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PORTLAND, MONDAY, NOV 21, 1964.

ECONOMIC AND OTHER CHANGES.

It is not probable that the present Congress will take up the subject of tariff revision, but the next one will; and it may be called by the President to assemble in special session for the purpose, soon after the expiration of the life of the present Congress in

President Roosevelt is a protectionist, but not an extreme one. No one knows better than he that tariff schedules cannot be permanent, but, with the changes of times and conditions, need revision. No one understands better than he that since revision is necessary, the coming Congress should act. To pass the subject on, for debate two years hence, when the members of another House of Representatives are to be elected, would probably afford the opposition the opportunity it awaits and desires.

It is known to all close observers that great economic changes are going on in the United States. These changes not only affect manufacturing but agriculture and livestock production. The conning capacity of the people of the United States presses upon wheat and meat. Many think our country is approaching the limit of its capacity to grow wheat for export, and that our enters of population on the Atlantic seaboard will soon require foreign wheat. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the significance of such a fact. Our own wheat lands may indeed be made to produce more wheat than they have yet produced; but consumption increases at a rapid rate, and the time cannot be distant when our own people will consume all the wheat the country can produce, and will require re. The experience of the present year is an admonition that the time is meat for export, nor dairy products. What change in economic conditions these facts mean must be apparenteven upon the slightest statement of

It will mean readjustment of the relations of agricultural and manfuac--turing industries towards each other: therefore modifications of present tar offs so that food and raw materials may cost less. The problem will force Strelf to solution on economic lines: for, as we approach the limit of home production of wheat and meat, the conflict between the prices of agricultural products and of manufactured goods will be intensified, and tariff readjustments will be forced by the very nature

of things. Not now, nor for a long time, will the people of the United States give up the policy of protection. But readjustment of tariff schedules, to meet new conditions, will be compelled soon. The great plains of the country will carry no more cattle and sheep than now. In this direction Nature's limit has been reached. Irrigation will do something towards providing more grass and other crops, but the results will be slow, and increase of the demand for consumption will outrun increase of production. The supply of meats depends very largely on maire or corn; and if this crop also has not reached its limit, the demand henceforth is likely to exceed the increase of supply. Capitalists of the United States en gaged in the mest trade, perceiving the nadequacy of the home supply to future demands, are making, it is said, avy investments, as much already as \$50,000,000, in other countries, chiefly in-Africa and South America, to secure an unfalling supply of meat. Beef. mutton and pork are likely to be higher. in our markets; so are poultry and eggs and dairy products; and we shall fall more and more, in our supply of home wool, behind the demand. In hides and

leather necessarily the same. These changes are beginning, indeed no sudden revolution, but the changes are inevitable. On the political unless dealt with in a spirit of prevision and understanding, they may make a political revolution.

OUR PACIFIC COAST WINTER CLIMATE There have been high winds, for this region, during the past three or four days; but as the temperature has no been low there has been only a mod-erate rainfall. A fall of five to ten degrees in the temperature would have produced a downpour of rain, which may come later, when the temperature shall fall. These gales, meanwhile, have carried the rain-laden clouds farporth, or have caused precipitation

in the form of snow in the mountain ranges around us.

Yet possibly there may be yet warmer winds within a short time, which will carry out of the mountains with additional rain the snow that has already fallen, and cause high water all over Western Oregon and Western Washington. This has happened repeatedly heretofore. Our climate has the same general features from year to year, but it is impossible to foresee just what may happen in any year. The highest water ever known in Western Oregon and Western Washington resulted from two days' rain, November 29-30, in 1861. It was so warm that it melted the snow that had already fallen in the mountains and threw the whole flood suddenly upon the valleys. It may occur

The forecast is an exceedingly intrisate and complicate problem, and we may never get data enough for a com-plete induction. At this time of year we can only guess that it is going to rain.

