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Washington, D. C .-- Ebbitt House News Biand

PORTLAND, MONDAY, DEC. 5, 1904.

## RETAIL AND WROLESALE.

There are greater culprits. But they (probably) are not involved in the petty land frauds discovered in the trials before the Court of the United States at Portland.

It is a theory that principals stand behind the small actors in this local drama of fraud, but The Oregonian doubts it. It is a theory that the principals will be discovered and unmasked by these prosecutions. The Oregonian loesn't think so.

Its reason is that these frauds are comparatively small matters. They are nothing at all-bagatelles-in compariwith the great operations of landgrabbers, who work covertly under forms of law, and who expect to be held harmless, yet who, in a moral sense, are as much more culpable than these miserable defendants as a land steal of millions of acres, highly valuable, is a greater robbery than the steal of a few trifling quarter-sections on mountain tops, here and there.

The laws of the United States, and the practice of various gangs under color of the laws, showed these miserable defendants and culprits how they might get land that could be turned into more valuable "lieu land." They are caught in the trap. But the greater offenders are immune.

Therefore when it is said that the prosecution is "after bigger game," it is not to be believed. At least it is not probable. These people were running a little game of their own, invited to it by the operation of laws enacted the United States Court on the charge

survivors of a crew of ten on a fifteenton schooner. With a larger and better craft and a superior knowledge of the sea to that possessed by their ancestors, and still unable to get back to their native land, it is easy to understand how the old sampan sallors of hundreds of years ago might have been carried to our shores, and remained here, to rear a new race, in keeping with the environment,

AT PRESENT INSOLUBLE. There is no doubt that the greater

part of the white people of the South are resolved that the negro in their states shall have no kind of political recognition. So resolved are they on

this subject that many of them, perhaps a majority, would cut the negro population out of the basis of representation, to get rid of the pressure for negro suffrage, under the fifteenth and fourteenth amendments, if they saw they could get rid of it that way.

wards them.

parties on the proposal.

or or previous condition of servitude."

Now, if the penalty of the former is to

is to be practically abandoned. The slt-

National Convention last June commit-

ted itself to enforcement of the four-

this was equivalent to virtual aban-

donment of the fifteenth-which never

"THIN ICE! KEEP OFF!"

out," said a man in St. Louis. He did-

"I can skate right along on the edge

His name was 'Theodore Stegner,' the

of It.

for awhile.

men fought before brain turned stones and clubs into weapons. War is indeed a strange mixture of the modern and the primeval, of science and untutored brutality. The wonder grows that from such a hell's broth the great alchemist

can distill the limpid virtues of valor and patriotism. ----

FREE EXCHANGE WITH OUR ISLANDS. From talk current at Washington it eems probable that the tariff may not be considered in the forthcoming message of the President. Naturally the Philippine tariff will be part of the whole subject, consideration of which cannot long be delayed, since it is forced through so many circumstances But it is extremely difficult to effect and from so many quarters. If the any change of the Constitution. In present Congress. does not take it up this case it would be opposed bitterly the next one certainly will. The report in some, if not most, of our Northern of the Secretary of War deals with the States, on the ground that abrogation

Philippine tariff-we cannot suppose of the fifteenth amendment would be without approval of the President. tantamount to abandonment of the Secretary Taft recommends "a subnegro population by the General Govstantial reduction" upon Philippine ernment to the unfriendliness of the products imported into the United whites, in the states where the blacks States. There should, indeed, be free are numerous. But that wouldn't be a exchange. If we have any justification good reason, for in those states the at all for our sovereignty over the Philblacks are practically disfranchised lppines, it must rest on the broad prinnow; and it has been due mainly to ciple of good to them-certainly as the their push into politics that the whites first thing. We are not to hold and to have shown unfriendly disposition toexploit them for our own advantagewhich would be wrong in itself and Repeal of the fifteenth amendment ultimately hurtful to us. For, in the would leave the question of suffrage long run, such policy would turn to ist has been getting his work in, for wholly to the states where it was our disadvantage. Surely there has lodged at first. It would not disfranchise been too much experience with dependthe negro in any state. North or South, encles and colonies through many cen-

turies to permit us to commit an error "I urge," says Secretary Taft, "that a bill be adopted by Congress allowing the admission, duty free, of all products of the Philippine Islands, manufactured or otherwise, except tobacco and The fourteenth and fifteenth amendsugar"; and he urges further that duments are at variance. The fourteenth ties on these articles be reduced to 25 contemplates the possibility of disfranper cent of the rates now imposed upon chisement of the blacks by the states, the importations from foreign counand provides that the penalty of it shall Secretary Taft undoubtedly tries. be reduction of representation. The fifthinks that these commodities of the teenth declares there shall be no dis-Philippines should come in free of duty franchisement "on account of race, col-

