Middle West.

success of the Exposition

by the Portland Commercial Club in its

publicity and promotion department

was to keep the general passenger

agents, division passenger agents and

traveling passenger agents of the

United States, Canada and Mexico ad-

vised as to progress being made in con-

nection with the Exposition, and many

of the railroad men who have visited

Portland this Summer said that they

had received so many copies of The

Oregonian and other matter giving de-

tails of the Exposition that they felt

The Oregonian

as second-class matter. SUBSCRIPTION RATES, VARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
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Sunday, per year 2.55

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Ferry News Stand.
St. Louis, Mo.—E. T. Jett Book & News
Company, 800 Olive street. Washington, D. C.—Ebbitt House, Pennsyl-

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1965.

MR. SHAW ON THE TARIFF.

Secretary Show has invaded the en emy's territory. He has made a protectionist speech at Richmond. Nothing could be more luminous than his comments upon the Democratic theory of free trade; but, unluckily, that the ory is just at present a matter of hardly than academic interest. Free trade is not a live issue in American politics. The question now before the country is not "Shall we have protect tion or free trade?" The people have decided that we are to have protection and the only point under debate is 'How much protection?" Shall we have protection so high that the trusts may shelter themselves behind it and plunder the country at their ease; or shall have protection that will foster such industries as need fostering, and will take nothing from the consumer which is not essential to that end? The standpatter holds the trust-building theory of protection. The revisionists is a flea worse than a snake?" inquired hold the latter. Mr. Shaw holds neither His opinion upon the tariff is summed pulpit lately. And to his question he up in the statement that the Dingley gave this answer, also from the pulpit rates are "right in principle." They may be wrong in practice or they may not for all Mr. Shaw knows: and what a self-respecting newspaper may whether they are right or wrong seems print. as the principle is undisturbed.

practical effect of the tariff than for hushed by explaining what the Demedification in his story that the Demopublican farmers may wish the much and, still look with ill favor upon the leprosy is probably contactous. exorbitant and rulnous tariff tax on manufactured iron goods.

the benefit of the trusts. happy medium which lets the consumer when an industry can no longer properly be said to struggle. For example, when a trust is underselling foreign But the illicit pulpit is a different manufacturers in their own markets, affair. The preacher who there exploits can it be said to need protection at

DEFEAT FOR THE CANTEEN.

The large number of human leeches who traffic in vile, adulterated liquors just outside the reservation grounds at every military post in the country will be pleased to learn that the Army canteen will not be restored. News from Washington is to the effect that, while the matter of restoring the canteen will come before Congress, there is no prospect of success. Many of the Congressmen who voted to deprive the soldiers of the advantages of the canteen are said to be fully cognizant of the injustice as well as the harm that has resulted, but they are afraid of losing the votes of the total abstinence people and of the keepers of the low doggeries that would be obliged to go out of existence if the soldier was permitted to secure a reasonable amount of pure liquor on the reservation under the supervision of his commanding of-

Restoration of the canteen has been urged by the commanding officers of every post in the United States, and the reason given has been the same in all cases. It is impossible to prevent some of the soldiers from indulging in spirituous liquors. If these liquors are not obtainable on the reservation, in moderate allowances, the soldier will, on every occasion when it is possible, go outside and at a much greater cost. secure adulterated liquors, which insure him frequent visits to the guardhouse, with attendant disgrace and discomfor: for himself, and trouble for the superior officers. The appetites of men cannot be controlled or regulated by legislation, and all of the laws that can be placed on the statute-books will not ences between Senator Heyburn and systems made the Lewis and Clark Ex- hope to get their dues.

prevent men from eating and drinking in accordance with the dictates of their own mmds.

The best that can be accomplished in the way of reforming some of the men of this class who are in the Army

is to offer them pure liquors in the moderate quantities allowed by the canteen, and thus destroy the desire to go outside the reservation and muddle their brains and weaken their bodies with the vile liquors that are vended at every reservation doggery in the coun-

THE ILLICIT PULPIT.

