, are re-

sorting to the competition of big guns and regular field artillery is only occasionally engaged.

The abuse of the Chinese Imperial customs transit passes for merchandise and buggage into Manchuria via Sinhas cut off large supplies of foreign

conditions normal. the total annulling of communication between the North and South of Man- election of 1908.

churia, insignificant.

The native officers here, and also Viceroy Yuanshalkai at Tientsin, are working in harmony to relieve distress and are also working with the foreign aid societies and feeding 20,000 refugees daily at Muk-

Owing to obstacles in the way of filing Owing to obstacles in the way of filing and proving claims for 'damages by the Russian forces, most deserving refugees have not received compensation as provided in General Kuropatkin's proclamation. Even the wealthlest farmers and gentry are eating inadequate charity gruel from the public kitchens.

The largest shops chief sales consist of forcelon commedities said to the

a few foreign commodities sold to the soldiers, such as tinned milk, tobace and candles. Conservative Chinese pre vented lawlessness or anything resembling popular feeling and conditions are entirely unlike what they were in Chill province during foreign occupation at the time of the Boxer troubles. The epithet "foreign devil." is hardly ever heard in the streets, notwithstanding the present warring of two superior powers in a neutral

WILL REPRESENT BRITAIN. Vice-Admiral Beaumont Will Be on North Sea Commission.

LONDON, Nov. 14—A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg says that Vice-Admiral Sir Lewis Anthony Beaumont has been appointed British representative on the North Sea Commission to inquire into the firing on British ish trawlers by the Russian Baltic squad-

ron.

"Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron," the dispatch adds, "had a good voyage from Tangier to Dakar, where it is now coaling from German colliers. The other portion of the fleet is still repairing at Suda Bay, and elaborate precautions have been taken for the safety of a further section of the squadron that is about to sail from the Baltic."

Will Double Track Siberian Road. ST PETERSBURG, Nov. 14.—The of-ficial announcement that the Emperor has approved the plan for double tracking the Siberian Railroad, and tracking the shorrain Railroad, and that \$5,000,000 has been assigned for the beginning of the project, is received with the heartiest approval by the press of this city. The theory is expressed that the work will be begun immediately and pushed to a rapid conclusion as one of the surest means of ending the war.

Russia Will Pay for Evidence. BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The Russian Consul at Bremen has offered in behalf of his government a substantial reward for evi-

SAY PEABODY IS BLUFFING.

Colorado Democrats Are Confident He Will Not Contest Election.

DENVER, Nov. 14.—The official canvess-of the votes cast last Tuesday is in progress, but has been completed in few-counties. Revision of the unofficial returns leaves Alva Adams' majority over James H. Peabody for Governor not less than 10,000 as previously announced.
"We consider Governor Peabody's threat to contest the election a mere bluff," said Democratic Chairman Milton

Smith today, "but we are watching everything.
"I estimate that Adams' piurality will be

Our returns show that he carried Denver by 5100 and the rest of the state by as much more. The official count in by as much more. The official count in the counties where it has been com-pleted, gives Adams a gain. If this gain entinues as the official count in the rest of the counties takes place, Adams will have a plurality of IL.00." Chairman D. B. Fairley, of the Repub-lican State Central Committee, said today:

"When our returns are all in I estimate that Governor Peabody will be but a trifle over 500 behind. He has been showing wonderful strength in the past few days and has cut down the majority against him greatly. We are satisfied that he was the victim of a conspiracy and intend contesting every ground. We have positive evidence that the fraud throughout the state will run as high as 15,000. We intend having all the frainfu-lent votes thrown out and this will show Peabody has been elected by a large majority.

Both parties are collecting evidence of election frauds. It is proposed by the Democrats to summon special grand juries in Denver and Pueblo to investi-

CONTEMPT CASES POSTPONED.

Colorado Supreme Court Has New

Point to Pass On in Election Matter. DENVER, Nov. 14.—The Supreme Court today postponed the hearing in all the contempt cases growing out of alleged contempt cases growing out of alleged mistreatment of special Supreme Court watchers on election day, pending decision on a motion of attorneys for the men arrested on warrants issued by the Supreme Court. The motion alleges that the affidavits on which the men were arrested did not set forth sufficient evidence to show that the respondents were in contempt of court; that the issuance of the writs of attachment and the arrest of the respondents were in violation of the writs of attachment and the arrest of the respondents were in violation of their rights under the constitution of the State of Colorado, and the Constitution of the United States, and that the Supreme Court was without jurisdiction in the matter from the beginning.