AN UNCOMPROMISING POSITION. There is debate on the negro between Northern and Southern Democratic minds that offers matter of exceeding interest. On the one hand we find the New York World, at the head of the Northern Democratic press, saying:

The American people will never accept the dictum that a negro scholar is the inferior of a white ignoramus, that a negro gentleman is the inferior of a white blackguard, that a man's title to consideration resis on the color of his skin and not on his character and his achievements. The World hopes that this little lesson has finally been thoroughly

To this the New Orleans Times-Den ocrat, perhaps the most able, certainly the most aggressive Democratic newspaper of the South-the one of all others that treats the negro question most vigorously from the Southern stand-point-makes the subjoined reply:

The world can be assured that the leason it desires to teach the Southern people will never be learned, even though their rewill never be learned, even though their re-fusal to learn the lesson shall result in the triumph of the Republican party for all time to come. The people of the South were told at St. Louis that the New York politicians could carry the party to victory if the rest of the country would accept the candidate they offered the party. Though the New York Democratic collisions Tork Democratic politician is known throughout the country as the densest and stupident of all politicians, their promise was accepted, and the result is before the people. The Southern delegates were simple enough to trust their cause to men they knew were stupid, and have been punished therefor. But the Southern people will never give up their principles as white men for the benefit of either the Democrats or the Resublicans of the gold-brick state. If the New Democrats wish to organize a negro Demo cratic party let them do so, but the South will join no party—even if success be promised by men of intelligence, who are not to be found among the New York Democracy—

that wishes to treat negroes as gentlemen, and to compare "begro scholars" with "white ignoramuses," or "begro gentlemen" with "white blackguards." . . . The Times-Democrat is pleased to inform them that this section does not propose under any circumstances whatever to change its position on the peers question, and certainly not on on the negro question, and certainly not for a section of the country that always deerts when its services are nesded. The world is entirely welcome to all the "negro scholars" and the "negro gentlemen" it can find and to keep them. The South is pre-pared to send them all to Manhattan, and their advent might remove some of the pro-vincialism that affects that overgrown coun-

Of this statement the only value lies in its exhibit of the spirit of the South. It is the genuine revelation or expres-sion of the cause of the South's political solidarity, which possibly is irremov-able. Testimony to the same end has been borne since the election of Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi. He has announced himself as not opposed to cutting down the representation in Congress of the Southern States, provided the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution be repealed, and the negro eliminated absolutely from politics, in the South at least. In his statement

Governor Vardaman says: I would rather that Mississippl's representation in Congress be reduced to four members of the lower House and two Senators, with the race problem settled, than to have four tors and 16 Congress coming and may not be distant when see must import wheat. Likewise, in all probability we shall soon have no and our land will still be governed by Angloand our land will still be governed by Anglo-Saxon law. Of course, I do not know what the next Congress may do, but I do know that the white people of Mississippi will continue to govern Mississippi, whether Congressional representation shall be cut down or not. Government by the white man is necessary to the life and the preservation of the white man's civilization. It is also neces-sary to the preservation of the civilization

of the negro. Crumpacker of Indiana has a resolution in the House to reduce the representation and will press it. It will have much support, and possibly may pass. But think it hardly will. The value of the extracts quoted consists in their firm and uncompromising statement of the spirit of the South. The whole country ought to understand it, so it may know how to act.

NOT TANNER CREEK ALONE. The Tanner-Creek sewer is a bad job -bad for the contractor, bad for the City Engineer, and worse for the city; but it is not to be supposed that it is different, except in the measure of its nfamy, from other jobs that have been imposed on the city by careless and criminal contractors during a series of years. The whole fault lies in a system that rewards the special political activity and influence of some favorite of a "machine" by bestowing on him a responsible and lucrative position. The City Engineer holds an office that requires for the proper discharge of its duties not only a high degree of technical knowledge and skill, but honesty, firmness and devotion to the general interest, and, besides, a special insight nto the ways of contractors and the tricks of the trade. These are qualities not commonly combined in one person but they must be possessed by an ideal City Engineer who is to direct the construction and repair of our streets, the building of our bridges, the laying of our sidewalks, and such other important work. By so much as he is susceptible to the blandishments of dealers in municipal supplies, the corruptions of contractors, or the influence of the "political pull," by that much does the taxpayer suffer and the public serv-

These are commonplaces, whose trut has long been obvious to the veriest tyro who may have given a moment's thought to public affairs. We have always known that the City Engineer's Department has been the dumping ground of every broken-down back and roustabout who could get no other job nywhere. We have known that there is a street and sewer contractors' gang ready to job and rob the city whenever it could. We have known, or at least suspected, that certain material and supply men have found it easy to secure business from the city.

directly or indirectly. We have known that the public work was seld with the care, diligence and thorough-ness that would be required by a private concern. We have, in brief, long been aware of the existence of the municipal graft; but we have amiably looked on and done nothing except to grumble a little when we had to foot the bills.