Just what basis of fact there may be for the very common report that the modern pulpit is a somewhat less po ent social factor than the pulpit of fifty or a hundred years ago no candid investigator has yet shown. The numof people who never attend church is admittedly much larger in proportion to the whole population than formerly but this number, one may safely take it, does not accurately measure the influence of the pulpit, for there may be persons who read sermons in the newspapers who would never think of sitting ne out in a pew. It is reasonable also to suppose that oral reports of sermons pass about in families and among riends; so that the influence of preaching greatly surpasses, in all probability, what one might suppose it would merely from the number of habitual churchgoers. A minister, therefore, whose message is true and adapted to the needs of his day, can never know how many men he has helped in their little voyage across "this bank and shoal of time," any more than one who prostitutes the noble opportunities of his office and appeals for applause to the superstition, the ignorance or the lascivious imaginations of his hearers can know how many he has injured. Nor does he care; for it is not likely that a minister who resorts to suggest ve advertisements, equivocal anecdotes and off-color allusions thinks it of much consequence how many young men and omen he starts on the way to ruin, o he draws a crowd. With such a minister, if one may be

speciable title, the one and only purose is to draw a crowd, to get business, exactly as that is the purpose of the shady sideshow at a circus, and the dancehall in the stews. The dancehall displays the painted faces and half-clad forms of its unfortunate inmates to lure young men to their perdition; the preacher charitably called "sensational" veils his appeals to lustful appetite in ambiguous phrases and sentences of double meaning; but he rightly calculates that the thin vell only makes his appeal the more effective. We may say, in fact, that the extent and nature of the influence which a pulpit exerts depend upon the character of the pulpit, The vilest politicians in the country when decent men attack them will be heard to shripk that their foes are necessarily foes to President Roosevelt; and in the same way pulpiteers of doubtful morals, and advertising methods not at all doubtful, will shrick when they are taken to task by the decent newspaper press that their critic has assaulted religion. It is difficult to imagine a more beinous blasphemy than to give the name "religion" to the cause which such a man really pro motes. It would be quite as consistent to say that a dancehall promotes virtue. To be a little more explicit: "Why a certain Portland "minister" from his "The snake crawls on his own belly while the flea-" but there are limits to

pardoned for so misapplying this re-

This is the sort of stuff which by that preacher is called religion. If it is It is deplorable, perhaps, but inevita- religion, then what new name shall we ble, that the people care more for the give to what has hitherto been called smut? Vice which presents itself as the abstract theory underlying it. That | vice we can combat by appeals to the | theory may be beautiful and artistic, reason, by moral precepts and by the the outcome is oppressive and fear of retributive justice. Even hypocpredatory trusts, then revision will be risy, as is often said, is not without a demanded, and the demand cannot be certain title to charity, since it pays virtue the compliment of imitation. But ocrats desire. The desires of the Dem- how shall we combat vice, and what ocrais are of no consequence just now, charity may it demand, when, parading How does Mr. Shaw stand as between its lustful nakedness before the altars the standpatters and the revisionists of the Most High, it claims to be virin the Republican party? There is the tue herself? It is, in fact, one of the interesting question, and his remarks most ominous phenomena of our time afford no answer to it. There is little that the lowest commercial instinct, the greed that fattens upon perverted cratic farmers of Florida wish the duty passion, has invaded the noblest of the retained on lemons and oranges. Re- professions and marked certain pulpits with the semblance and odor of decay, less sensible duty retained on wheat, Fortunately, these are few as yet; but

We are compelled, therefore, by the facts of the case, to divide the pulpits The tariff, as Mr. Shaw says, is neces- of this, and perhaps other cities, into sarily a matter of compromises, but two classes. The first class, which is, those compromises should not be all at happily, far the more numerous, is lethe expense of the consumer and for gitimate. With some distike of prog-There is a ress, some clinging to systems which have "had their day," some lack of live and protects struggling industries sympathy with the living world, the leat the same time. There is also a time gitimate pulpit is nevertheless essentially wholesome. Its mistakes are on the surface. The heart is sound.