Twelve additional arrests were made today on warrants based on practically the same alleged facts as the other 15 cases predign. The presence arrested were reconstitutions.

pending. The persons arrested were re-leased on bonds. On application of counsel for the Re-publican City Committee, the Supreme

Court today ordered a discontinuance of the canvass of the returns from Denver County until it can be decided as to the proper method of procedure.

The Republicans claim that the totals

The Republicane claim that the totals as they appear in the footing should be counted, while the Elections Commission maintains that they are legally bound to consider the tally sheets. The former make the point that it would be an easy matter to aid to the tally sheets, whereas the totals as certified by the judges are not so readily changed by those who seek to commit frame. to commit fraud.

HIGGINS IS WORN OUT.

Governor-Elect of New York Is Advised to Take Rest and Recreation.

BUFFALO, Nov. 14.—Governor-elect Frank W. Higgins has arrived in Buffalo. He has been indisposed since the election. Today he consulted Dr. Roswell Park, who had treated him several years ago Dr. Park said:
"He is worn out by the strain of the

cent campaign and is in need of rest and recuperation. "Mr. Higgins called upon me profes-sionally, and that is all there is to it. His condition is not one to excite hiarm

or even to require treatment.

Cortelyou to Take a Rest. WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—George B. Cortelyou, chairman of the Republican National Committee, arrived in Washing-ton today and went to his home on Wash-ington Heights. He will rest for a few days and then return to New York, where he will close some business interests before acting on the matter of the appointwill take a vacation.

food and other products and has raised prices. A reign of mercantile lawlessness exists but is controlled by the care of the Russian authorities in their transactions to keep prices and internal sand have celebrated in the East Side

The distress of the natives has so in-creased as to render the previous in-convenience and loss of profits, caused by the extinction of foreign trade and will begin at once for the purpose of further interest in the Election Contest in Kentucky.

CYNTHIANIA, Ky., Nov. 14.—J. B. Bennett, the Republican candidate for Congress from the Ninth Kentucky District, today filed a petition before Judge Pryor asking for an order against the County Board of Election Commission-ers of this city, compelling them to count 54 votes for Bennett which the election officers in Lair precincts of this county failed to mark on the stub of the ballot book. Monday next was still make the King, if not the Candidate.

Indorsed to Succeed Fairbanks. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 14 -- Member EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 14—Members of the Legislature recently elected from the First District met here today and unanimously indorsed Mr. James A. Hemenway, chairman of the appropriations committee in the National House of Representatives, for the Senate, to succeed Vice-President-elect Fairbanks.

He Spoke Truth. Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser

That was a significant remark made by an educated Japanese to an American. "As long as we were only great artists

Hartford Times (Dem.).

In a large majority of the election districts of New York City Alton B. Parker received fewer votes for President yesterday than were cast for William J. Bryan in 1800. This defection was not a "free silver" defection, and it was not due, we must assume, to any personal effort or influence on the part of Mr. Bryan it cannot be ignored that there is a considerable number of voters in all parts of the country whose inclination to favor radical and socialistic dectrines deterg them from supporting a truly democratic and conservative candidate for the Presidency.

"We Venture to Hope."

We venture to hope was.
We venture to hope that the South, on its part, will recover from the prolonged nightmare under which it has labored ever since the Booker Washington luncheon.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Science and Sport.

Trying to give an idea of the size of a mole ule, Dr. W. Marshall Watts says that, if drop of water were enlarged to the dimensions of the earth, its molecules would look like a heap of 9.556,000,000,000,000,000,000 tennis heap of 9.558,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 tennis halls. If all acientific facts can only be re-duced to sporting terms this way, the general anderstanding of the wonders of nature will be trumendously increased.—Boston Transcript. A rough calculation shows that if a drop

of milk were enlarged to the dimensions of Guild's Lake, its agitated germs would look like 4,310,000,001 Oregon and Multnomah football teams on a Thanksgiving day. If the common flea were enlarged to

the dimensions of Mount Hood its jumps would resemble those of an auto racing for the Vanderbilt cun. Scientists assert that If the builfrog

were enlarged to the dimensions of the earth and of Mars combined, 10,000,000 of them would produce a noise equal to that of an Eugene rooter. Were a minnow enlarged to the dimen

sions of a whale, an elephant and a hippotamus combined, Dr. Watts says that it would resemble a trout he lost on his last fishing trip. If the earth were magnified 96 times it

would appear of the same size as a golf, ball coming in your direction when the ery of "fore!" makes you look round.

