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Frank Scott, 80 Eills; N. Wheatley, 83 Stevenuso; Hotel St. Francis News Stand.

Washington, D. C.—Ebbitt House News
Stand.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1966

THE PANAMA CANAL,

The Panama Canal doesn't "get on It is stalled-stuck fast. The Commis sion doesn't "push things." Perhaps it doesn't know how. It consists of seven members, who seem to be unable to agree on any definite or positive line of action. Yet the President was extremely careful in making the appointments. The trouble, however, is that the members of the Commission are too scientific and too old. Hesitation and doubt control them. This Commission ls Hamlet

Besides the plan adopted by Congress for a Commission of seven parsons, so great a matter, was faulty. There centration of purpose, much less of authority. The Commission should consist of no more than three persons. One would be better. Then nething would be done. President Roosevelt sees the cause of the difficulty and delay. In a message sent to Congress he says that he concurs with the Secretary of War "in the view that the present provision of law, by which the work of building the canal has to done only through a body of sever members, is inclustic and clumsy," and he earnestly recommends "a change so that the President, who is charged with the responsibility of building the canal may exercise greater discretion in the organization of the personnel through hom he is to discharge his duty." The President has concluded "that it will by bypossible to cutain the best and most effective service under the limi-

tations prescribed by law." It seems to The Oregonian that one man alone-"one only man"-is wanted for this duty-who can say to this man go and he goeth, to another come and he cometh. Deliberation among many is fatal always in great matters. There are immense natural obstacles to be surmounted at Panama. But every additional man on the Commission multiplies obstacles-by his suggestions,

doubts and hesitations. and have him construct it. Theodore It may be that the appearance of or Roosevelt will find such man. gg therefore but suggest doubts and on a large scale, have taken part pharge of the work the more rapidly labor conditions. e Roman Consuls, who counseled

alternate days, schleved nothing but with Caesar.

Many goods, in many lines, are sold in Portland and throughout Oregon, on the so-called instalment plan. This species of trade is especially heavy in household goods. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to require all such sales to be recorded in the office of the County Clerk. Before offering such document for record, it must first be acknowledged before a notary. ned necessity of protecting the inthe person who offers the goods is actually the owner of them, or not. But side. Such bill would virtually kill a tion obtained from official sources, and very large class of trade. For many liberal allowance was made for possible reasons, persons will not buy goods, if mistakes. such record is to be made. It would give them a publicity which they would brink from, since such publicity would subject them to annoyances of many kinds. Small sales, innumerable, are made on the instalment plan, and these kitchens, nurseries and hospitals rould practically be prohibited. Besides the publicity, there would be in on this plan, leases are taken by the seller, and as these are recorded, the proposed act is unnecessary as to them. It is the small sales, on instalment, that this act would interfere with; and such sales constitute large part of the retail dealers in many lines of goods.

The State of Washington had a libel law that was favorable to the newspapers, and the Legislature has just repealed it. Its motive appears to have been that one or two journals had said some things and done other things that offended greatly some of the Senators, and they proposed to get even. Now talk that the extremely rigor-

not to be supposed that the gentlemen at Olympia will be so foolish. How-ever, there is no occasion for the newspapers to worry. In this enlightened age no lury will find for any aggrieved citizen under any sort of law unless he has actually been libeled; and if a libel has been committed, doubtle he should have a remedy. But libel is now a question both of fact and of in tent, rather than of law, so that the Washington Legislature may enact whatever statutes it pleases. The re-sult will be the same in the end.

PARALLELS AND DIFFERENCES. As the scenes of the great drama Russia are unfolded, comparison with other popular uprisings, insurrections and revolutions is naturally suggested. There is no need for the men at the head of the movement in St. Petersburg to try artificially to reproduce the early stages of the French Revolution, as was suggested in the dispatches three days ago. There are too many differences to make it probable that any resemblances in the early stages will involve correspondence with the later developments of the tragedy in France. Yet it is profitable to recall the early