But now we discover that a steal of unparalleled boldness has been perpetrated, and we have started in to overhaul the whole business. If the special Council committee shall smoke the rascals out, it will be entitled to our profound gratitude. If the Executive Board shall probe deep into the matter of specifications for streets, sewers and bridges, it will be entitled to and will receive public applause. If the contractors-that is to say, the "jobbing" contractors-who are in the ring, will "peach" on one another, and expose the whole dirty business, we may possibly try to forgive and forget; but we shall know better next time. If the City Enthe investigation (we shall be pleased if he thus shows that his hands are lean), we shall doubtless find the way made clear for more thorough work in the future. And if hereafter the Civil Service Board will give competent and intelligent men to the Engineer's Department, the voters may for their part take it into their heads at the next election to pick out a City Engineer who will know his business and do it.

NOVEMBER'S DEADLY GALES.

Heavy indeed is the toll which the North Pacific Ocean levies on life and property when the November storms sweep over that death-haunted region known and dreaded by senfaring men as that "terrible North Coast." cruel and bleak are the western shores of Vancouver Island, and around the fate of most of the ships which leave their bones in that wild region there is today the same air of mystery that surrounded the disappearance of their redecessors more than fifty years ago. Now it is a splendid steel ship with all nodern equipment and appliances; again an overloaded lumber drogher or collier, and even men-of-war staunch passenger ships have with the others found a common grave along those shores, where the sea seldom gives up its dead. The latest victim gathered in by the sea in its annual harvest of death is an unknown lumber vessel, and there is also a possibility that the coal-laden schooner Makewell has met a like fate:

The month of November, from the earliest records of marine disasters in the North Pacific, seems to be replete with these tragedies of the sea, and the record is one which may well causeanxiety for those who have relatives and friends on the ocean when the November gales set in. It may be that shipmasters, after many months of pleasant weather through Summer and Autumn, become careless of the dangers that await them, and are caughtawares when the first of these deadly gales sweep down on them; for, while the succeeding Winter months are frequently marked by gales as severe as those which come in bleak November, the loss of life and property is never as great as it is in November. The same conditions which govern on the "terrible North Coast" are also in evidence off the mouth of the Columbia River and along the Oregon coast.

It was in November more than fifty years ago that the schooner Machigone salled out of the Columbia River into a hurricane, and about the same time the British ship Lord Ragian salled out of Puget Sound, and no word ever same back from either of these vessels. ship Joseph Warren foundered in November, 1853, and the American ship John Marshall, with all on board, went down off Flattery November 10, 1860. On November 24, 1864, the well-known Columbia River trader Iwanowna was wrecked on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and all but three of her crew perished. The same fate overwhelmed the bark Mauna Kea, Novemfoundered off Flattery in November, in expenses, but it also materially im-1869. It was twenty-three years ago proved the moral atmosphere around short distance south of Cape Flattery, and on November 19, 1875, the American ship Emily Farnum became a total wreck on Destruction Island. It was in November, 1875, that the steamship Pacific went down in the Straits of Fuca and 300 lives were lost. While this disaster was not directly traceable to bad weather, the American ship Orpheus, with which she collided, wrecked near Cape Beale a few days

later. The schooner Sunshine foundered off the Oregon coast in November, 1875, and all on board perished. That same month the bark Florence foundered off the Umpqua River, and but one man was saved. Many lives were lost when the bark Edwin was wrecked off the west coast of Vancouver Island in November, 1874. Coming down to more cent years, there was the foundering of the American ship Marmion off Flattery in November, 1879, and a number of smaller disasters the same year November 29, 1886, the American ship Belvidere was driven ashore at Bonilla Point, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and the British bark Webfoot perished a few days earlier near the same spot. It was in November, 1889. that the tug Fearless, with all on board, went down off Umpqua, and two years later the British bark Strathblane was driven on North Beach and half of her crew were drowned. The famous old steamer Idaho, the collier San Pedro, the bark Ivanhoe, on which Washington's famous politician, Fred Grant, was a passenger, were all

wrecked in November. Pilot Cordiner, of Astoria, boarded the British bark Andrada, off the Columbia River, in November, 1900, and no message has ever come back from that missing ship, or from the German bark Bertha, which undoubtedly encountered the same storm. It is this earful record of the November gales which makes their appearance dreaded by all who have friends and property at their mercy, and, if there is ever a time when the Pacific belies its name, it is during the month now fortunately nearing an end.

