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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1965.

THE MOVEMENT AT HAND.

During the next five years new foun dations ought to be laid for development of Oregon-greater development, even, than Oregon has yet known

It can come only through rallway extension. That is to say, railway extension must lead the way. The railways of Oregon thus far have been developed only on a line north and south, through the western part of the state, and on a line east and west (nearly) along its northern border. They meet upon a right angle at Portland, near the northwestern corner. It is but the skeleton of a system, that we may hope and believe is now to be filled in, by lines traversing the great interior and outlying districts.

A ratiroad across Middle Oregon is the first necessity. It might enter East- corporated in their attempted excuse ern Oregon from any point in the Middie Willamette or Upper Willamette stead of reproaching or reprimanding should be thrown out, right and left, as the commissioners came to the rescue the conditions might require. The and in a long communication to The Klamath Lake country should be Oregonian insisted that there was not reached from the north and from the enough water on the bar to admit of south. Once a trunk line passes the the passage of ships drawing more than Cascade Mountains, Middle and East- twenty-four feet. ern and Southeastern Oregon will be within reach. A vast region, now occuarid or semi-arid region, that will require time for its development; but man is finding out how to get water wherever water is obtainable, and experience shows that there are now few

stretches of hopeless desert. A railway directly across Middle Oregon, from the Willamette Valley, would intersect the Oregon Short Line at or in the vicinity of Ontario. Accommo dation of the country would be completed by laterals from it. or by additional lines southward from the Columbia River, of which already there are three,

awaiting extension A line into Coos Bay is one of the very great needs. There is no reason to doubt that it will soon be suppliedfrom a point in the Umpqua Valley, It is natural to expect all these from the combination known as the Harriman roads. The vast territory enveloped or inclosed already by the main lines of this system should naturally be threaded by cross-cut lines or lateral feeders, belonging to the same sys-

This is an outline of the development that Oregon feels it has reason to expect, within the next few years. Equal Clearwater country, where railway In the future this pilot service must be need of a region long in dispute between rival interests. Nor will our longer neglected; for we believe the Nem and Tillamook road will soon make a beginning there-to be followed perhaps by a railroad parallel to the oast along the whole Pacific shore line of Oregon and California.

In these modern times the railroad must be a leader in development. It cannot wait till a region is fully occupled; for no region can be occupied at ail unless assured of speedy rallway connections. And experience has shown that a railway anywhere will soon make traffic. What region ever seemed more hopeless for a railroad than that through the Rocky Mountains now occupied by the Denver & Rio Grande? And where is a region less inviting, more arid, than that now traversed by the new railroad from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles? The railroad makes a country, and the country makes a rall-

LET THE TEACHERS COME,

The National Educational Association is a numerous and powerful body of shocking of its features is the fact that leaders of the Nation in school affairs. Its members are the alert and progressive teachers in the schools of America, Its annual meetings are attended by many thousands of the most intelligent | tory that goes to show what manner of people in the country. To receive the nbers of the National Educational Association and adequately entertain cites the details of a fight between him them in Portland next Summer would and his 18-year-old son, and the "bad seem like continuing into another season the finest of the influences of the tween the two. But perhaps the most Lewis and Clark Fair. Portland has abhorrent feature of the family life which cities further east can never is the depravity shown by this young rival. Our cool and thoroughly enjoy- man in declaring that his sister-a girl It has, in fact, been a whole week since able Summer climate, for example, is a few years younger than himself-shot the Tacoma Ledger editorially reprione of them. Thousands of visitors their father while he slept. It can only

attractions of the Fair. Teachers attending the association

rarely return home without making excursions to interesting places in the vicinity of the city where it meets. Port land abounds in such attractions. The snow mountains, the steamer trips up and down the Columbia to points of historic interest and scenic beauty, the falls of the Willamette and the lovely boat ride to Salem-these are only a few of the interesting excursions. So far as pure enjoyment goes, there is no city which has more to offer visitors. To Portland the meeting would mean much in the way of the most desirable sort of advertisement. To win the good opinions of the schoolteachers of the country would be worth more to the city than any other achievement. Its choolroom, for enthusiastic teachers are very apt to give their pupils bright talks upon their trips. And from the schoolroom the fame of Portland and Oregon would go into the homes of America far and wide. What would such advertising not mean in the way of intelligent appreciation of the city and state? Accurate information about Oregon means desirable immigration to Oregon. The more intelligent our visitors the better their report of us; therefore the Educational Association would be doubly welcome.