stages of that Revolution, which upset

the whole system, not only of government, but also of society, a hundred years ago. That century about repre sents the comparative stages in history of the two nations, France and Russia today. In both cases, France in 1789, Russia in 1905, a well-meaning autocrat was on the throne-Louis XVI held in his hands nearly as absolute a power as Nicholas II now. Beginning at the owest stage of the social pyramid, ignorance, superstition, grinding poverty, marked the peasantry, divided by impassable barriers from the classes next above them. Attached to the soil, they tilled, bound by special laws. Taxes ground the faces of the poor and of the middle classes, while stealing and pilfering the proceeds by officials of all grades so reduced the state's receipts that loans were of necessity resorted to lest national bankruptcy should result. Meanwhile the luxury and extravagance of the court, and of all connected with it, were flaunted in all eyes The nation was feeling the conse quences of the long wars of the two previous reigns. Trade and agriculture alike suffered and prices rose rapidly While discontent in city and country grew the court and its hangers-on thought lightly of it, not deeming it possible that a "town of citizens could resist an army." Two parties grew in the immediate circle of the King, bit other for haughty retention of all Between them he wavered, power. seeking Ministers alternately from

The student of history takes note that the Revolution was born when the sovereign abandoned reforms and returned to repression and autocracy. The consequent outbreak of disorder in the nation hastened the approach of revolution and brought fuel to its fury. alternately offering reforms and limit ing and withdrawing them the French King lost with the nation the merit of the sacrifices of power he was really prepared to make. With the outpouring of blood in the conflicts between the people and the guards of the monarch, the relation of King to people was changed to the very bottom. It may be that here the parallel of

1789 and 1995 will no longer hold good. The outbreak of this last week in St. Petersburg, it appears probable, will be put down, if the soldiers continue to fire on the people when so ordered. St. Petersburg has about a million and a quarter of inhabitants, Moscow nearly million, Odessa about four hundred thousand, Warsaw about six hundred thousand. A grave question shortly to he solved is if the discontent of the workmen at low wages, tyrannical management and excessive work has removed their discontent from the industrial to the political sphere. In St. If we are to construct a canal at Pan- Petersburg this appears to be the case; ma, we should put a man in charge the other cities are not yet heard from. One ganized labor in arms in the streets inman, in control of such an undertaking, troduces a new phase in the conflict. is better than two or three or a dozen. It is the first time that masses of the he can't agree, and who will do noth- working class, condensed in factory life draw their salaries. The fewer the men outbreak based on both political and

it be prosecuted. One man, there-one only-should be put in charge, ed. But the main point is that the results, one way or the other, cannot be with each other and commanded on said to rest on the single question if the Russian government can hold the defeat. Not so with Marius, not so upper hand in St. Petersburg. Both history and the study of modern conditions teach that autocracy and its attendant classes hold but precarious po sitions in this century, even if it be true that the scene of their conflict with the seething forces of society below them is a hundred years behind the res of the civilized world when the lists are set and the combatants are armed.

FOOD ADULTERATION. We hear a great deal these days about food adulteration, the vending of spuri-The reason given for such bill is the bus drugs and the compounding of condiments with cheap and more or less nocent purchaser of goods, which still deleterious substances to give bulk and belong to the original owner, until paid weight to the commercial product. for. These transactions are called con- Much of this is, unfortunately, not idle ditional sales. But there is a multitude or speculative talk, but, weighted with of dealers in Portland, and elsewhere facts and figures, comes to us from offiin Oregon, who protest against this bill. clai sources. For example, the Secre-They urge that, in the first place, it is tary of Agriculture some years ago es not necessary; because an intending timated the sale of adulterated articles purchaser can easily ascertain whether of food in the United States in a single year at \$175,000,000, or about 15 per cent of our entire commerce in foods, there is grave objection, on the other This estimate was based upon informs

Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, published recently a carefully prepared paper on this subject in the Independent, in which it was shown that almost every article in common use in the land was adulterated by the use of some substance foreign to its nature or every case the added expense of the depleted in value by being drained of notary's and the recorder's fees. As a its subile virtues for the benefit of approach it in the excellence, complete when considerable bills are sold. other compounds. Thus our butchers- ness, prompiness and variety of its serlocal and general-foist stale mests vice. It was through the direct inupon consumers as fresh by the use of strumentality of the Associated Press dried fruits are bleached by the use of sulphites; catsup is made from the pulp, skins and other refuse products other news of that country, except, of of overdue tomatoes; cocos and chocolate are tampered with to the extent of from 10 to 90 per cent of their bulk: a marvelously interesting and graphic glucose, the king of personators; does story of the great events at St. Pe duty in a thousand ways. It forms the tersburg Sunday. Nothing is missing basis of our commercial jellies, constitutes the larger portion of strained curate statement of the numbers of honey, and has practically driven pure killed and wounded; and that seems to syrups out of the market. Dozens of have been unobtainable because of con-brands of liquor are drawn from the ditions and not because the government same cask, colored and labeled to suit; had any motive to suppress the truth

densed milk, and so on through the long catalogue of things catable drinkable and medicinal. This disquieting presentment is urget

in favor of the passage of at least one of the pure-food bills now before Con-The efficacy of legislation in gress. orrecting to any great extent the order of things thus set forth may be considered doubtful. Still, it is well enough to try this remedy, if for no other rea-son than to show that the lawgivers are not hoodwinked by the innocent ap-pearance of everything that is folsted upon the market as "pure.