GAMBLING NINETY-NINE YEARS AGO Judge George's decision against gam-bling would have been greeted with grunts of disapproval in the society that dwelt on Oregon soil 99 years ago; indeed, the copper-colored gentry that time would have resisted the infringement on their liberty and pursuit of happiness more stoutly than the counterpart of that gentry does today. Evidently Oregon is nearer to righteo ness than 99 years ago, even though yet

The Indian passion for gambling day,

needs no commentary here, but it may be interesting to note Lewis and description of a game which took place December 9, 1805, in a Clatsop village near the site of the present town of Seaside. Chief Coboway, the august potentate of the Clatsop tribe, whose blood, mixed with white, courses through the veins of a numerous pro geny in the Pacific Northwest, was not present, but the game was enjoyable, anyhow. It may be asked what business had drawn virtuous Captain Clark to such a den of iniquity; if so it may be answered that the quest for salt had taken the Captain to the sea beach, and he sought the Indian lodge for shelter from a rainy night. Says the journal

of the explorers: The men of the viliage now collected and began to gamble. The most common game was one in which one of the company was hanker and piaged against all the rest. He had a piece of bone about the size of a large bean, and, having agreed with any individual as to the value of the stake, would pass the bone from one hand to the other with great detrerity, singing at the ame: time to didexterity, singing at the same time to diert the attention of his adversary; wert the attention of his acceptant; the holding it in his hands, his antagonist we challenged to guess in which of them to home was and lost or won as he pointed the right or wrong hand. To this game hazard they abandoned themselves with the control of the con hazard they abandoned themselves with great ardor. Sometimes everything they pos-sess is sacrificed to it, and this evening sev-eral of the Indians lost all the beads which they had with them. This lasted for three hours, when Captain Clark, appearing dis-posed to sleep, the man who had been most attentive and whose name was Cuskalah, spread two new mats near the fire, ordered his wife to retire to her own hed and the rest of the company dispersed at the same time. Captain Clark then lay down, but the violence with which the fleas attacked him did not leave his rest unbroken,

The biennial report of the Washington State Treasurer shows a reduction in the state debt of \$235,000 in the past four years. During that period the colections on inheritance tax have amounted to over \$34,000, and the general business of the state has doubled. The showing is a very satisfactory one and reflects credit on the administration. The Washington politicians spend large sums of money in conducting political campaigns, probably more than is expended by those of any other state in the West, but the financial showing of the state has for many years displayed an economical management that is at strange contrast with the lavish expenditure made in order to elect men to office in the state. Ugly rumors have occasionally been ard regarding certain departments of the state government, but the finan-cial showing is a very good refutation of any charges of serious grafting which might be made.

The trouble in Colorado, we are told, has arisen from defiance of the Con-stitutional amendment approved by the voters, that eight hours shall constitute a day's work. An enactment in law utterly foolish and impracticable, and impossible of enforcement. By private agreement eight hours, or four hours, or any hours more or less, may consti-tute a day's work; but by statute or by constitutional amendment never. It is as impossible as to fix by law the prices of bread and beef, of plows and shoes, Hours and wages of labor must depend, in the main, on economic principles, which can be controlled neither by statutes nor constitutions. It is a field for adjustment by private agreement. If a constitutional provision can ordain that eight hours chall be a day's work it can ordain that four hours or two hours shall be a day's work; and the thing becomes absurd. But it is a field for the play of political agitators and demagogues.

The King County delegation to the proved the moral atmosphere around yesterday that the American ship Hat- the capital city. Woman's sphere in be a good thing for society in general if it broadens out so that the fair sex will feel as much out of place at a State Legislature as they would feel at

Somebody again asks why the law in Oregon is not changed so as to allow an elector to vote a straight party ticket by marking the ballot once. Governor Chamberlain can tell the reason, for he has vetoed a bill for such an amendment. If the Governor be not accessible, the inquirer can learn by studying the returns of the Presidential election, printed in yesterday's Oregonian. In that election the Republican poll was 60,000 votes; the Democratic 17,000. Governor Chamberlain is a Democrat. If Republicans should vote their straight party ticket, the Governor would have no chance of re-election. The logic of vetoes is very clear -sometimes.

The liberty of the town cow in Milwaukie, Or., will in the future be restricted. An unfeeling jury at Oregon City has decided that the railroad company which killed a high-grade bovine of Jersey extraction is not liable for nages. It was proven at the trial that the disaster occurred within the corporate limits of the town. Unfortunately for the traveling men who are not charmed with the tinkle of the cowbell at an early hour of the morning, there are a great many incorporated towns in the state which have no railroads to establish such a precedent as will now keep the Milwaukie cow from getting beyond her tether.