> himself has whatever merit there may be in singleness of purpose when the purpose is bad, for his one object is "Put money in thy purse," said Iago to his dupe, "Put a crowd into your church," says his commercial instinct to the Illicit preacher. No matter how; no matter by what appeals to depraved imaginations; no matter by what soiling of the banner of the kingdom. Get the crowd, and never mind the rest. There is a law to protect the flag of the United States from illegitimate uses, but there is none to restrain such preachers from flaunting the standard of religion. Like all propagandists of shady principles, they bitterly resent criticism. It is dangerous to call a spade a spade in their hearing. for such language is a direct reflection upon the character of their business, and it hurts. Sometimes under the sting of plain speech they muster up a sort of Dutch courage to retort in the manner which one might expect from persons habitually occupied as they are. but a guilty conscience soon dissipates their bravery and they slink coweringly to beg for mercy from their castigators, On Sunday they may utter a defiant tirade against some newspaper which has dealt becomingly with their methods, but before another Sunday dawns they are pretty certain to appear in the office and say they meant it all in a purely Pickwickian sense. Such is

The Oregonian reprints today a large

the preacher who occupies the illicit

nately is, and all right-thinking people

hope earnestly that he may speedily

disappear altogether.

the President and the attitude of the position the central feature of their Senator toward the Administration's forest reserve policy. The judgment of the Statesman is that Senator Heyburn "acted hastily" and "without reliable information," and that "It will be unwise for him to pursue his course of pugnaclous opposition toward the President. has been said that the people of Idaho are with Heyburn in this controversy. It is not true. With the exception of a few personal or political or gans of the Senator, The Oregonian has not observed that any Idaho paper justifies his surprising course. The Boise Statesman, an important newspaper, undoubtedly expresses the common Idaho sentiment.

RAILROAD COMMISSION TROUBLES. When ex-Governor McBride rode his allroad commission hobby up and down the State of Washington two years ago, he repeatedly in his speeches alluded to the defunct Oregon Railroad thing for which neither railroads nor people had any respect." The experiwith the Washington Commis sion, of course, has not progressed sufficiently far to give it a thorough test but evidence is accumulating that it has some of the points covered by Mc-Bride's description of the Oregon commission. It was not McBride's measure that was finally placed on the statute-books, but the bill as passed was fully as drastic as any that had been urged by the ex-Governor, and it carried with it an appropriation of \$60,000 a sum sufficient to give it plenty of fighting strength, providing there was anything to fight.

"My God, gentlemen, pass this bill and we will be in power in the state for fifty years," said Harry Fairchild, in an impassioned address to the railroad committee of the State Senate last Winter. The bill was passed, and as a reward for his services Mr. Fairchild was given charge of the commission but the power which it was expected to confer is slow in appearing. According to the Seattle papers, the O. R. & N. Co. has thrown down the gauntlet and openly defied the commission on the joint-rate proposition. Mr. Fairchild is reported to have made an effort to confer with Mr. J. J. Hill on rates. If Mr. Hill had any fears of the power of the commission, he kept it carefully concealed, for Washington papers are accusing him of snubbing the commission

by declining to meet the members. It is hardly probable that Mr. Hill's action could be construed as a snub, for he is said to have referred the commission to his traffic men, who quite naturally would be in closer touch with the intricacles of the rate question than he would be. His action, however, discloses a mild kind of indifference as to what the Washington Railroad Commission can or cannot do, and his attitude, together with the somewhat independent stand taken by the O. R. & N. officials, throws some light on the semi-passive nature of the fight which the rallroads made against the final passage of the bill. The refusal of the O. R. & N. officials and of Mr. Hill to ognize the power of the Washington Railroad Commission would not destroy its usefulness or prevent it making me kind of a showing for the money it has cost the taxpayers, but thus far it has been impossible to secure any complainants who will come out and help the commission. Spokane, which was the hotbed of commission sentiment before the bill became a law, has veered around the other way and is down on its knees begging that existing rates be not disturbed.

There is unquestionably some neces sity for regulation of railroads by higher and less prejudiced powers than success has ever followed the regulations as established and enforced by the state commissions. The Washington Commission has been a bauble that has dangled before the eyes of the people for many years, and as soon as it was secured it lost its glitter for most of the people except those interested in the expenditure of the heavy appropriation. But Washington will not lose her commission simply because it seems inoperative. There is no surplus of political positions in the state when the number of hungry applicants are con sidered, and it will be fully as difficult for Washington to rid herself of that or, weak, nerveless thing" as it was for Oregon.

GOOD WORK BY RAILROAD MEN.