But perhaps, after all, things are not nearly so had as they seem. It is a common error, as pointed out by the ournal through which Senator McCumber makes his presentment, to maintain that conditions in this respect are much worse than they used to be. On the contrary, it may be safely said that our food is now, on the whole, purer and more wholesome than that of our ancestors. Our evaporated apples, for example, are whitened with sulphites, but they are better than those dried by stringing them across the livingroom; our macarenl is colored with tur meric, but it is not hung in Italian huts; the meats at the packing-house are more carefully inspected than those killed at home, and biscuit made with saleratus and sour milk-many days old -were probably not more wholesome than those in which any kind of bak ing powder is used. And so on through

We should not grow alarmed need There is a glamor about old engly. times and old things, including "mother's cooking," that is liable to act as a mirage, distorting or magnifying evils of the present. There has certainly aration and serving of the food of the asses of working people in the last fifty years. Let us take courage in the presence of the fact that the average term of human life in this country hi een extended during this period, and reflect that this could not have come about if, through commercial cupidity or the greed of manufacturers of food products, deleterious substances had supplanted in a large degree the whole some elements in the diet of our an-

ESTABLISHING A PRECEDENT.

Portland may become famous for the stablishment of an important precedent in the struggle of woman for equal rights before the law and before the moral judgment of mankind, thereby rogressing from the companionship of Indians and idiots in the category of the official world. Recently a woman having taken exception to the stateof a lawyer, proceeded to express her feelings by pummeling the object of her displeasure in a manner that is said to have been highly effective. There is nothing new in this part of the proceedings, of course. Such action is of almost daily occurrence, and the press usually seizes upon the opportunity to treat the matter in a norous way, showing that no great importance is attached to such whippings. The demeanor of the defendant in these cases is sure to lack dignity. and flight is the wisest course. iam Allen White, of "What's the Mat-ter With Kansas?" fame, was lately attacked by a whip-wielding woman on the streets of Emporia, and he took to

Flight was not possible in the case of Lawyer Hitchings, He was in a room and cornered. For that reason he prob ably suffered more physically than the victim who has an open street down which to skip. What marks the case as epochal is the obtaining of a war rant for the pugnacious weman, whose equality, both in the arena and in the forum, is thus publicly recognized. The revenge of the Sealous wife or the illted eetheart will hereafter be referred to not as a horsewhipping, but as an assault, a plain, every-day assault, with deterrent possibilities of fines and imprisonment. In view of the spread of the athletic movement among women and the fad for such recreations as jiu jitsu, it is evident that such equality will come none too soon for the protection of the so-called sterner sex.

THE ATTRACTIONS OF ONE HOME.

A German farmer living near Oregon City has been fined \$25 and costs of prosecution in the State Circuit Court cruelly beating his 11-year-old daughter. The child, according to the evidence produced by the defendant, persisted in running away from home and it was to compel her to appreciate more fully the blessings of the paternal roof that the beatings six in one night-were administered. It is a perverse child, indeed, who would seek to run away from a home dominated by such gentle discipline and enlivened by such cheery methods to make it attractive.

No mention is made of the mother in this case. An enlightened public would fain be told-being unable to conje what the mother was doing while the brutal father cruelly and repeatedly heat their young daughter. Surely the husband and father did not monopolize the only implement within reach that could, in stress of circumstance, be converted into a cudgel. Another plea is here entered for the training of women in the subtle art of flu-jitsu.