### morning. also; but he believes it necessary to throw this sop to Cerebus. In support There is one country only-Great Britain-that makes a larger proportion

of his suggestion he argues thus: be enforced, the mandate of the latter The market for both tobacco and sugar is so great in the United States, and the im-portations from foreign countries needed to supply that market with both sugar and uation is one that involves no end of theory and fine-spun debate. That is the reason why it seems practically intobacco, even under the heavy existing du-ties, are so heavy, that the comparatively muall production of the Philippine Islands. soluble. The Republican party in its both in sugar and tobacco, will not materi-ally affect the price of either commodity; teenth amendment-not perceiving that and yet the access to the market will greatly benefit the tobacco and sugar planters of the Philippines. But it is said that the theless remains fixed in the Constituopportunity to reach the market will greatly stimulate the cultivation of tobacco and sugar. There are limitations which will ren-der the extension of both the tobacco and tion and probably cannot be cut out sugar indusiry in the islands gradual and slow. One is the scarcity of labor in the sugar and tobacco districts, of which there is great complaint on the part of the sugar-growers and of the tobacco-misers, and the Chinese immigration laws, which apply as of the state's prison, and still keep well in the islands as to the United States, make certain that the labor supply will not increase rapidly. The methods of raising proprietor of a get-rich-quick concern and making sugar and tobacco in the Philip-pine Islands are primitive, and they can

of St. Louis. The boast was the cause of his undoing. The saying made a woman whom he trusted suspicious. not be changed except by an investment of much capital. Transportation is slow, and in the death of the draft cattle has become She decided that a man who could skate In the seater of impossible. All these cir-cumstances prevent the possibility of dumpso skillfully would bear watching, especially since Stegner had some of her ing upon the American market a supply of either sugar or tobacco, which will affect the profits either of the tobacco farmer or money in his business. Being employed in his office, she became his nemesis. She copied letters and secured evidence ufacturer, or the wages of the cigar by which the reckless skater was maker. The argument therefore is that the brought to bay. He was convicted in

Philippines may be aided by the favor through the influence of syndicates, of using the mails to defraud. Lettson thus granted, without noticeably affecting the sugar and tobacco industry of

is pitted against physical power. As ness will be curtailed by their refusal. the story in yesterday's paper related, This is a self-evident demonstration of Japanese and Russians have clinched the fact that the railroads would prefer within the forts that one would enter not to haul lumber at all rather than and the other would not abandon. Foes to be compelled to haul it at a fortyhave been found dead in each other's cent rate. clutches, teeth fastened in throat, as

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1904.

Perhaps in the end the Northwest as a whole will be gainer by this "standpat" attitude of the railroads and the loggers. Our forests have been chewed up at an alarming rate for many years, and, if the assertions of the lumbermen are true, little or no profit has resulted from the sacrifice. Cheap logs and cheap freight rates mean cheap lumber and the cheapness of any article is a great factor in increasing its consumption. This feature as applied to the lumber trade would be satisfactory if there was a margin of profit remaining, but if we waste our forest wealth without receiving profitable remuneration for the labor and capital involved in taking it from the forest to the consumer, no benefits of any nature will be gained.

If the finest timber on earth cannot now be marketed at a price that will repay the logger, the lumber man and the transportation companies for handling it, it may be well to pause for a brief period, until the demand revives, and the business can be conducted at a profit. -

Time is evidently becoming more

valuable in the "Vaderland." 'The Ger-

man Finance Minister has just report-

ed that there was a decrease of 6.000.000

bottles of champagne and 8,000,000

cigars in the amount consumed during

the first six months of the current fis-

cal year. It is impossible to deduce

from these figures that the prohibition-

the distilleries must have worked over-

time, as they increased their contribu-

tion to the license fund by \$2,500,000.

Time, however, is a great element in

above the bubbling glasses, but is also

the head at normal proportions in the

of its foreign purchases from the Uni-

ted States than Mexico does; only one

its own merchandise. Mexico's impor-

therefore; and it is steadily increasing.

Likewise the investments of our people

all leading lines of development is very

rapid. The country has over twelve

millions of people, and every variety

## NOTE AND COMMENT. The Penniless Poet.

Would I were the furs that cling Around the neck of Mabel; Costly furs that fap and swing As conscious they are sable.