If an attempt should be made to give deserves mention for the incomparable success of the Lewis and Clark Ceninteresting story, but a very long one The Exposition company has worked publicity department has received praise for its excellence in all sections of America. The Oregonian has devoted thousands of columns to this paramount subject of interest to the people of the Pacific Northwest. The Portland Commercial Club has carried on probably the most extensive correspondence and distribution of printed matter ever made by a commercial body in the United States. Other commercial bodies, different state societies, the Oregon Development League, the school children, and, in fact, the entire citizenship of all the country between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, have bent every effort toward of Russia's good crops. helping bring about a success which has no parallel. We occupy an advantageous position

from a geographical standpoint, Oregon and this portion of the United States owe the deepest debt of gratirailroads. The railroads terminating in this city carried on an advertising campaign with the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition as a central feature which has never been surpassed in the history of railroad advertising in the United States, but the general passenger agents, traveling passenger agents and all others connected, either directly or indirectly, with the passenger service of this country, are the men who have come in touch personally with the traveler and directed his or her steps to Portland. For two years past the men who make the business of increased travel in America, their vocation cast to one side all other invitations presented to them and made a trip to pulpit. Few in numbers he fortu- Portland a part of their 1995 programms. There have been more active, energetic railroad men in Portland during 1905 than in any other ten years of the city's history. The conductors, the traveling passenger agents and other part of an editorial article from the railroad officials have been here in large Boise Statesman discussing the differ- numbers. Many of the great railroad

OREGON OZONE pamphlets, timecards and newspaper

advertising, and this is just as true with regard to New England and the Southern States as it is of those of the The Oregonian of January 29 gave several pages of excerpts from letters written by men engaged in the passenother animal that has been discovered ger service of the different railroads, and even as early as that there was evidenced a universal interest in the live at Laramie, and this may be one of his huge jokes. One of the special features adopted

Chief Rain-in-the-Face, who passed to the happy hunting grounds by way of Sloux City recently, left a dying the shot that killed General Custer in that it was easily the best-advertised States?

The blood of old Altamont goes marching on. Helen Norte, a granddaughter of the wonderful Oregon stalion which for years was the king of all sires of extreme speed, is this year keeping bright the fame of the family name on the grand circuit. Last week she trotted a heat in 2:0914 at Columbus, and on Wednesday of this week at Cincinnati she took second money \$2000 purse with a heat in 2:10. Old Altamont practicaly lived out his life in an environment which would have proved an insurmountable handicap to horse of lesser merit. But "blood will tell," and his large and increasing family of descendants, whether racing on the rough courses of the West or the parlor tracks of the East, are adding luster to his fame. Altamont has long since passed on to the horse heaven If there is such a place, but he will live in racehorse history as the founder of a family. The wonderful performances of his sons and daughters and their ions and daughters have been a powerful factor in advertising the advan-

The Maryland Democrats have raised the old ante-bellum cry, "Do you want your daughter to marry a nigger?" Nobody does. Nobody's daughter ever married a colored man if she was worth preventing. The outery of the Democrats in Maryland against "social equality" and "negro domination," however, seems to have startled the voters there, and to have compelled the Republicans to do something to offset it. Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte, who was chairman of the Maryland Republican Convention, shows in a letter that when Maryland had a Republican Governor and Legislature there was no social equality or negro domination, and the Republican Mayor of Baltimore has given the colored politicians no special consideration. The negro cry was raised by Gorman, whose cardinal principle in the political game is that the end always justifies the means. The almost uniform success of Gorman in Maryland would seem to show that he knows his business.

tages of Oregon as a favored field for

the breeding of fine harness horses.

An organization of Yukon miners is perfecting arrangements for a dash to the North Pole next June. A constitution and by-laws have been adopted. and a number of honorary members elected. If the past experience of the hardy Northern miners is a criterion, they will come nearer to making a suc cess of their dash than any other organization that has ever attempted the their owners, but only a mild degree of fest. If they should discover some new gold fields clustering around the base of the pole, the world would have a chance to marvel on the number who would succeed in getting in with the rush that would follow the first announcement of a strike in a new and unprotected field. A purse of gold, even though it be in the form of dust or nug gets, has lured mankind over seemingly impassable waterways and seemingly unscalable mountains.

It is peedless to state that railroad wrecks are never welcomed either by the management of the road or the shippers who are inconvenienced by Gulch Sunday shows that there are periods when there is a heavier loss would be recorded by a similar accident redit to each and every interest that at any other time. With every engine available working up to the extreme tennial Exposition, it would make an for cars in all directions, the destruction or disabling of such an amount of rolling stock as was crippled Sunday unceasingly and intelligently, and its means a continued loss for weeks through failure to supply the demands of shippers.