One thing may be said, however, in favor of this father, and this the jury no doubt seriously considered, since it took three hours to secure his convic tion-and that is that he, at least! manifested a feeling of parental responsibility in regard to the whereabouts of his child. This responsibility is altogether praiseworthy. method of its expression against which judicious, humane people protest. this were the only way by which a young girl could be restrained of a propensity to run away from home, it would be indorsed as the least of the

evils that lie in wait for her. The Associated Press covers the world. No other news service begins to boracic acid; canned mushrooms and that the censorship was for the first time in the history of Russia a year ago removed from the political and course, as to the usual secrecy regarding military movements; and the result is from the report except possibly an accottonseed and other oils masquerade All who know the old Russia may have

may have even greater occasion to be surprised that so much was freely said by the correspondents about him, his inifestoes, his activities, his ishing hold on the people, and his ap-parent immunity from harm by the sol-diery. Internal Russia may be the old

Russia; but externally Russia is differ-

The New York Times has been investigating again the returns of the late election, and it reaches the interesting conclusion that "one in every eleven voters who supported Mr. Roosevelt did ot support him because he was the Re publican candidate." In other words, the eleventh man voted for him despite that fact. The net plurality for Mr. Roosevelt in twenty-nine states where there was voting for state tickets was 1,999,372. In those twenty-nine states the aggregate Republican plurality for the head of the state ticket was 1,839,-034. But several Democratic Governors were elected, and in other states Republican candidates for Governor ran far behind the normal Republican vote. A fairer comparison would be with the Congressional tickets in all the states. oseveit's popular vote was 7,629,332; for Republican Congressional candi-

publican strength. It is enough. The purpose of Federal Internal im provement is to develop and to facili-tate commerce. If Chairman Burton is to enforce any rule that there shall no Government appropriation for any improvement until the commerce stready established requires and justifies it, we shall find that the entire policy of the Government has been reversed and we shall be in straits inleed. However, all know that a great and fertile territory is drained by the Columbia River; that small part only of its resources has been touched; that the Cellio Canal will open a mighty river for 500 miles; and that settlement and development will be immensely acelerated, and cost of transportation cheapened. That ought to be enough.

dates, 6,842,905; the Roosevelt excess,

Roosevelt strength over the mean Re-

This really represents the

777,327

The Consolidated Street Railway Company has been criticised by many people because of a rule that any passenger desiring a transfer shall ask for it on payment of his fare. Yet it is a perfectly proper and reasonable requirement. All travelers are familiar with delays made by persons who demand their transfers at the last moment, causing annoyance to every one else; and all ought to know that if the transfer is asked and given at once, there is no opportunity for subsequent onfusion or misunderstanding. When the traveling public has become familiar with the rule, it will cease to complain about it.

Who can settle the Russian trouble out the Russians? Here is an irrepressible conflict between the autocracy and the people. Either the autocracy will win, because it must win if it shall survive, or it will be overthrown by the mob. What would our peace orators do now to avert civil war? How would they compose the vital and bloody differences between the conflicting forces? Where would The Hague Tribunal begin if it were to undertake mediation? And if it found an opening, where would it end? There is nothing for Russia to do but to fight it out,

The trust abuse, which began its great display of power in 1899 by a onsolidation of industrial enterprises an aggregate capitalization of \$2,663,445,000, increased in 1901 by \$2,805. 475,000, is working itself out. The voime of new securities created by industrial consolidations in 1904 showed a total capitalization of only \$185,000,000 against \$435,876,600 in 1903, and the imnensely larger capitalization of the years previously noted. The lesson of overcapitalization has been learned and the matter is adjusting itself to sane financial conditions.

A hunter in the mountains of Idaho nistook a 14-year-old boy for a cougar and brought him down. Of course the man is "nearly distracted" at the result f his ill-considered shot. That is the usual thing in the case of the hunter who shoots into a "moving bush" and kills a man, but it does not palliate in the least his inexcusable act and its resultant homicide. The "didn't mean plea softens penalty, but it does not excuse criminal carelessness.

Industrial progress makes for political progress in Russia. The workmen gain knowledge from closer association with their fellows, and the administration of industrial organizations con vinces the men that they should have voice in the administration of national organization. As industrial, in opposition to agricultural, employment increases, so may the demand for a share in the government be expected to increase.

Government control of the telegraph in Russia makes impossible efficient communication in different parts of the mpire. It is a most potent instrument of pacification. Here is a new argu ment for the advocates of government ownership in the United States.

Land around a "soap lake" in Doug las County has been reserved by the Washington State government, but so far there has been no proposal to create a Soap Lake County.

As a result of highly efficient agitation we shall probably have a new game law, which the Legislature of 1907 will upset, at the instance of a new set of game experts.