Then might I brush her glowing checks O, would that I were able— But 'ils a sterner reason speaks— I'm worth much less than eable.

E. R. Germans last year drank 6,000,000 bottles of champagne less than the number for the preceding six months. This will hit the chemical manufacturers a hard blow.

The King of Slam's immediate family circle consists of 450 persons. How Santa Claus must dread such an array of stock-Inga.

Gobbling up a three-pound sirioin steak proved too much for a Chicago tailor, who was found choked to death on a chunk of the meat, four inches long and two inches wide. It's a wise man that can gauge accurately the capacity of his own mouth.

Professor Shryock, of the Illinois State Normal, declares Riley's verses to be unfit for use in schools. "When the frost is on the Pumpkin" is likely to teach the pupils "plebian English," the professor says. Dear professor. Let us be patrician by all means.

A woman who is confined in the Minnesota state insane asvium has won the prize in a puzzle-solving contest instituted by a Boston magazine. This is one of the few instances in which a person has been quite insame at the beginning of a puzzle contest.

"Be watchful of the candy eaten by children, in some of which lies the first push toward the brink of destruction. Much of the candy made nowadays contains alcoholic drops," says the president the consumption of champagne and of the W. C. T. U. One can't be too carecigars. It is not only used in large ful in these days. Alcohol is found in all quantities in blowing wreaths of smoke sorts of things, even in some cocktails.

The Secretary of Agriculture says in required the next morning to reduce the his report that the hens of the country "champagne head" to its proper size. The German appetite, from a quantitalay eggs enough in a month to pay the tive standpoint, has not changed much, interest on the National debt for a year. We know now what is the matter with but it has shifted from champagne and cigars to something that will go down the egg market. The Secretary's report has given the hen an exalted idea of her faster, thrill more quickly and leave own worth and value, and she has quit laying and struck for higher wages.

In the December Critic there is some

account of three distinguished Parisian caricaturists. We learn that "Sem," the caricaturist of Society, usually carries a drawing pad on which to make his that sells us a larger proportion of sketches, but when he finds himself without paper he thinks nothing of jotting tance in our foreign trade is great, down his ideas on his cuffs or on the tablecloth, if he happens to be in a restaurant at the time. Then he produces a in Mexico. The progress of Mexico in knife, cuts out the part of the cloth that contains his sketch and walks off. Fine for the birdies.

of climate and of material resources. Senator Dubois, of Idaho, was practicing once in Bolse City, and, becoming Its cities are growing fast-especially the City of Mexico. Noting the prostoo vehement one day, was fined \$50 for perity of that great country and its contempt of court, says the Argonaut. present conditions as compared with The next day, according to a custom folthat of fifty years ago, one cannot reaslowed in the Idaho courts, the Judge onably set limits to its future greatcalled upon Mr. Dubois to occupy the ness. It is a country six times as large bench for him during the transaction of as Italy, with natural resources as some comparatively unimportant busigreat in proportion to size. Mexico ness. After the Judge's departure from must have time, but it is destined to the courtroom, and before anything else could come up, Mr. Dubois exhibited an instance of that remarkable presence of Instead of attacking Lee at once, Mc-mind for which he has ever been noted. The future Senator said to the clerk of army grew to be \$5,000 strong. Lee then If we are going to have a great Navy, mind for which he has ever been noted. we must pay for it. It costs money to The future Senator said to the clerk of build ships, and it costs money to the court: "Turning to the records of maintain them. Secretary Morton in this court for yesterday, Mr. Clerk, you his report says so frankly. He says will observe recorded a fine of \$50 against also that the cost will continue to in- one Frederick T. Dubois. You will kindly crease, but he apparently relies on the make a note to the effect that such a

general acceptance of the policy of a fine has been remitted by order of the WEX, J.

## GREAT SOLDIERS OF MODERN TIMES --- ROBERT EDMUND LEE---

(By Arrangement With the Chicago Tribune.)

I can anticipate no greater calamity for my | eraled McClellan, and routed him at the second battle of Bull Run.

In September Lee invaded Maryland.

McClellan, having found a copy of his

plans, encountered him at Antietam

Creek. Lee had about 40,000 men.

McClellan, through bad generalship,

brought only 66,000 of his \$7,000 men

ne, but the results were favorable to

The battle was a drawn

country than a dissolution of the Union. . . Still, a union that can only be main-tained by swords and bayonets, and in which etrife and civil war are to take the place of brotherly love and kindness, has no charm for me. . . . If the Union is discoved and the Government disrupted, I shall retire to my native state and share the misories of my people, and eave, in defense, will draw my sword on none.-Robert E. Lee, in a letter to his eon, Custle, in 1961.