Russian wheat shipments last week were more than 5,000,000 bushels, or nearly one-half of all that was floated from all ports in the world. months the Russian shipments have hung around 4,000,000 bushels to 5,000,-000 bushels per week, and throughout the long season of heavy shipments Russian exporters have sent out the same reports of a poor crop and a short supply. If these reports were accepted as truth, the world would be wondering what disposal could be made of one

September lumber shipments from Portland reached a total of 24,000,000 feet, of which more than one-half went finances have been easy, and travel in foreign. This is the largest amount all sections of this country and in all ever shipped by water from this port directions has been larger than ever be- in a single month, but the shipments fore. But the men to whom Portland, every month this year have shown heavy gains over those of the corresponding month last year. Despite the tude are those who are connected with great volume of this traffic, the mills the passenger service of the various are all behind with orders, and it is a certainty that the business next year will show even greater increases than are now in evidence.

> M. Witte has been made a Count as a reward for his delicate finesse patching up the peace agreement. If some of the more radical Japanese are given their head on Komura's return. he may be made an angel for refusing to call the bluff of the bearded Muscovite.

> country, does not apply to a group of life insurance companies doing business in New York City. The President is going to New Orleans anyway. The yellow fever might

> business. When the presidents of life insurance companies fall out, policy-holders may

Scientists claim to have discovered near Laramie, Wyo., the remains of a prehistoric beast of gigantic size, of a species not heretofore known. It is in the debates in Congress next Winter, stated that the creature lived at a and there may be legislation. It is unimuch later geological age than any in a fossii state. Those scientists next December, and will urge the enactshould be careful. Bill Nye used to ment of a law prohibiting the soliciting

confession to the effect that he fired very much to be doubted if any bill will battle of the Little Big Horn in 1876. It is interesting to learn who the President may urge it. Congress may killed Custer, but a question of more pass some sort of law which will put a nearly contemporary interest is, Who killed the plan to "reproduce" the Custer massacre at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, after the event had along the lines suggested by the been advertised all over the United agers of the last Democratic National

event that ever took place in the United For the 500th time, at the annual election of the Lord Mayor of London the ceremony of presenting a bottle of sherry to the vicar of the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry has been performed. This ceremony 1406, when the celebrated Dick Whittington was made Lord Mayor. If the vicar has preserved the Dick Whittington sherry we should like to have a taste of that delectable old 1406.

If the Seattle people still refuse to accept from the banks those 50,000 milver dollars minted in 1879 and just put on the market, doubting their genuineness, the undersigned knows of a worthy poor person in these parts who will take the whole lot and no questions asked.

At last Mr. Balbon, who discovered the Pacific Ocean, is going to be commemorated. For many generations we have permitted this discoverer of the biggest ocean ever in captivity to remain unhonored save by musty historians. Even John Keats, great poet, in perhaps his finest sonnet, gave Cortex credit for having discovered er, of New York, made themselves con the Pacific. But a new town on the California coast has been named Balbos, and the discoverer has come into his own. If there are any descendants of Mr. Balbon who want to acquire town lots, doubtless the promoters of Baibon, Cal., will-let them in on the ground floor, which is covered with sand.

British blood has boiled indignantly at the flogging of Chinese coolie laborers by their British bosses in the mines of South Africa. "The punishment is too cruel," said British blood. more humane." So the form of punishment has been changed. The British bosses now correct the Chinese laborers by tying them to a post, exposed to the rigors of a flerce Winter ing them from a beam by means of a cord looped around one thumb. How

The Pacific Churchman estimates that only 16,000 persons in San Francisco, out of a population estimated at 400,000, are members of Protestant churches. Why should Evangelist Chapman come up the coast to Portland and Seattle?"

In Sweden a barber will shave you for 6 cents-but who wants to live in

tiary for three years for shooting an in hurling invective at Chairman Cortel-

from New York have a distinct grievratiroad train bound for New York-3000 miles and more-with only \$3.90 in the pocket. Why, the porter will require at least \$3.80 before the train reaches Laramie; and there is no them, but the disaster in Sullivan's dancing girl on earth, nor any other cratic side of Congress; many Republicans kind of girl, who can buy enough pickles, caramels and lady fingers for aside from the property involved than 19 cents to furnish square meals for a two days' trip. Mr. Kiralfy should have given each of his dancing girls all who speak will advocate a reform. limit of capacity and a crying demand that they may have 20 cents left for meals.