It may be all right for the Legislature to pass the bill to regulate automobiles, as proposed; but the obvious need along that line is a measure to regulate automobilists.

The Czar is stricken with grief on account of the massacre. If he is truly conscience-stricken, he might make some amends by tendering his resigna-

The "slight formality about the joint onvention" of which would-be Senator Niedringhaus spoke so jocularly appears to be developing into a serial story. Possibly we shall have use for an ex-

ecutive mansion when we have a Gov-

ernor who lives, or desires to live, at Salem. When have we had such a Gov-

Snow hides the blood stains on th ous libel law advocated by Governor as pure clive cil; decodorized lard is wondered why Father Gopon was not streets of St. Petersburg, but the hands Pennypacker will be adopted; but it is substituted for butterfat in making long ago seized and deported; but they of the aristocrats are still red.

NOTE AND COMMENT

La Grande bounts a horned horse. Eviiently the beast realizes that unusual measures are necessary to attract attenion from the automobile.

The Sacramento Bee and the San Franisco Argonaut are having a terrific combat over the unanswerable question: What is a gentleman?' Just to that the discussion has no personal applisation to the editors of the papers, the Bee accuses the Argonaut of lying. Evidently the question can never be answered to every one's satisfaction, so far as the general acceptance of the word roes. In legal matters it is different English courts, we notice in an exchange, have decided that a schoolmaster, a buyer of silks, a solicitor's clerk out of work, a sion agent, and an audit clerk are not gentlemen. Among those held to be gentlemen are a sleeping part-ner in certain businesses, a medical stu-dent, a dismissed coal agent out of work, and a person living on a parent's allow

Of strange criminals, one of the oddest is "Jack, the Shoe-Stasher." who is now at large in Philadelphia. The man sneaks up to a girl on the street and with a keen unife cuts down the side of her shoe. If the man devoted his energies to slashing a few inches off any high heels he came across, he would be filling a useful place in the world.

"Living statuary" was one of the attractions at a recent ball in New York. The same thing on a vaudeville stage, and the house would be raided by the police, but of course that's different.

Nit by E. W. Scorning. Waffles, the Cracked Amateur.

It was the same magnetic voice, the oice that had bid me to become a mur derer, a thief, a pickpocket and an out cast. "Bunny!"

It was the same voice again, the voice that had led me-but why repeat all that again? I kicked aside the burning log that lay

in the fireplace, and in a moment Waffles, immaculate as ever, sild down the chimney. "Scotland Yard-ha! that startles you.

Bunny-is watching the door, so I came down this way"-and Waffles poured out stiff glass of Scotch. "How did the game go?" I asked, out-the umpires and scorers are working

on the figures now, but won't complete the count until tomorrow." "You just missed your century of thousand then?" The idol of the cricket world nighed.

"To work, Bunny, my boy," he ex claimed, in the same voice, the voice that had led me-see above.

"Not-" I faltered. "But yes," he replied gally. I shivered.

The Duchess of Dantzig has a dish of olled carrots in the larder." "You won't-" I began.

"I will, Bunny, I will-those carrots must be mine," cried Waffles in the voice that had .-An hour later we stood in Dantzig

"I see a footstep," whispered Waffles. We were tont.

But Waffles was at his supremest in the our of danger. Hastily slitting open an

apple dumpling, he gave me a leg up, and disappeared within the cavity. The footsteps went out of sight. "How did you escape?" I breathlessly

asked Waffies. "I made myself so scarce they couldn't

find enough of me to see," he answered. "But the carrots-"

Waffles took off his shoe It was full of the boiled vegetables.

"Come on, Bunny," he said, with indeeribable buoyaney in his voice, the voice that-, "we shall feast royally tonight."

Fashionable girls are said to be dispensing with the chaperon. Quite right, too; the only Americans that appear to need chaperons are the fashionable bank-

For an unfinished novel of Disraeli's the New York Times has paid \$1 a word. Speech is silver, O. K.

California, remarks the Los Angeles Herald, will have the hardest name in Congress, Flint being away, ahead of Stone (Missouri), and Brick (Indiana). Mudd of Maryland is reputed the softest.

The New York Times thinks that "Hallo!" is not a nice word to use as a greeting over the telephone. It is a great deal better, however, than its first syllable would be.