S INCE Napoleon was overthrown at Maryland. The losses were: Confederate, 11,172; Union, 12,410. McClellan proaching in length, numbers of men en- was superseded by Burnside, who, in November attacked Lee at Fredericks-burg. Burnside was completely outgaged, and deadliness, the American Civil War. That war, in its early stages, was fought by raw recruits, and, on the side Lee's 78,000, but he was given a crushmaneuvered. He had 113,000 men to of the North at least, by incompetent ing defeat. The Union loss was 12,653 Generala A few months of struggle m Generala A few months of struggle men, the flower of the army. The Con-made of these recruits as fine soldiers as federate loss was 5377. Early in 1863 the world ever saw. Natural selection Hooker, who had succeeded Burnside concentrated a fine army of 139,000 men near Chancellorsville. Lee had gave to both sides great commanders. Pre-eminent among the commanders on but 60,000 men with which to oppose the side of the North stands Grant. him, but a flanking movement, led by "Stonewall" Jackson, who was killed Equally pre-eminent among those of the South stands Lee. General Lee was a in the action, threw the Union Army unique combination of the saintly knight a decisive vivtory. Lee lost 12,463 men; Hooker, 17,287. Emboldened by the victories of Fredand the great Captain-of Chevaller Bayard and the Duke of Marlborough. Forty years after the war the memory of his ericksburg and Chancelorsville, Lee inlovable nature, his spotless character, vaded Pennsylvania, In George G. Meade the Army of the Potomac at last and his military genius is a heritage

almost equally precious to North and to South. Robert Edmund Lee, third son of with 93,500 men and Lee with 70,009. Robert Edmund Lee, third son of came unexpectedly together at Gettys-burg. In a terrific three-days' battle, of which Pickett's bloody and disas-"Light Horse Harry Lee," the brilliant burg. cavalry leader of the American Revolution, was born in Westmoreland County. trous charge was the most striking in-cident. Lee suffered a loss of 20,451 Va. He graduated from West Point in 1829, ranking second in his class. During the four years he was at West Point his 002, but gained the victory. deportment was such that he never re-

ceived a demerit mark or a word of reproof. When the Mexican War began Lee was appointed chief engineer of the Army under General Scott. The daring spirit Lee always concealed beneath a mild exterior was shown on one occasion took charge of the operations of the Army of the Potomac. Grant had 121,when, while on a scouting expedition, he got so near the enemy he had to lay con-cealed all night under a fallen tree on which a half-dozen Mexican soldiers at different times sat down to rest. He was brevetted Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel for gallantry and meritorious conduct at Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco and Chapultepec, and won from General Scott the enthusiastic declara-tion that he was "the greatest military genius in America." From 1852 to 1855 he was superintendent of West Point. In 1850 he was superintendent of West Point. In 1859 he commanded the force which sup-

pressed the insurrection started by John Brown at Harper's Ferry, Lee opposed secession. On the outbreak of war, he was offered, through the influence of his friend, General Scott, the command of the Union Armies. But Lee believed his highest duty was to his state, and when Virginia seceded he went with her. General Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate troops opposing McClellan in the peninsular cambalgn, was wounded at the battle of Seven Pines on May 31, 1862. The next day Lee took command of the Army of Northern Virginia. He was 55, nine years older than were Wellington and Napoleon when they fought their last battle. A handsome man, long years of study had made him look the scholar

rather than the warfor. Lee had about 64,000 men. McClellan had 105,000. McClellan had just repulsed an attack which Johnston. Lee's predecessor, had made upon him at Fair Oaks. assalled McClellan at Gaine's Mill and would have crushed him had not Fitz-John Porter stood his ground against us odds. McClellan made a skillful retreat to a strong position on Malvern Hill. Lee rather recklessly assault-ed him here, and was beaten off with heavy loss, In the so-called Seven

SOUTHERN OPINION.

New Orleans Times (Dem.).

combatting the views of General J. War-

cation was the solvent. This solution will

not appeal to those men in the South

South know that education, so far as it

has progressed, has increased, not di-

the negro from his white neighbor is in

the average young "buck," with a smat-

tering of learning is held in detestation

almost universally. He is worthless al-

ready, and is becoming more and more a

nuisance with each succeeding day. The

hostility between the rades is increasing

on both sides, and education affords no

solution whatever for the unfortunate

condition of affairs which is confronting

The main cause of the hostility felt for

the negro in the South now that he has

been shut out of politics is his utter un-

reliability and his shiftlessness. Every

know that their services have for the mo

minished the ovil.

the South.