MISREPRESENTATION OFFICIALLY

REPRIMANDED. Official surveys made by the United States Engineers show a depth of twenty-four feet on the Columbia River bar at low tide, or from thirty-two to thirty-four feet at high tide. These figures corroborate the former soundings nade by the Government, and also substantiate the claims made by Portland shippers that the bar was in good con ition for the passage of ships at least twenty-six feet. The figures also place the Pilot Commission in a very ridiculous and indefensible atti tude. When the commission rushed to the defense of the timid pilots who endeavored to place the port on a twenty four-foot basis, it issued an official statement, which, among other rambling and indirect assertions, contained the following:

The Pilot Commissioners feel that the tota and stramboatmen who are constantly the pilot grounds should know how mu water there is on the bar. They unite saying there is a scant 21 feet at mediu low water. We think the judgment of the pilots. iow water. We think the judgment of the priors correct in advising that a vessel be ing loaded to a depth of over 24 feet this season of the year might cause her be detained for a considerable time.

Ignoring what the commission might "feel" or "think" about the fairy tales of the shoal-water pilots, the Portland shippers loaded the steamship Imaum and Coulsden to 25.7 feet and 25.1 feet, respectively. The river pilots, who, since the abolishment of compusory pilotage, have been giving Portland the best service we have ever en joyed, hustled them down the river with no delay whatever, and they were taken on out to sea without the slightest damage or detention. This fact was a very hard jolt for the gauzy fiction which the Pilot Commissioners had inof the timidity of the pilots, but, in From this trunk branch lines the pilots for misleading them, one of

The whole trouble on the bar seems to be that the commissioners do so pled by the keepers of isolated herds much "thinking" and "feeling" that of cattle and sheep, will gradually be they have no time for "knowing" anytransformed into a district of agricul- thing about conditions. In their official ture, wheatgrowing, alfalfa, fixed set- statement they say that they "feel" tlement and permanent farms. It is an | that the pilots should know how much water there is on the bar. Portland "feels" the same way about the matter. We felt that the pilots who have been cruising between the bar and the quarantine station for the past five years should know how much water there was in that channel, but just because a pilot ran a vessel aground in fifteen feet of water, we are not prepared to accept fifteen feet as a maximum draft between the bar and the quarantine station. The same degree of skill in piloting a vessel over the bar as was shown in piloting the Oceano to the quarantine station would necessitate the issuance of another "official statement" from the commissioners showing that it was unsafe to load a

vessel as deep draft as fifteen feet. The official figures of the Government can be relied upon, and they should be given the fullest publicity in order partially to offset the mischief wrought by the misleading misrepresentation of the pilots and their commissioners. The incident has served one good purpose in most vitally interested in Columbia River shipping the fact that a reorganization of the pilot service at the mouth interest is felt in the Snake River and of the river is an absolute necessity. work is expected soon to supply every under control of the men who are directly interested in shipping, and have at least a smattering of knowledge renorthern and central coast country be garding what constitutes a good ser-

The story of the murder of Newton M. Jennings, in a mountain mining camp in Jackson County, is not more revolt ing than the story of his daily life. Jennings, according to the story, seems to have been a man of some industry, though of the nonproductive type. And this, so far as the record shows, was his only asset in virtue. This, of course, does not intimate that he deserved the fate that befell him, but, if he had composed his ilmbs decently when he went to bed the last time and fallen into a natural sleep from which Nature did not think it expedient to arouse him, neither his family nor the world would

have suffered loss. The disclosures in regard to this man's home life and the manner in which he was bringing up his children are revolting. The crime by which his part in the programme was finished was shocking to a degree, but not the least men and women. Its officers are the it was committed within two feet of where his two young daughters were sleeping-the wretched apartment containing their bed in addition to his own, Another chapter in this family hiscitizen was lost to the state by the violent death of this man is that which reblood" that had been engendered beadvantages for the association meeting that has been disclosed by this murder

Portland weather one of the principal of domestic degradation have been spread before the public, and the chief, or at least the leading, actor in the terrible drama has been eliminated from it, that Dora Jennings will, if innocent, be able to establish her innocence beyoud the shadow of a doubt. The sor and brother-Jasper Jennings-may also be innocent of murder, but to the even greater crime of attempting to give his sister-even if guilty, as he charges-to the gallows, he must plead guilty, since | torial conceptions of what ought to be. decency and humanity will accept no other verdict.