This season's output of Columbia River salmon hatcheries will be onefourth that of last. We may blame "cloudbursts" for the shortage, but why not fishing gear? This year's salmon pack is up to last year's. The plain truth is the fish did not reach the hatcheries. Even a stupid person can see that salmon caught by gillnets, traps, seines and wheels won't propagate.

We should have a quiet town here, and a good town, if we could expel all gamblers and speculators, all poolsell ers and sabbathbreakers and liquor-sellers, all theatergoers and persons who seek various sinful amusements; if we could shut up the clubs and make people think of serious things. haps we may.

The Oregon University football boys hitherto have had to fight not only the Multnomah tesm but Multnomah luck to boot. Maybe luck will switch some

THE EARTH'S SAFEST PLACES. One of Them is the Railroad Train-The Ocean Steamer Safer Still.

Chicago Inter-Ocean. The Scientific American recently called attention to the odd fact that the man who rides a few score feet in a New York City elevator runs a greater

man who rides a few score feet in a New York City elevator runs a greater risk of injury and death than the man who travels from New York to Chicago and back on the fastest trains.

No fewer than 30 persons were killed, and many more hurt, in New York elevator accidents in the first nine months of this year. No such proportion of those who traveled on the fast passenger trains between the two cities were even hurt.

Yet the average man buys an accident insurance ticket whenever he starts on a railway journey of any length, and never thinks of such precautions before entering the car that lifts him to his office. Whenever a nntable railway accident occurs he talks for days about the great loss of life. But he never thinks of the proportionately greater loss of life every day from accidents that befall men at home in their own houses.

The restaurance wiselengary who nub-

day from accidents that befall men at home in their own houses.

The returned missionary who publicly complained the other day that, after living entirely unhurt for four years among the wildest savages of Africa, he had no sconer returned to civilization than he met with a railway accident that kept him in hospital for six months, curiously illustrated the habit of the human mind to dwell upon remote dangers and ignore those upon remote dangers and ignore those

rear.
Yet the fact is indisputable—the accident insurance companies have proved it to their finacial loss and gain—that one of the most dangerous places a man can be is in his own home, whereas one of the safest is a first-class railway train at full speed, while the very safest place on earth is aboard a first-class steamship in the middle of the ocean.

GENERAL KEIFER THROWN UP By the Mighty Tidal Wave for Roose velt.

From Washington letter to Philadelphia
While one unique character, Senator
Cockrell, will leave Congress, another will
enter. J. Warren Kelfer. Speaker of the
House of Representatives some 20-odd
years ago, and who has been in political
retirement ever since, will come back to
the House from the Seventh Ohio District.
He is bound to attract attention when he He is bound to attract attention when he appears before the Speaker's desk to take the oath of office. Unless he abandons the custom of a lifetime, he will appear there in a swallow-tail coat, as that is the style of garment he has always

General Keifer, for he was a General in two wars, and a most gallant and efficient commander, was defeated for Congress by newspaper men. While Speaker of the House, he took the control of the press gallery away from the standing committee of correspondents, and on important and interesting occasions would fill it with his particular friends, excluding the newspa-per men completely from watching the proceedings of the House. The press com-mittee, of which General Henry V. Boynton was chairman, took the matter in its own hands, locked the press gallery doors, and excluded those holding cards from the Speaker. This brought on a clash, of course, and in the next Congress Keifer was rash enough to charge on the floor of the House that General Boynton was en-gaged in lobbying for a certain claim, and had attempted to bribe him. General Boynton did not rest a moment

inder such an accusation, but secured a under such an accusation, but secured a resolution of inquiry, which was adopted over the protest of Kelfer. A committee was appointed and Kelfer invited to sus-tain his charges, which he was unfible to do. General Boynton was completely ex-onerated, and for having made unfounded and unsupported charges the newspapers turned on General Kolfer and kept him out of public life for 20 years.

Civilized Man and Savage.