000 men. Lee could muster but 62,000. Yet it was long doubtful whether Lee's strategy, which never shone so bril liantly as now, or Grant's skillful dis-positions and dogged pertinacity, would triumph. Grant had the advantage of numbers. Lee had the advan-tage of position and of being on the defensive. At a critical moment in the battle of the Wilderness Lee, who, like Washington, was sometimes an eager warrior, was seen by a brigade of his Texas troops spurring toward

men and was compelled to retreat to-

Lee had now to cope with a more

formidable antagonist than he had

ever before encountered. In the Spring

of 1864 Grant, the hero of Vicksburg.

ward Virginia.

The Federals lost 23,-

the point where the fighting was hottest. "Go back, General I back!" shouted the Texans, Lee! Go while a Sergeant boldly seized the bridle of the General's horse. Lee reluctantly yielded, and the Texans resumed their forward movement. The murderous engagements of the Wilderness, Spott-sylvania Courthouse and Cold Harbor followed in quick succession. Between May 4 and June 12 Grant lost 55,000 men. Finding he could not "pound" Lee into submission, Grant began the siege of Petersburg. His position becoming at last untenable. Lee attempt-ed in April, 1865, to retreat to some point in the Virginia Mountains, Grant point in the virginia isolation of an was immediately in swift pursuit. Deeming further resistance futile, Lee, on April 9, surrendered his 28,000 ragged veterans on the generous terms pro-posed by General Grant.

In February, 1865, Lee had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate Armies, but the capitulation at Appomattox Courthouse ended his military career. His fortune having been swept away by the war, he retired to a modest home in the coun-try. In August, 1865, he became presi-dent of Washington College at Lexing-ton, Va. One evening, five years later, as he stood at the teatable in his Lexington home to say grace, he was stricken with apoplexy, and a few days Days' battle McClellan's loss was 15,843 and Lee's 20,135. It was in effect a Con-ington in the bosom of the state which

that substituted through this method lands of no value in the tops of the mountains, perpendicular places, glaclers and rocks, bald peaks "where biting cold would never let grass grow," for millions of acres of the most valuable timber and agricultural lands on the lower places and valleys; and they even carried off their scrip from these mountains and rocks and deserts to distant states, placing it where they could find land-in Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Florida. For all this there can be no penalty. Here is theft, on immense scale, through favor of law. Theorists and cranks got hold of the idea of the relation of forests to precipitation and water supply, which doesn't prevail west of the Rocky Mountains, where precipitation depends on ocean and wind currents and trend of mountain ranges; and they easily were led to play into the hands of scrippers and land-grabbers, till millions of acres, worth nothing, have been exchanged for other millions worth incalculable sums. This has been effected in part through our sciolistic scientist. Look out for him-whatever may be his specialty. He is devoted to bookish theoric; he has a little superficial learning which he hasn't half digested; he Imagines that observations on physical conditions which will apply in one part of the world will apply infallibly in all others. He knows nothing abount variant conditions that so profoundly modify everything, here and there. So he has played this forestry reserve notion into the hands of the land-grabbers. has become a greater abuse than the offense of the original land grants. graphic pen thus made conditions The law therefore set up an example for imitation by these miserable defendants, who, although they must be the mingled toll and dash, horror and punished, are no more culpable, morally, than the rest; but less, indeed, as an enormous swindle is more outrageous than a petty one. It reminds one of a passage in one of Scott's novels, perhaps "The Heart of Midlothian," where a crime is described as "a favortie of the law, being indeed one of the to eighteen feet, had to be constructed law's own creating.

It is not likely, as The Oregonian supposes, that there are principals and siderable skill is required to select the greater culprits behind these, in the shortest route and to avoid the innupresent transactions. The greater are wholesale swindlers, and didn't need themselves. The skill of the engineer to stoop to these petty transactions and must be supplemented by industry and become dealers in land frauds, at the perseverance on the part of the men retail peanut stand. The laws and the engaged in the exhausting and inglointerpretation thereof have taken them rious work of constructing trenches in out of the petty larceny class and given a shot-swept country. Here is none of them a better thing.