ROOSEVELT AT TUSKEGEE,

The President's speech to the students of the Tuskegee Institute is the most important he has made upon his Southern tour. None would call it eloquent, praises would then be heard in every but the clear, unmistakable language surpasses mere eloquence in the force fulness of its appeal to the reason, and Mr. Roosevelt in this discourse was addressing the reason of the negro race and of the American people. tains no new truth-what truth of ethics can be new in these days? times need not new truth, but a vital feeling of the force of old truths. Mr. Roosevelt deals with the oldest. remarks were peculiarly instructive to the negro boys and girls attending the Tuskegee Institute, but they were no less instructive to the white boys girls all over the United States if they ould be made to heed them. He told the Tuskegee students that the profes sions and the mercantile callings overcrowded, and that their best hope of success lay in farming and the mechanical trades. This is just as true for white youth as for negroes. So is the aphorism that "No help can permanently avail you save as you yourselves Such is the develop for self-help." haracter of the entire address. A solld mass of the homeliest, most vital truth reads like one of Bacon's essays. Mr. Roosevelt insisted that the solu-

tion of the race issue between the ne

groes and the whites is to be found in bedience to the broad and eternal truths of the moral law. The salvation of the blacks, he believes, is to b achieved through self-help, honest industry and kindly feeling toward their fellow-men. What race ever found salvation through any other means? What man ever did? Ignorance and disregard of the moral law have made the negro race a danger to civilization in the South. Disregard, not ignorance, of the moral law has made the commercial and political life of America foul beyond all the parallels of history. The negro has made his private life in the South a dally repeated chapter from the experiences of the brothel; but he sinned through ignorance. The American people have built their political and commercial life upon the ethics of the hog. Our history since the close of the Civil War has been a free fight over a swill barrel, but we sinned against light. We cannot plead ignorance as he negro can. We have set anarchy to rule over us under the title of "individual freedom," and we have made a god of swinish, pitiless, ravenous greed In the universal rot which has struck our high finance; in the threatened downfall of democratic government through sheer dishonesty, we are reaping as we have sown. "All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned every one after his own way." Roosevelt recalls us to sanity, self-help and mutual kindliners. His whole the ory of life and politics is easily summed up in one sentence. "Stop living like ogs at war over a trough of swill and begin to live like decent men who fear God and love their country." That is

the whole of it. It must be admitted by their best friends that the negroes are a backward They have contributed little to civilization since they became free; but, there is nothing surprising in that. The surprise lies in the fact that they have contributed anything. Mr. Roosevelt, seeking something encouraging to say to them, remarked that they paid taxes on \$300,000,000, and that they had diminished their illiteracy by 50 per cent For all that, 89 per cent of the adult negroes are still unable to read or write The average per capita property holding of the negroes is about \$30; that of the whites \$150. There is still room for im provement in the colored race, it will be perceived, but on the other hand there fis no cause for discouragement. They are forging ahead slowly but persistently and overcoming great difficulties as they go, not the least being moun tains of foolish advice.

There are two classes of counsellor whose advice to the negroes is wholly evil. One class is typified by the Rev Thomas Dixon, Jr. He advises the col ored race to settle down as a perma-nently servile class. He denies them the ordinary capacities and rights of men, and thinks it a wrong to the white race that the negroes should aspire to industrial equality or indepe Anything like social equality throws him into violent convulsions. The other of advisers, equally pernicious with Mr. Dixon, but not more so, includes the old-style negro preacher, educator and politician. According to them, the black race was to be saved by religion, politics and classical culture. Their religion degenerated into or arguments, in support of it. animal excitement stimulative to vice rather than to morality. Their classical culture developed nothing more than a udicrous display of high-flown malapropisms. Their politics turned out little better than the municipal politics of the whites. Finally the urgent need of the negro race for sane and genuine leadership called into public life a class of men among whom Mr. Washington, the founder of Tuskegee, is the most conspicuous. His name was not men tioned in the President's address to the students, and doubtless that was his wish, for he is a singularly modest man, invariably preferring the substantial good of his race to the vain pomp of Consistently personal distinction. throughout his life he has taught by his words and more effectively by his deeds the gospel of human kindliness and honest work which Mr. Rossevelt, enunclated to the colored boys and girls in his fine address.