Hospitality.

The Russian commander had just comnleted a series of pitfalls filled with sharpened stakes.

"Give my compliments to the Japanese General," he said, "and tell him we shall

be glad to have his men drop in at any time."

He summoned an orderly.

The cigarette is being burnt up. The Russian pot looks like boiling over.

Boreas loves the East and Zephyr the West.

Rojestvensky may appropriately see red

in the Red Sea. A woman has reported to the police that she has lost a go-cart. In view of the circumstances, wouldn't it be more

correct to say gone cart? What a lucky girl Miss Neshit is. She gets \$250,000 to give up Harry Thaw. Most girls would have been satisfied to take the money even if young Thaw went with

Prince Fushima complains that he merely happened to be fround our way and just dropped in for a friendly call. Nothing political or anything like that, at all, Of course not.

Brazilians object so strongly to compulsory vaccination that they have engaged in rioting at Rio Janeiro. Even in Brazil the populace claims the right to die of smallpox if it so desires

What has become of Professor Langley, 'pale, but calm," and his flying machine? The Arrow does not provide nearly so much fun for the public. Knabenshue is merely dramatic, Langley was farcical. Already the persons opposed to encour-

aging children to believe in such fictions as the Santa Claus myth are at work. Never mind; Santa Claus has lived through some cold Winters, and he will be around as usual next Christmas.

Tit-Bits tells the story of a Chinaman who was asked to write something in an album, and responded with this attempt at "How doth the little busy bee";

How doth the little sting-fly Employ each sixty minutes all the day? Go pickes up sting-fly Juke-From flowers Just got busted!

We wonder what the common dog, who s taken out into the back yard at intervals to be roughly scrubbed with smelly soan and doused with a hose, thinks of the descriptions in the New York papers of silver baths for dogs seen recently at the Waldorf-Astoria. Each of the canine Four Hundred had a solid sliver bath bearing his name, and no other dog was allowed to use it. This should replace the trust question with the dogs, and should an election be held in dogdom there would undoubtedly be a large Social-

One of the captions under the Illustrated London News' pictures of King Edward at Woolwich was "King Leaving Swim-ming Bath." This was startling enough. Were we to see majesty in a wet bathing suit, bereft of sword and plume, a ploture for Carlyle? But no, The King had merely inspected the swimming bath, and the picture showed him with some of the magnificence that doth clothe a King, to-wit: his uniform, as Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Engineers. Alton B. Parker, democratic Democrat, allowed himself to be photographed as he left the water, but for campaign purposes the picture was not used. Instead he was shown in

This is Deplorable.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Mr. Watterson on the Election.) Already we have the "Spiendid Government," dreaded by Washington and Franklin and Jefferson and Jackson, with an able and aggressive, and, withal, a mildly ambitious, popular bero, at the

head of it.

From Theodore Roosevelt we ask no quarter and expect none. He is infinitely a worse enemy of the white men and women of the South than any of the radical leaders of the past, because not only that he entertains certain crude experimental ideas about the negro, the teating "As long as we were only great artists you called us harbarians." he said, "but now that we have shown how we can kill, you call us civilized men." It is not altogether creditable that this is true. Japan has produced really great writers artists, philosophers and scholars, but the outside world knew little of them, and made little attempt to know more. When they developed killing propensities and capabilities almost unheard of they came into prominence at a hound. Mars remains ahead of all the other heathen delties, even among Christian people. has done already. More of the same sort we expect, it is, however, a long lane that has no turning and, used to evil influences and inured to ill-treatment, the people of the South will more than ever turn to the development of their material resources, throwing thomselves back the while with simple, childlike confidence upon the wisdom of that God of whom it hath been said that "whom he loveth he chasteneth."

This is Deplorable, Too.

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, Nov. 3.
In any event, the South is secure. She fought the last battle for Constitutional liberty in arms. She is, in majestle solidarity, fighting it peacefully at the polic. She will rejoice if the election of Judge Parker carries hope to all true patriots, fovers of the Constitution and the real Union. If, by any chance Mr. Roosevelt shall carry the day, then she can proudly appeal to all coming time for her vindication, and declare that the murder of the Federal Republic cannot be laid at her door, but at the portal of those who masquerade in the garments of those who