There is no essential difference In qualities between the civilized man and the savage, writes Dr. Curean to Revue Washington Legislature has adopted a Generale des Sciences (Paris). There resolution against the employment of is nothing in the civilized peoples that women as clerks during the legislative does not exist potentially in the negro. This experiment was tried at at the session of 1903, and Among the whites there is greater in-Olympia at the session of 1903, and Among the whites there is greater in-proved so successful in every way dividual difference. One negro is very that the delegations from other counties will probably again join with King and diverse. The whites possess greater employ none but men for clerks. The extremes; there are among them indidiscrimination against the women at viduals more victous and more debased d in a saving than the indigenous African The savage simply lacks morality, while the white may be steeped in crime and debauchery. But, on the other hand, tle Besse was swept to destruction a life is said to be widening, and it will the white reaches heights of intellecthe white reaches heights of interior tuality and morality of which the negro has no conception. Then comes the question of the possibility of developling the negro. Can he reach the heights of the white? Anatomically, there is no reason why he should not; theoretically, evolution is possible, but this course of evolution should not be forced too rapidly. It has appeared, in some cases, that too rapid development has killed out savage races—that in the attempt to keep up-with the civilized peoples, they have perished by the wayside. This, in the case of by the wayside. This, in the case of the negro, would not only be a misfortune from the standpoint of the humanitarian, but also from that of the economist, for negroes are necessary for the development of parts of Africa to which whites have not, and apparently cannot, become acclimated. The conclusion is that the evolution of the race should be gradual. They should be trained to greater skill in agriculture and the mechanic arts, and the highest results should be expected only after a long period of time.

Retrospect and Prospect.

New York World (Dem.) The party yielded to the radicals in 1896 and was overthrown. It yielded to them again in 1900 and was again defeated. It lacked the courage in the Convention of cratic faith, and has again been punished by the people. The lesson is plain. If the Democratic party is to win, it must be thoroughly and completely Democratic-as it was in Jefferson's day, in Jackson's day, in Tilden's day, in Cleveland's day, The results of Tuesday show that it cannot, win if it is half Democratic and half Populist. It cannot survive at all if in its leadership it is to be half Populist and half Socialist.

Murphy's Great Cartoon.

Beattle Argus.

Harry Murphy's cartoon of Bryan in a recent issue of The Oregonian has attracted National attention. Murphy is a Seattle boy, and he len't far behind is a Seattle boy, and he isn't hat bening the leaders, even if he is very much of a kid. In a few years Murphy will have a better reputation as a cartoonist than Homer Davenport. The cartoon referred to above is labeled "The News at Lincoln-I'm so sorry." It shows Bryan with his hand over his mouthmost of it. Enough of the mouth most of it. Enough of the mouth shows so that it is easy to see that he is making a vallant attempt to cover a broad grin, while the left eye is injulging in the luxury of a knowing

What Won the Mountaineer's Vote

Washington Star.
"Do you mean to tell me that you voted for this Administration?"

"I do," answered Colonel Jaggers. "It was under this Administration, sir, that the experiments were conducted showing the extent to which imported liquor is adulterated, thereby proving the superiority, sir, of our native moonshine article."

THE SOUTH AS A TARGET.

Washington Correspondence Chloago Trib-une, November II. excuse for exploiting a number of Governmental theories which were really not

ment in the direction of the scheme to reduce Southern representation on account of the alleged disfranchisement of the negro. It is impossible to believe the pian fathered by Mr. Crumpacker, of Indiana. can possibly be put through Congress, and yet there is evidence at hand that the scheme is by no means dead, but on the contrary is to be made the basis of a vigorous agitation at the first session of the next Congress, and possibly before then.

It is a well-known fact that the real leaders of the Republican strength in Con-gress are and have been opposed to any agitation of the race question. In spite of thist fact, there was a time when Mr. Crumpacker had an undoubted majority of the rank and file favorable to his plan to enforce by legislation the provision of the second section of the 14th amendment to the Constitution.

From personal knowledge I can say that

the race question was intentionally sub-ordinated by the Republican managers during the campaign. They did not be-lieve the great mass of the people in the North were entirely at variance with the Southern methods of dealing with the negro. On the contrary, the spellbinders and party organs generally were instruct-ed to refrain from any advanced position on the negro question.

Speeches were made denouncing the Southern people for such frequent lynchings, and Candidate Parker was regularly admonished to test his devotion to the Constitution by applying its principles to the Southern States, but on the whole the party managers, acting, it is to be presumed, on instructions from Chairman Cortelyou, did everything in their power to keep the race question as such out of the campaign.

In spite of this fact advocates of the Crumpacker scheme already have begun Speeches were made denouncing th

In spite of this fact advocates of the Crumpacker scheme already have begun to make their presence felt here, and they have declared they propose to keep up the agitation. What they desire as an opening wedge is the appointment of a committee by the House or a joint commission to be designated by Congress and the President for the purpose of taking testimony. This was the final shape in which Mr. Crumpacker put his original resolution.