How to Cure a Ham.

An anxious reader writes to inquire how to cure a ham. hams which the very longest and and Constant Reader, the surest cure sick. In this case an ounce of pre-ROBERTUS LOVE.

Chicago Girl's Long Climb. Kansan City Star.

geihorn from Grindeiwald and the Matter-horn Weishorn Dome Castor and Pollux. From Zermatt she scaled Breithorn twice The slogan, "publicity pays," sounded by every live advertising agency in the as well make up its mind to retire from time on record that a peak more than 12.600 feet high has been scaled under these circumstances, and the Chicago girl is looked upon as a heroine by Alpinists.

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash ington, Oct. 2-Political campaign contributions are going to figure extensively versally expected that President Roosevelt will deal with this subject in his message of large funds from the great corporations of the Nation. He may go so far as to urge legislation absolutely prohibiting the acceptance of contributions from these corporations. But what Congress will actually do is another matter. It is be passed which will absolutely cure the campaign contribution evil, even though stop to the clamor; it may legislate to require the publication of the accounts of National campaign committees; it may act campaign, but such legislation will not amount to much; it will not stop the evil complained of.

But, whatever may be done in the way of legislation, it is certain that a great part of the time of the Senate and House will be consumed in discussing campaign funds and the method of their collection and disbursement. There will be discus sion from men who are sincere in their denunciation of the practice that has grown up in late years; there will be just as much debate from men who will talk for effect, but who will never vote for a bill that would absolutely cure the evil of which they openly complain, but which they privately condone. The "practical politicians," as they are called, will see to it that any bill that is passed is couched in such terms that future campaign committees can receive and disburse large funds, just as the committees have done in the past five or six campaigns.

The denunciation of large campaign funds will come largely from Democrats This is to be expected, for two exponents of purity in politics-Hon. "Gumshoe Bill" Stone, of Missouri, and "Anti-Pass" Bakspicuous in the last Congress by denounce ing Chairman Cortelyou and the Republican committee for conducting the last campaign with a big fund. If the truth wors known, Judge Parker probably had no positive knowledge last Fall of corporation contributions to the Republican fund. He knew the corporations were not contributing much to his campaign; he knew from previous personal experience that the corporations of New York City were liberal in contributing to the campaign which they indorsed; therefore he concluded that Cortelyou must have landed the money. But Judge Parker is or words to that effect; "let us be a man who would not have hesitated a minute to have given the public any positive evidence showing corporation contributions to the Republican campaign fund, if he had had any such proof. Nevertheless, Parker has been partially restorm, for two hours, or by suspend- habilitated, and is now the "wise prophet" of the Democracy. But when the flurry is over, he will retire to the oblivion of Esopus.

Senator Stone, of Missouri, who has the reputation of being one of the greatest political crooks in the country, will no doubt come forward next Winter an advocate of "clean politics," and he will be unsparing in his denunciation of the managers of the late Republican campaigns for having accepted corporation money. Stone in the role of reformer will just about offset Senator Elkins, posing as an advocate of railroad rate legislation. Then The fact that Zach Mulhall, who there is Senator Arthur P Gorman, of has been sentenced to the Peniten- Maryland, who promises to take a hand innocent bystander on the Pike at the you; Gorman, the pure, the upright, the St. Louis Pair, is a personal friend of untainted. Of all political tricksters in President Roosevelt should not have the United States Senate, Gorman and been permitted to weigh against him Stone are the limit. True, they are on at the trial. Mr. Mulhall is not the their last legs, and may be repentant, but only shooter who associates with the in their prime neither of them stopped President on rough and ready terms. at anything which they thought would bring success. In the House there will Those Carnival of Venice dancers be a great deal from John Sharp Willjams, the minority leader, and from a ance. Think of having to get aboard a large bunch of his followers, all in support of Parker and in condemnation of Cortelyou.