Among the many interesting theories | the skill of the engineer and the deteradvanced to account for the presence the same degree. in this country of that original American, the Indian, is one which credits him with coming across the Pacific in and dogged laboriousness is the deep a storm that was so severe that he was | courage required by the ordeal of the forever separated from his darkskinned people of the Far East. Color has frequently been given this theory by the rescue of Japanese and Chinese by vessels which had picked them up more than half way across the Pacific. The latest corroboration of this theory is found in the arrival at Port Townsend yesterday of two Japanese who were picked up by the schooner W. F. Japan coast. These men were the hand struggle in which physical power they refuse, that the volume of busi- a well; but 'tis enough, 'twill serve,

Balliet, who "operated" in Eastern Orethe United States. It is true, doubtless; gon, was another.

Multitudes are skating on thin ice; and yet it is a sorry thing that such a till presently they wish they hadn't. plea is necessary for the Philippines, Here are these defendants in the land when the products of our other insular trials. Here are contractors for public possessions or dependencies are permitworks, under fire or brought to book. ted to come in free. There will be no And persons without number skating justice till the Philippines, Hawaii and close to the perilous edge of social Porto Rico are all on the same basis of immorality. The male flirt and the free exchange with the United States. female flirt, married or single, are among these skaters on thin ice. No telling when they may drop through. Some don't, indeed-but some do. And gonian reports a very firm market for you can't tell who may, or when.

logs and great demoralization in lum-Everybody knows where the thin ice ber and shingles. It is stated that a is; or certainly very few who don't. number of the mills have already closed There are innocent girls and boys who down, and others will soon join them sometimes are entrapped, and it is pitto await improvement in the situation. iful; but that usually is the conse-The fact that logs are firmly held in quence of irresponsible parentage. But the face of a demoralized lumber marthe real offenders all know when they ket would indicate that the loggers had are on thin ice; and they have no right at least realized the folly of selling to complain, still less to be surprised. their output at ruinous prices in order when they plump in. to force a business that was not war-

The real enjoyment in skating is on good solid ice. Much of it everywhere. Then, governed by the ky precepts of respect, you will not fall into sugared game pursued by the Nan Pattersons, the S. A. D. Puters and the Emma Watsons.

## WAR'S INGREDIENTS.

than

What a strange mixture is modern war cannot be better understood from a hundred treatises than from the unusual descriptive story published in The Oregonian yesterday. Mr. Barry, the adventurous correspondent whose around Port Arthur clear to the reader in Oregon, has done more to bring home glory, brutality and humanity of war columns of dispatches could do. Modern siege work is a matter for the engineer, and demands no less skill than a great industrial undertaking. When it is realized that eighteen miles of trenches, varying in depth from six in one place to gain a distance of four miles, it will be understood that conmerable natural obstacles that present the pomp of war; just hard labor. On the side of the defense it is the same-

100 Mar.

ranted by the law of supply and demand. This situation in a measure confirms statements of the railroads the that are fighting against a reduction of lumber freight rates. The railroads have contended that an overproduction of lumber for which there is at present insufficient demand is responsible for the unsatisfactory condition of the lumber business in the Pacific Northwest. In their anxiety to do business a large number of lumber manufacturers have enlarged their plants or established new ones, and the output has been steadily increasing until it has reached proportions in excess of the demand. Business can sometimes be hastened by cutting prices below the actual value of

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the article offered for sale. Transactions of this character have no place in legitimate business, however, and in the end prove detrimental to trade. The Washington lumbermen appear to be caught between two immovable forces. The loggers with the raw material to sell will not make a further reduction in prices, and the railroads with freighting facilities to sell take the same view of the matter. This places the lumberman in a position where he must either continue operations at a loss or shut down. The present condition also suggests that per-

haps the railroads have the same right to refuse a "forty-cent rate" that the logger has to refuse to sell his stock for anything less than the price at which he is now holding it. The logger, the lumber manufacturer and the railroad company are three factors directly concerned in placing mination of the men are required in lumber products in the hands of the

consumer. Their interests are largely Added to this mathematical precision mutual, inasmuch as, when any one of the three parties refuses to work on a harmonious basis with the others, the business either ceases or must be conmodern long-range guns, high explosives and electrically controlled mines. ducted in an unsatisfactory and un-To advance in the face of a deadly fire profitable manner. Conceding that the from an enemy that cannot be seen is loggers are men of average intelligence and sound financial ability, we m a task that would have broken the ranks of the olden soldiers accusadmit that it becomes a certainty that tomed to come to grips with men armed they are refusing to cut rates on logs like themselves. All this the modern simply because it is unprofitable for soldier must face, and then, as if fate were playing a game of surprises, he is reason the railroad company refuses to Garms several hundred miles off the suddenly called upon for a hand-to- grant a forty-cent rate, knowing, when

States is now third in the world in tonnage, and is believed by many to be second in fighting efficiency. Singularly enough, there is no great protest anywhere against a larger Navy, as there is against a great standing army, so that we are in a fair way to get all the ships we need, and to be prepared for emergencies. We can, or think we can, raise a mighty army at a moment's notice; but we could not get together a navy.

greater Navy to secure needed appro- court."