His followers assert the least Congress can do is to ascertain the extent to which disfranchisement has progressed in the different states, making the investigation entirely nonpartisan, and even limiting the committee in its report to a bare statement of facts showing how and why people are prevented from voting, either through property, educational, racial or other limitations on the right of suffrage.

This proposition, limited merely to the collection of data for future discussion, would not be opposed by party leaders it that were all there was to the issue. Fortunately it is pretty well established that the appointment of such a commission would surely be interpreted by the Southern people as a threat on the part of the Federal Government to punish them, and the result almost certainly would be disastrous to the continuance of good will between the two sections of the country.

If Mr. Crumpacker and his associates press this question to an issue, as I have been told they intend to do, there will be a fight between the old-time conservative leaders and the younger and less experienced men in Congress. The passage of a law restricting the representation in the South is practically impossible under the present conditions.

The Number of Postage Stamps. Westminster Gazette.

According to the "Universal Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World." the total number of all known varieties of postage stamps issued by all the governments of the world up to the present time is 19.342. Of this number 205 have been issued in Great Britain, and 5711 have been quoted are:

To have reached 30 is to have failed in life. To be clever in the afternoon argues that one observes for one's one comfort. For instance, never be flippantly rude to any inoffensive, gray-bearded stranger that you may meet in the the reaches Stratic Standard Catalogue of the Control of the world. have been issued in Great British colonies and protec-in the various British colonies and protec-torates, leaving 13,335 for the rest of the torates, leaving 13,335 for the rest of the eld Dividing the totals among the c tinents, Europe Issued 4989, Asia, 3528; Africa, 4065; America, including the West In-dies, 6065, and Oceania, 1425. Salvador has ed more varieties of postage stamps than any other country, the number being 450. Poland and Wadhwan have each found a solitary specimen sufficient for found a solitary specimen sufficient for their postal needs.

A Country Home in Virginia. WASHINGTON, Nov.-President Rossewashingfun, nov.—President Roosevelt has been contemplating for some time the purchase of a country house in Virgina, about three miles south of Washington. It is on the line of a trolley road now under construction and near the estate of Surgeon-General Rixey, of the

Navy.
At the White House it was said that while efforts had been made by the President to buy the estate, Mr. Roosevelt had not reached any conclusion. the land wants more than \$100,000 for

his property.
Since the report got abroad in the neighborhood that the President would purchase a home there, property has doubled in price.

Quite a Natural Inference.

"Oh, John." said Mrs. Bargen, looking up from her paper, "who do you think is dead?" "Good gracious! Poor Dumley!" exlaimed her husband.
"Oh, no. What made you think it was "I met him yesterday and gave him one

of those cigars you gave me on my birth-day." Country Will Be "Free" Yet Awhile. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

President Roosevelt will not establish an American monarchy. He will be satisfied to let the republic stand for at least

A Voice From the Vanquished.

Washington Star.
Missouri's gone Republican. There sin't
much more to say. I'm waitin' now to see the world turn 'round the other way. Considering what has happened, 'twon't sur-prise ms in the least To see the sun rise in the West instead of in

I half expect to see the sky come down and rain ascend— There really ain't no tellin' where the thing is goin' to end.

is goin' to end. my dismay; ouri's gone Republican. There ain't much to say.

It isn't any wonder that my courage kind

of falls;

Twas hard when West Virginia went
a-waverin' in the scales.

Twas even worse to realize the music of
the band

Took on a special meanin' when it played
"My Maryland."

But when you start a-tumiin', wby, there
ain't no way to tell
Just when you fanily have reached the bottom of the wall
Give 'am Transesses an' Texas to increase
the strange array.

Missouri's gone Republican. There ain't
much more to say.

He (at the reception)—Neurich doesn't behave as if he belonged to the beshaves as if he
limagined the best cociety belonged to him.—
Chicago News.

"They are saying that you bought and paid
for your election." "That's right," answered
for your election." "Tone include the world in
Senator Scrighum. "I own no man a penny.""

Washington Star.

Seedy Stranger—Excuss me, sir, but can you
chause a dellar for me? Humanitarian—Way,
yea Seelly Stranger—Thanks. And now will
you kindly thi me where I can get the dollar?—Cleveland Flain Dealer.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A correspondent whose depth of feeling une, November II.