But the denunciation of large campaign funds will not be confined to the Demowill be heard; some will condemn Chairman Cortelyou for having accepted corporation money; some will condemn the acceptance of such funds generally, and at least \$4 for traveling expenses, so There will be insincerity on both sides of the party aisie. There are Republicans as well as Democrats who honestly believe corporations should not contribut to campaign funds; there are many others, a vast majority, who believe the That depends campaign fund should be as large as posupon what is the matter with the sible, regardless of the source from which ham. Some hams are in the last stages | the money comes. And so, if the moveand should be sent to the home for ment reaches such proportions that some incurables. Others may be cured by legislation must result, there will probably heroic measures, such as operations, be a bill directing the publication of the amputations and the like. The sliced accounts of campaign committees, showham that is served Sunday evenings ing the receipts as well as the expendiat the conventional boarding-house is tures; the source of the money, as well too far gone, as a rule, to be cured, as the recipients, or the objects for which The only thing to do is to fumigate it is expended. Legislation of that charit and hang it out where the pure air acter will not amount to anything. Camwill strike it, thus rendering its last paign committees can faisify their ac-days as comfortable as possible. Ordi- counts; they can make up a set of books nary sandwich ham may be cured by that will not be discreditable, and yet reliberal doses of tomato catsup or ceive and expend "tainted" money. This chili sauce. This does not apply, how- campaign fund issue is not a party issue ever, to the railroad station sandwich though the Democrats will try to make ham. That belongs in the incurable it such; nor will a publicity law correct ward. In extreme cases it should be the campaign fund evil among Democrats buried in quicklime-as quick as pos- any more than among Republicans. Yet sible. Christian Science may be able the passage of such a law will put a to cure some hams, but they must be stop to the Democratic clamor; the clamor treated in the early stages if cures from all sources, and when the next camare to be effected. We have known paign rolls around, the opposing chairmen will get out and scratch for all the strongest stretch of imagination could money they can gather. They will get not cure. As a matter of fact, Kind some money that they can enter in their books; they will get other funds on confor a ham is to eat it before it gets dition the receipt is not acknowledged, and it will be the same with expenditures-if the publicity law is passed.

Bills to probabit corporations from contributing to-campaign funds are not unknown. They have been discussed many times; their enactment has been attempt-Edith Lee Baker, of Chicago, has created a novel Aipine record. After a brilliant series of climbs Miss Baker ascended the Wetterhorn Jungfrag, the Tschin-recently defeated before his State Legised more than once. The last time such a ator Chandler, of New Hampshire, but recently defeated before his State Legislature, introduced a bill aimed at stopping corporation contributions. Being on successive days. Accompanied by a guide, Miss Baker left Theodule hut at 3 o'clock at night. It was bright moonlight. Reaching the summit of Breithorn at 11:20 o'clock, she enjoyed an extraordinary view of the snowy peaks bathed in moonlight. Beturning to the but for in moonlight. Returning to the hut for ation in the Senate. That bill was reported by the vote of Senators Chandler, tain again, arriving at the summit at 18 o'clock in the morning and returning to Clock in the morning and returning to fery, Pettus, Turley and Harris of Kan-Zermatt the same night. This is the first sas, and, although only four years have elapsed, every one of those Ser Burrows and Pettus has passed from Con-

IDAHO PAPER ON HEYBURN.

Boise Statesman, The weakness of the position assumed by Senator Heyburn toward the forest-reserve policy is so apparent that it needs little if any further attention. However, as the record of the controversy between him and the President is just now being placed before the public in the form of a publication covering the entire matter voluminously, it is worth while to call attention to some features of the matter

Everyone who has followed the subject as it has developed must have been im-pressed by the fact that the Senator acted hastily, and this record proves that

The reserve against which the Senator made the most atrenuous contest is that known as the Shoshone reserve. With respect to that a conference was held at White House on March 20, between the White House on March 20, between the President, the Senator and Forestry officials. At that time the Senator ob-jected particularly to the inclusion of four particular townships in the pro-posed reserve. He stated there were more than 100 bona fide settlers who had gone on the proposed reserve and taken up homestrads upon which to make them-selves homes.

The difficulty with the Senator is that be has acted hastily and without reliable information, either as to the facts on the ground or as to the intentions of the Government. He assumed, from such crudities as he had observed in the earller rules and regulations, that it was the purpose of the Government to establish system that would prove permanently oppressive, whereas as has been fully shown, exactly the reverse is the case. Instead of endeavoring to get into close touch with the service and assist it in amending the rules, he adopted a policy of pugnacious opposition, and that led him into a series of blunders and has alienated him from the Administration.