OVERPRODUCTION OF LUMBER. A Seattle special in yesterday's Ore-

be a great country.

"Coxey's Army" started out from Oregon a few years ago, with its ragged hosts, for Washington. Now Cozey has failed in Ohio for \$275,000. And yet you will be told that there are "no chances left," and that "the poor man hain't got no show in this country." There must be some chance left for one and another in a country where the leader of the Coxey Army can do so well and get so much credit that he can fail in a few years for \$276,000. Let every tramp and every member of the ragged regiment take courage.

Everybody must be sorry that Henry Watterson has gone to Europe, for he will be unhappy there. He will find a lot of militarists and snobs, and people who are different from the general air and type of freedom that prevail in Kentucky. Your real anti-imperialist, your Erving Winslows, your Edward Atkinsons, your Carl Schurzes, your George Boutwells, admire Europe but don't go there. Probably they would be arrested for sedition. But Henry Watterson is a man of judgment, and is immune.

The steady advance in poultry leads to some astoniahing figures. The farmers' hens now produce one and two-thirds billous of dogens of eggs, and at the high average price of the year the hens during their busy senson lay enough ergs in a single month to pay the year's interest on the National debt .- From the annual report of Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson,

From all of which we conclude that it will be wise to turn over the National debt to the hens.

The Southeastern combine has laid out a highly satisfactory programme for its guidance in the Washington Legislature. It purposes to act as a unit in promotion of all important measures. It rather looks as if there would be "something doing" in Olympla next month.

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The Philadelphia Press is another Eastern newspaper to view with alarm the purpose of the Governor of Oregon to withhold a certificate of election from a Republican elector and give it to a Democrat. The Press has its dates mixed. This is not 1876.

In Kentucky the plurality for Parker was but 11.519. The Democratic vote was 213,634; the Republican 202,115. Kentucky is to be hereafter a close and contested state, and as likely perhaps to be Republican as Missouri.

There are 176 members in the Missouri Legisiature. On joint ballot the Republican majority is ten. 'Tis not wide as a church door nor so deep as

# The Fall River Strike.

Springfield Republican. One reason why the Fall River strikers have been able to hold out so long is that large numbers of them promptly left the city either to get work in other New

England mills or to sojourn at former homes in Canada. This has made it easier for the other strikers to live on such strike benefits as were forthcoming. Some of the manufacturers are beginning to fear that when the strike is broken and the mills are all opened there will not be enough help at hand to man them. It is calculated that 15,000 of the old operatives, or about half of the whole number, have left the city-some 10,000 getting work in other mills and 5000 returning to Canada. The Canadians will come back readily, but some 2000 of those who have gone to other New England mills will, it pected, remain there. One great advantage Fall River has had in the cotton manufacture has been its large supply of skilled and reliable labor. The prolonged strike will doubtless prove to have impaired this advantage somewhat, but the damage can be repaired in the course of

## Would-Be Militarism, Indeed. Chicago Tribune.

The army of Germany on a peace foot-ing is 605,000 strong. This is a good-sized army for a population of 57,000,000, but the reichstag has been asked to in-crease it to 621,000. If the United States. with its population of \$1,600,000, kept as many men under arms as Germany does there would indeed be occasion for re-marks about "militarism." This country, with its large population, its extensive area on this continent, and its insular possessions, has an army of 60,183, including officers and privates. That force is hardly large enough to perform the task of "subverting the libertles of the

country." which some persons have af-fected to believe it might undertake.

## A National Insult.

New York Globe. General Kuropatkin's only comment on head of a family in the South will inform Mr. Littlefield that no dependence whathis new automobile is reported to be: have the advantage of General Shafter. Now, what does he mean by that? Eng which a negro of either sex enters into, Engand that the contract will be surely land may be willing to overelook the fishing-boats episode, but America should not permit this siur on Shafter to pass unbroken if the negro sees any chance of unished Besides, what Kuropatkin says The faithfulness of the negro, which enisn't true. An automobile may be faster, but a cot-bed is infinitely more comdeared him to the past generation, has

# Revenge Indeed!

Somerville (Mass.) Journal. A Somerville girl is mad because when

ment become necessary. The indications she broke off her engagement last week, and asked to have everything returned, the young man sent back with her letters are that the mutual distrust between the races will increase with time, and that a lock of hair two shades darker than education will increase, but not diminish. that distrust. Education is certainly not the cure for the trouble.