A Quaker evangelist, the Rev. C. F. Weigie, declares that he is "for shooting these buzzards," referring apparently to ukewarm church members. He also says that those on the Lord's side must "give the devil fits," and there can be no question that the reverend gentleman acts up to his second declaration, even if certain legal restraints prevent him from exterminating the bussards. The devil is more colhardy than we thought if he ventures into Sunnyside while this vehement enemy holds the fort.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The New York Central Railroad has sunbstituted girls for men as clerks in freight yards to take the numbers of cars. The plan will save \$20 a month on each salary.—Chicago Tribune.

It is not often that so brief a sentence that which ends the above dispatch throws so much light on a subject

The Senator's Innocence. Philadelphia Record.

Senator Burton gets a new trial be-ause the money paid to him to secure favorable action by the Postoffice Department, while mailed to him in the form of checks in St. Louis, was re-ceived by him in Washington, because it was there that he indorsed the checks and deposited them to his credit. Hence his receipt of the money was outside the jurisdiction of the court in Missouri. This case, like many others that have occurred recently, shows how difficult it is for a public official to violate the criminal laws. Only long training and great care suffice to accomplish this result.

What Mary Hadn't Learned.

Matt Hamilton, in Sunset Magazine, January Dearest Mary went to college, Where she took a classic course; Graduated she with honors And of wisdom was the source.

She could solve the very problems. That the world is facing still, She was deeply philosophic— Talk'd of reason and the will.

Paychic force to her was easy, Greek and Latin merely play, And the theory of the heavens She could make as plain as day. She could golf and row and swim, too Sweetly wardle, and, well, say, she could tickle the plano Into spaams any day.

All these things knew dearest Mary, When a home she tried to make, But, alsa! she found she couldn's Even fry a piece of steak.

HE IS WITH ROOSEVELT.

Bryan Supports President's Policy or Several Issues.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 2.—William J. Bryan was the guest of honor at a dollar banquet given to aight. Mr. Bryan made it an occasion for indicating the reason why the Democratic party was so overwhelmingly defeated in the last campaign and also stated what seemed to him signs of promise for a Democratic victory. signs of promise for a Democratic victory in the next Presidential campaign.

"Taking away the personal popularity Mr. Roosevelt in the campaign," he aid, "there would be much left in the said, "there would be much left in the results to encourage the Democrats. For a quarter of a century the Government has been drifting farther and farther from the people, and boss rule and corruption have been increasing. But it was a good sign that the independent voter asserted himself in the last election. And I have been surprised at evidences of help that the radical element is getting since that election. We have found persons whom we did not suspect of such a tendency helping along good Democratic ways.

"In President Roosevelt himself there have been symptoms of reform that I for one had no suspicton of, I scanned his conduct and did not believe that reform was to be expected

scanned his conduct and did not believe that reform was to be expected
from him. But since election he has
done several things. First, he announced that he would not again be a
candidate for the Presidency. That
gave him independence. I read in his
message his views about publication
of campaign contributions. That will
do more than anything else to clean up
campaigning. Then he recommended
more power to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

erce Commission.
"I want the Democratic party to for-ti itself and to help the President rry out whatever is good. If we help him and he does not succeed, he will nevertheless help us educate the public as we could not alone. And then, we can make a stronger fight four years hence."

SALOONMEN ARE BARRED OUT. Mineworkers Will Not Admit Them to Membership.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 22.-In the Mineworkers' Convention today Pat-rick Dolan, of Pittsburg, led a move-ment to have the constitutional amend-ment excluding barkeepers and saloonkeepers from membership lie over for a year. W. H. Haskins, of Ohio, led the temperance forces. The debate lasted two hours and ended in a decid-ed vote for the immediate operation of the amendment. The convention de-clared strongly in favor of co-opera-

It was decided to employ an attorney to draft an employer's liability bill for presentation to Congress and state Legislatures, which shall embody a clause of the examination of miners as to their qualifications before entering mines. At the afternoon session of the convention the National tellers reported the recent vote of the organ-