"Whenever," sald that great and good friend of the Columbia River, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, "whenever the aum crosses the Columbia River bar and gets to sea with her present cargo aboard and with her present draft, the Post-Intelligencer will cheerfully publish the fact, providing it can find the information in the columns of The Oregonian, to which it looks as authority. Eleven days have passed since the Imaum went safely out to sea. Ten days have clapsed since the attention of the P.-I. was called to the fact by The Oregonian and the Seattle Times. manded the Seattle paper for its unfairfrom the sweltering East found the be hoped, since these shocking details ness in not keeping its promise. But have it.

any news favorable to the Columba River always seems to travel toward the P.-L office by slow freight, and generally gets ditched on the way, for no notice of the Imaum's fine passage to sea has yet appeared in the P.-I. The Seattle Times, in mentioning the unfairness of its morning neighbor. quite truthfully says: "The eyes and ears of the organ are not for seeing hearing those things that disturb edi

The distressing feature of the accident by which W. G. Eddy, of Lents. lost his life in the mountains of the Nebalem, outside of this central fact, is that it was wholly inexcusable. It is difficult to have patience, even with a boy suddenly seized with his first attack of "buck fever," who shoots into moving bushes in the expectation of bringing down a deer and kills a man. But when the reckless and excited gunner is a man out with a companion on the chase, both sympathy and patience vanish The same excitability and lack of judgment which led to the shooting of the man in this case was further illustrated by the fact that in attempting to go for help the distracted hunter lost his way. and almost his own life from exposurin the mountains. The need of control as a saving grace of manhood has seldom found more painful and vivid illustration than in this case,

To decide some of the problems which infront the Washington Railroad Commission must undoubtedly require rare technical knowledge. For example, complaint has been made by a Bel lingham firm that the railroads were discriminating by giving the grainmen cars and withholding them from the lumbermen. The investigation disclosed that between September 15 and Octo ber 15 the rationads had supplied 5800 cars for the lumber and shingle manufacturers, while the wheat-shippers re ceived but 2000. Reduced to mathemat. ics, the problem with which the commission must wrestle is whether 5800 cars for lumber is a proportionately smaller number than 2000 cars for wheat. Solomon could make use of all of his wisdom if he had an opportunity to straighten out some of the transportation tangles of the present day.

When the new Portland drydock was first opened for business, a large number of the San Francisco lumber ves sels which are so plentiful on the Portland-San Francisco route were handled by the dock, but for several months ne of them has patronized the local institution. The reason given is that while the charges made by the Port of Portland for use of the dock are lower than at San Francisco, the charge per hour for labor on the vessel in dock is 50 cents, compared with 25 cents at San Francisco and Puget Sound. This difference on a large crew of men than offsets the reduced rate made by the dock, and until some method for equalizing it is discovered shipping will give our dock a wide berth.

No, "Constant Reader," it was not the 'merit" system which increased the salary of Professor Rigler and a number of other high-priced pedagogues while it failed to affect the salaries of the underpaid teachers. A strict interpretation of the term "merit system" could never have produced such results. "My system may not be as pretty as Mr. Hoyle's, 'double-out' or 'breakeven," said the man who extracted the bank roll while the faro dealer looked down the muzzle of his gun, "but it has some advantage over Hoyle-it gets the money." Of course, this story has nothing to do with the "merit system" as applied, or rather not applied, locally,

We like it when the Argonaut girds at The Oregonian for what it has said of California as the dreadful example of asks us if it isn't true that Oregon has ost its representation in Congress. We like it, because it enables us to ask, mildly, that the Argonaut wait a little till the land frauds in California have been probed as thoroughly as in Oregon, and then report to the world how many eminent politicians and states men of California are still out of jail.

The plutocratic organ says it is "courtng trouble in no direction." That is very fine. But it "courted trouble" for years, by venomous and unpro voked abuse of The Oregonian, before The Oregonian-disregarding the hired men-retorted on the principals. It appears now that neither man nor master likes it. Very well. Civility and decency are lessons, unfortunately, that can be taught to upstart wealth and to the clowns it hires, only by severity.

The Oregonian never was a paper afraid to have an opinion on a particular subject or any subject, lest some person, place, order or society might object, take offense and propose boycott. It has been found by The Orego nian that the great body of the people like a paper that expresses direct, in in a vigorous way, of facts, suggestions

The pilots find twenty-one feet of water at the Columbia River entrance, and the United States Engineers twenty-four feet. Before making up its mind that the pilots are wrong, the was overwhelmingly nominated, public should take into consideration their superior capacity for finding the shoul places, which they demonstrate by piling up an occasional ship thereon.

Investigator Hughes wants to know why the "dividends of policy-holders in the Mutual Life have steadily de-McCurdy was raised to \$150,000 per annum." That's the reason.

The story that Cole Younger, the exandit, had reformed, was premature, and now, alas, is not likely ever to comtrue. He has secured a street railway franchise and started out to bond and

"Oregon Land Thieves" is the title of an article in the Independent, the vell-known weekly of New York. It is the like of this that causes Oregon to avert her face and drop her head.