## He Started From Portland.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Chicago Tribune. The Liberty Bell, having finished its engagement in St. Louis, has gone back to Philadelphia. It is the one great American traveler that never bores anybody by clamoring about its travels.

The Frost on the Pumpkin.

Washington Post. A Maryland occegenation is boasting of having voted his Tist time at the late election. That's nothing. Men in St. election. That's nothing. Men in Louis and Denver vote that often every election.

and Lee's 20,135. It was in effect a Con-federate victory. Lee now turned about, he loved so well, and for which he joyoutgeneraled Pope as he had outgen- fully sacrificed all but glory and honor.

THE WASTE OF WAR.

### White Estimate of the Negro in the The Enormous Amount of Provisions That Go to Waste. South.

Chicago News. During the Boer War enormous stocks of provision, enough for another six The speech of Representative Charles Littlefield, of Maine, at Springfield, O., months of fighting, were accumulated by the British commissariat. A large pro-portion of this food went to waste. Not ren Kelfer, who is going to Congress with the avowed object of cutting down the very long ago the shores of Natal, near Durbin, were fringed for miles with con-demned bacon. Since then British tax-South's representation in that body, adds nothing to the sum of human wisdom on payers have had a second shock. More that subject, but is grateful because of than 1,500,000 ting of preserved meat have the kindly sentiment toward the South been condemned since the war and sold which underlies the speech. . . . But when it came to offering a solution of the had the tins broken open and planted negro question Mr. Littlefield reverted to as manure over the sugar fields, one com-

the old and much-worn theory that edu-cation was the solvent. This solution will Cartage of these vast quantities alone must have been a huge undertaking, as not appeal to those men in the South who are familiar with the subject, but it at least offers an escape for the man who is vainly looking for an outlet. We of the South know that education, so far as it coolies was employed in "planting" the tins all over the sugar field. Of this could not be done without the natives in the vicinity knowing something about it. There are reports that num-

It avails nothing to close one's eyes to the ugly fact that the gulf separating bers of natives have been living on this the negro from his white heighbor is in-creasing with every generation, and that "As to the value," comments an Eng-

Hab writer, "at a very modest estimate the stores taken for fertilizing purposes by one company alone must have cost not less than \$2,500,000. And when we consider the vast quantities of similar foodstuffs that were burned or taken out to sea and cast away we get softio idea of the enormous miscalculation on the part of government officials that occurred in this department alone."

In the Political Menagerie.

Chicago Tribune. The elophant looked with some curiosity at the animal on the other side of the partition.

"What are they trying to do to you, my friend?"

riend?" saked the elephant. The other animal was a forlorn-looking ever is to be placed on any contract creature whose long ears had been folded back and tied down. Its body had been painted white, a yellow mane fastened to its neck, and somebody seemd to be en-gaged in making a long flowing addition inflicting serious injury by the breach. o its tail.

It gave one wild, swift kick with both entirely disappeared, except among the feet, and somebody went flying out through the rear window, carrying the older negroes, who still have some regard for their obligations and refuse to throw mah along. The blamed fools are trying to reor up employment merely because they

ganize me!" brayed the enraged animal.

## Opinion of a Southern Optimist.

New Orleans Picayune, That these Southern States of ours will ecome the seat of a grand material development and a splendid civilization which will give them a political and material power like unto that which the South enjoyed in the first 50 years of the republic's existence will be but a mere shadow of greatness is sure. But it must be horne in mind that wealth and power come not by supine indelence and waiting, but by seizing every opportunity and utilizing every resource to the utmost. Then only will the South realize the bignest grandeur of its destiny.

An Illogical Birthplace.

Omaha Bee. It is certainly a reflection upon the traditions of New Bedford that the society to rehabilitate American shipping should have to be organized in Ohio.

at

Why We All Love the Bell. A few years ago General Coxey was at the head of an army claiming to be out of work and penniless, and now he has failed with liabilities amounting to \$287,-000. This is a land of opportunity, even

Outdone by St. Louis. Herington (Kan.) Sun.

The big pumpkin sont to the World's Fair by Litts, of Abliene, did not win the prize. The blue ribbon was carried off by a miserable Colorado product reared on irrigation water stolen from Kansas.

for the Coxeys.

# the one she had given him.

fortable.