President, John Mitcheil, 79,518; vice-president, T. L. Lewis, 79,802; secre-tary-treasurer, W. L. Wilson, 79,139; National auditors, John Mossop, Pat-rick Pitzsipmons and Ed McKay; deleto the American Federation of Convention, John Mitchell, T. L., W. L. Wilson, W. D. Ryan, Patrick Dolan, John D. Fahey, John Dempsey; National tellers, Matt Chari-ton, Illinois; James P. Richard, Ohio; just before adjournment, President Mitcheil referred to the co-operative store movement, which will be one of the pronounced developments of the miners' organization during the com-ing year. He advised them to go into venture carefully and with all pre-

caution. President Mitchell ther clared the convention adjourned. THEY AVOID A STRIKE Pennsylvania Managers and Train-

men Compromise Differences. PHILADELPHIA. Jan. 23.—The strike situation on the Pennsylvania Railroad has been amicably settled. There will be no strike. This announce-ment will be made today after a conference between General Manager Aterbury, of the Pennsylvania Co and Grand Master Morrissey, Vice-Grand Master Lee and the board of ad-justment of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A foint statement issued by Messrs. Atterbury and Morrissey states that oth sides have made concessions, the railroad granting certain increases of pay and the trainmen agreeing that brakemen shall assist the firemen when

Civic Federation Intervenes.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The National Civic Federation has decided to at-tempt a settlement between the Build-ing Trades Employers' Association and the 5000 locked-out men in the building trades. The conciliation commit-tee has been appealed to as a peace-maker, and will proceed under the first commission of the Federation's new president, August Belmont. previous attempts to settle the lockout have failed. It has been in progress six months and many of the men, principally carpenters, have returned work.

Packinghouse Teamsters May Strike. CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—A strike of 300 teamsters against the packing firms of Nelson, Morris & Co. and Armour & Co. has been voted by the Packing-house Teamers' Union, if such action becomes necessary to procure the rein-statement of three men discharged.

APPEALS TO SUPREME COURT. Harriman Files Briefs in Contest About Merger Stock.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.-The petition Edward H. Harriman and Winslow S. Pierce, the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company and the Equitable Trust Com-pany, for a writ of certiforari to the Cir-cuit Court of Appeals for the third circuit in their proceedings against the North-ern Securities Company, was presented to the Supreme Court of the United States today by Attorney Guthrie, of New York. The plan consisted of a formal filing of briefs, the principal contention of which was that, following the different Govern-ment suits against the Northern Securiment suits against the Northern Securi ment suits against the Northern Securi-ties Company, there should have been a complete restitution of atock rather than a pro rata distribution. If the petition is granted, the effect will be to cause a re-view of the entire case by the Supreme

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.-The adjourned annual meeting of the Northern Security Company at Hoboken, N. J., was aga adjourned today until Monday next.

FOR SHOOTING AT THE CZAR. Captain and Senior Officer of Battery

Are Arrested. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 13 .- Davidoff. the Captain, and Kurzeff, the senior offi-cer of the battery from which the loaded shells were fired on January 19, striking the imperial paylion and other buildings.

Ball in New Union Courthouse. LA GRANDE, Or., Jan. 21.-(Special.) Hundreds of people from all parts of Union County are in attendance at the big dedication and ball given by the La Grande Commercial Club toaight in honor of the new courthouse recently erected in La Grande, costing 25,000. It is the biggest occasion of the sort in the history of Union County

have been arrested.

PRESIDENT AFTER JACKRABBITS, Hunt of Mule-Ears Will Be Included

in Vinit to Texas. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.-The Republic will ident Roosevelt has arranged to President Roosevelt has arranged to hunt jackrabbits in Texas some time between March E and April 5. Accompanied by Secretary Loeb, he will go to St. Lodis, where he will be met by Cecil Lyon, a wealthy lumberman of Sherman, Tex., and W. S. Simpson, of Dallas, Tex. Mr. Simpson was a member of the Rough Riders and was in the charge at San Juan Hill.

The party will go direct to Texas. President will you direct to Texas. The President will visit Houston and Dallas and attend the Rough Riders' reunion at Sau Antonio. He will then be taken to a section of Houston known as the "Big Thicket," which abounds in jackrabbits and other game. The President will spend some days in hunting. His timerary on the return trip has not been definitely agreed on

HAS TO THINK FOR TOO MANY.

Andrew D. White's Explanation of the Czar's Failure to Rule.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 23 - Andrew D. White, former Ambassador to Russia, and ne of the best-informed Americans on Russian affairs today, made the following statement in regard to the situation to

St. Petersburg:
The main difficulty in the whole case is that the Emperor is supposed to do all the thinking for 410,000,000 people scattered over the largest territory possessed by any government in the world, with all sorts of different races, religious and ideas, and this no man can do, and least

of all in a time like this.