President Roosevelt's record-breaking majority and alignment of a solid North against a solid South is being made the excuse for exploiting a number of Government. and that his cry of warning comes from a bruised heart:

> The Flirt. The lightest thing in human form, A silly, flirting sirl; The very worst thing to reform— Is always in a whirt.

In no place is at rest. Cares not a straw for the disgrace; That firting is best. Supposes none have eyes to see, Or mark her ways or mien; Deceived she is, as she can be. By many she is seen.

She flope about from place to place,

They see her where she does not see.

She thinks frivolity is fun And fun is right and fair. The foolish life she has begun Will and—she knows not where.

Nor does she care where it will end, If she can firt today, Will make a "date" and to you prate About her life so gay. When this low state of life is reached.

Bo'very near a fall, Her boat may any day be beached, Or swallowed in a squall, He thou no longer self-deceived, Floating around life foam Upon the billows of the deep-

Flirting away from home. WILLIAM CALVERT. The thieves that got away with \$30,000 rom Forepaugh & Sells, should be able to have a regular circus for a while.

Dr. Coffey, of Maynooth says that there are more than 25,000 Beensed drinking places in Ireland, or one for every 170 of the population. And yet emigration con-

A Chicago physician has discovered a new ailment, which he calls "football brain." Football men should be flattered at the implication that they have brains, even soft ones.

Another split is reported to be imminent in the Irish party. One thing about the Irish party though-it can't be subdivided as often as the Conservative, for the reason that it contains fewer members.

According to the London Globe, during the British army maneuvers, which were held under "actual war conditions," scout of the attacking force asked at the Windsor Postoffice for the loan of a map of the district for his commanding officer.

Apparently a customs officer at New York is to be censor of the Nation's morais. If a novel doesn't come up to his idea of what a novel should be, it must be destroyed. It would be a mean trick to put a yellow cover on a Bible and submit it to this official's inspection.

As a result of experiments made in some of the hospitals in Paris it is stated that vaccination performed under a red light leaves no sear and causes less pain.—New York Evening Sun.

In this country money is frequently extracted without pain under a red light.

Lendon has a radium clock that must be wound up every 2000 years. That's a fool kind of clock. After a man has thought about winding it up every day for 909 years and 364 days he will be sure to forget all about it on the Mith day, and the measiy thing will run down. There's nothing to these new-fangled inventions.

"Saki," the author of "Reginald," has been halled by some critics as the new humorist. A few of his scintillations that

Now and then one hears of lamentation that Americans are not the sturdy race they used to be. The homespun ways of the ploneers are contrasted with silken ways of their descendants, and the conclusion is reached that the American of today is a creature of predigested foods and skim milk. Even out here in Oregon such a voice is sometimes heard. Let all such Jeremiahs glance at the bill of fare for Senator Platt's recent breakfast and be forever silenced. Here is what a lot of politicians tackled for their morning meal: Buckwheat cakes and maple syrup, veniscn, sweet and hard cider, and pumpkin, apple and mince pie. Think of that, ye pepsin-swallowers-hard cider and

mince pie for breakfast. The Westminster Gazette tells of an English officer who was stationed at Cairo for two years and never took the trouble to go out and look at the pyramids. "What with polo and parties and bridge and cricket," said the officer, in explanation, "I never had a minute to myself." It is not often that one comes across so refreshing a type. Why should a man join a gang of open-mouthed globe-trotters across the sands to see a more or less dilapidated monument and murmur, "How nice," or "Awful fine, isn't it?" There is far more physical good in a game of polo and far more financial good, if one is skillful, in a game of bridge. The name of this officer should be made known to the world, which does not often hear of sanity and honesty such as his,

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Mrs. Bacon-Which do you think is the best alker-he or his wife? Mr. Bacon-Well, do you mean for quality or quantity - Youkers

Van X-Is Mins De Cleverly really go retire from the stage? De Q-Oh, no; she's only giving a farewell performance.—Detroit Free Press,

Pres Press,
She-I appreciate the compliment, but I'm
afraid I could never make you happy. "Oh,
yes, you could! You don't know how easily
pleased I am?"—Life.

Teacher-Suppose your father gave you mother \$10 and then took \$5 back again, who would that make? Tommy-All kinds of trot bie.—Philadelphia Dedger. The Leading Man-What's to be done? We've got the wrong trunks. The Pessinistic Stage Manager Aw, what of 17 What difference will it make to the hotel-keeper?—Puck.

He (at the reception)—Neurich doesn't behave as if he belonged to the best society, does he? She-No, indeed; he behaves as if he imagined the best society belonged to him.—