In his letter to the President, under date of July 15, about which there has been some discussion, the Senator said he was satisfied the President was sincere in endeavoring to do what was best for the state, but he could not agree "that this will be accomplished by the withdrawal from bona fide settlement of such large areas." He further referred to the achool sections embraced in reserves, saying the state could not make selections in lieu thereof. Continuing, he said: said:

However, you have announced as fixed pol-However, you have announced as fixed pol-ley the line of action indicated by your re-cent withdrawals, and I have only the aug-gestion to make at this time that the exist-ing rules shall be modified so as to make the burden on the settlers within the influ-ence of forest reserves as light as possible.

If he had approached the President and he Department at first in the spirit of desiring to secure modification of the rules so as to benefit settlers, he would have found that such work of modification was in progress. It would have been discovered by him that the public lands commission, at the head of which is the Chief Forester, had recommended a change in the law under which agricul-tural land within reserves could be home-steaded; he would have discovered that the regulations respecting the cutting of timber were being changed so as to avoid delay or annoyance, and he would have found, with respect to the school sections, that the Government was ready to give the state ample protection in some feasthle manner.

In other words, unless the Senator was determined to overturn the principle of reserving the forest lands, it was entirely

reserving the lovest lands, it was causely unnecessary to get into a squabble with the Administration on the subject.

The Senator has indicated his purpose of fighting the Forest Service in the Senate. The Statesman hopes he will reconstitute the senate of the statesman hopes he will reconstitute the statesman hopes had n sider. It would be most unwise to pursue such a course; it would be in opposition to the sentiment of a large majority of the people of the state; it would be entire ly futile, and such opposition would tend to deprive the people of this state of the benefit of the co-operative advice which a Senator from the state should be in a benefit and in a state of mind to offer from time to time to the Government respect to any question in conection the service especially affecting Idaho

Stands for the People.

Spokane Review.
Without intentionally meaning to do it President Roosevelt has in one sentence shown wherein lies his great popularity with the American people. Writing to Senator Heyburn of Idaho last June, and uphoising the Government policy in re-gard to the establishment of forest reserves, he said:

Now, when I can properly pay heed to political matters I will do so, but I will not for one moment consent to sacrifice the interests of the people as a whole to the real interests of any individual or any political

There is a stinging rebuke in these words, not only to the Senator to they were addressed, but to that large class of politicians who use public office for personal ends. President Roosevelt had no idea, probably, at the time he errote that letter, that it would have the publicity now given to it. It was not written to affect public sentiment, nor was its publication needed to increase esteem for Mr. Roosevelt. But it is one of many things that give an insight into the real character of the President.

Americans as Coffee-Drinkers.

Kansas City Times. We drank 57,600,000,000 cups of coffee hast ear. Americans are the greatest coffee drinkers in the world. They consume half of the entire world's product. Engiand is the greatest tea drinker, consuming half of the entire world's growth. A lit-tle monograph issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor asserts these of Commerce and Labor asserts these facts. According to the statistician's fig-ures every American consumes a pount of coffee every month, every Englishman a half pound of tea. The consumption of coffee has increased about 60 per cent from 1894 to 1904 in the coffee drinking ies, while their population has increased but 30 per cent.

What Crook County Says About It. Princyille Review.

Notwithstanding the conviction of Messrs. Williamson, Gesner and Biggs, their friends in Prineville will be glad to grasp their hands in welcome when they return, Conviction of irregularities in acquiring lands necessary to carry on their business in this county carles with it no stigma except in The Oregonian and the minds of Federal officials, and the defendants will be none the less popular throughout the district because of such conviction.

The Unrepentant.

s Theodosin Garrison, in Lippincott's,
Now my time has come to die,
Good my masters, hear;
This a sinner's litany
Daring to your est:
Life hath played for me to dance
Up and down the line—
(Eb., I paid the nidler, sics,
But the dance was fine!)

Love came swinging to my call-Black-eyed love and beld: thave me scarlet lips to kiss. Both her hands to bold. Fast and faster fell our feet To the music's beat-(Eh., I paid the fiddler, sirs. But the dance was sweet!)

I have danced it through the world—
Ah, tha merry tune!—
Danced the red sun down the West,
Danced away the moon.
Could I cavil at the price?
Out the world a mean?

Beggared now, my masters all,
Cry your cold dispraise;
Raise your eyes and count your gold,
Trudge your dreary ways;
I, the pauper, richer far,
Envy not nor pine—
(Eh, I paid the fiddler, sirs,
But the dance—was mine!)