"The simple fact is that the evils of the old system have now become absolutely intolerable and when you add to that fact the sending off of immense numbers of the best young men in the country to an utterly useless and wicked war, and the pressure of taxation which grinds the

people to the dust, you have a situation which none but the very strongest rulers in all human history can cope with. "The Czar has no strength of character, no proper education and is hopelessly unfit to grapple with the situation. No doubt the worst of the features of the situation have been kept from him."

HOCH HAD THIRTEEN WIVES.

Four Died Soon After Marriage, Supposedly by Poison.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23 .- That John Hoch, whom the police allege to be a modern Bluebeard, is an expert chemist and may possess knowledge of a secret polson, was the decision of Police Inspector Shippy today.

"This man is poisoning me," are the words Mrs. William Steinbecker told the police today, that her mother-inlaw said shortly before her death ten years ago. Mrs. Steinbecker told Inspector Shippy that after her mother-in-law's death property valued at \$4000 was disposed of by Hoch.

The police now assert they have evidence that Hoch had 12 wives who are living, and at least four have died. The police also have information of three or four suspicious deaths.

Police Inspector Shippy declared to-night that Hoch had married at least 13 women in the last ten years. Four of them died within a short time after their marriage. No trace of Hoch has as yet been found. The police have no proof of murder against him, but de-clare they have a clear case of bigamy, which charge they will arrest him

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

Rouvier Finally Arranges to Carry on the Government.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—President Loubet to-day received M. Rouvier, who announced his definite acceptance of the mission for his definite acceptance of the mission for the formation of a Cabinet. M. Rouvier later held a meeting with M. Eugene Eti-enne, Gaston Thomson, Raymond Poin-care, Henri Berteaux, Ferdinand Dublef, Bienvenu Martin, Joseph Ruau and Jean Dupuy, who, with M. Delcasse and one other still doubtful will probably constirute the new Ministry.
Following is the list of the new Cabinet

Ministers as finally arranged: President of the Council and Minister of Finance, M. Rouvier. Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse Minister of the Interior, M. Etlenne. Minister of War, M. Berteaux.

Minister of Marine, M. Thomson, Minister of Colonies, M. Clementel, Minister of Public Works, Armant Geau-Minister of Public Instruction, M. Bis-

enu Martin. Minjster of Commerce, M. Dubief. Minister of Agriculture, M. Ruau. EXPERTS ON DENVER FRAUDS. One-Third of Votes Examined Are

Fraudulent. DENVER, Jan. 23.—The joint Legisla-tive committee which is considering the Peabody-Adams Gubernatorial contest today received the reports of nine handwrit ing experts on the ballots of 19 precincts

ing experts on the ballots of 13 precinets exalined by them. Out of the total of exalined by them. Out of the total of experts deemed 183 to be fraudelent. One expert found that out of 238 ballots in one box, 181 had never been numbered, as provided by law.

Five witnesses were examined at tomight's session. One man testified he assisted in fraudulent voting on election day, and the others restified to faise voting which upms under their observation on election day, or to the confirmation of such testimony already offered.

The committee adjourned until tomor-The committee adjourned until tomorrow afternoon, when the experts will report on the votes found in other ballot-boxes. About 50 more ballot-boxes still remain to be opened.

LA FOLLETTE FOR SENATOR.

Republicans of Wisconsin Nominate Him Against Quaries.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 21 Govern Robert M. LaFollette was tonight, in Re-publican caucus, chosen for United States Senator to succeed J. V. Quaries. The Governor received 55 votes out of 107 en the informal ballot, which, upon motion,

was made formal.

Upon a motion to make the nomination unanimous, a few members rose to their feet and voted against it. , Senator Quarles received S votes, the other 16 being divided among three can-

Stole Diamonds as a Bellboy. CHICAGO, Jan. 22.-It was discovered by the police here today that the man arrested several days ago on a charge of being a pickpocket, and who gave the name of Jack Williams, is really Andrew Tates, a much-wanted diamond thief. Yates made a con-

fession today, and said he is wanted in San Francisco for robbing a man and woman named Gundleinger while employed in the Dorchester Hotel as a Yates said he thrust a revolver in the guests' faces, and they were too sur-prised to resist. He will be taken buck to California.

Justice Hooker Asks Investigation.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23.-Justice Warren B. Hooker, of the New York Supreme Court, against whom charges were brought during the recent meeting of the State Bar Ass dation, today sent a mication to the Assembly asking an vestigation.