Mr. Harriman will make the run across the continent in something like four days. It still takes about a month to run across Central Oregon

We didn't observe that the President and Booker T. Washington had lunch together. Not this time We don't need the educational con

SILHOUETTES

"Doc" Woods semi-monthly promo on has arrived again. This time he is made supreme commander of the troops in the Philippines, "Doe" will be remembered as the hero who assisted Mulvaney in the taking of Lungtung-

Among the other attractions which Portland will have to offer the National Educational Association next year will be the poorest baseball team on earth.

A Copy-Book Motto.

Never a day should come and go, Never an hour should pass: In which some good we cannot see ome worthiness our lives bestow.

An Exception to the Rule

Blinks-That woman who is giving spiritualistic scances is not so old or so fat as I expected to find her. Winks-No, she's just a happy me

Lord Kitchener is reported engaged to an American girl. Here's hoping she will make him eat in the kitchen.

I notice that bald-headed men are

prone to make fun of curls. Nat Goodwin has at last found a con genial role in "Wolfville." He is there

with bells in the barroom scene, Dr. Day may yet be able to discover

races of plum duff in that black sand. Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth. The State University Glee Club threatens Portland with a concert.

One of God's Good Men.

With the death of Jerry Simpson one of the most distinctive and picturesque Americans has passed. If he was not above demagogy, he was so kindly cheerful and lovable that it was al ways easy to forgive the weakness. His taking off will be sincerely mourned throughout the country. He was not an old man, 63, and at that age one should just have reached the period of greatest usefulness. His death is sky, and a 50-story hotel. nost untimely for, had he lived, and had New Mexico been admitted as a state in all likelihood he would have gone to the United States Senate.

We need at least one such as he the Senate, for while he might indulge in the small tricks of the demagogue they were the harmless sort and in great and vital things he was honest As against plutocracy he was for the mediocre majority of his fellow citizens. He was for men, always,

Almost two years ago when he was in Portland, Simpson told me the story of how they came to dub him "Sockless Jerry." So many versions of the affair have been printed that for the sake of history I want to tell the story of that ncident as he told it to me. It was not for publication at the time, but dear old Jerry is dead now, and won't care.

In 1990 the Farmers' Alliance move nent swept over Kansas and the old order of things was completely overurned. In the Seventa district, in which Medicine Lodge, where Jerry was City Marshal, was located, a Congressman | swer. was to be elected. The Republicans had nominated a Wichita lawyer of parts. colonel Hallowell. He was attorney for the Santa Fe Railroad, possessed con siderable means and was famed as a stickler in the matter of dress and manners. He was affectionately known as "Prince Hal" and lived up to the part. He has been dead these five years. it Cuba would flood us with her products dissenters, among whom Simpson had already become a leader, held a mass convention at Wichita to nominate an opponent to "Prince Hal." The City political and other immorality, and then Marshal, of Medicine Lodge, had been repeatedly "mentioned," and went to the convention with a considerable following.

The convention adopted a policy of trotting out the various aspirantsassemblage and insisting that they express their views. Simpson was called spirit of the cause. This was the speech he made: "Ladles and Gentlemen-They tell me

that 'Prince Hal' wears silk underwear and boasts of it. During these times of financial distress, when the money power his riveted the shackles of poverty upon the plain people and when men are selling their honor and women their virtue for bread, it is an act of treason to wear silk underwear and suicide to boast of it. Now, ladies and gentlemen. I want to show you the kind of underwear I wear and I'm glad to have even that." As he said this Simpson colled up his "pants" and disclosed a zone of bare shin from the top of his old Congress shoes to his knees. Wichita sever heard such a tumult of wild applause as followed this sally. dependent and vigorous opinion, and The delegates stood on their chairs they are not offended by presentation, and fairly screamed with patriotic fer-The delegates stood on their chairs vor. They lifted Jerry to their shoulders and carried him around the room his bare legs shining like the plume of Navarre. When the demonstration had subsided they refused to permit Jerry to proceed with his speech, but interest: commenced balloting at once and he

"Sockless Jerry" became the campaign cry of his compatriots, the Republicans used it as a term of contempt and reproach, and the Eastern newspapers took it up until from one end of the country to the other even the children wondered what sort of a monster this "Sockless Jerry" might reased while the salary of President be, Simpson fairly wiped the earth with "Prince Hal" at the Fall election and afterward served two more terms in Congress. He was as keen of wit as Tom Reed and possessed some of the attributes of statesmanship.

He was a rare soul, a kindly philosopher and a good man. One of my pleasantest recollections is of the night he told me the story I have told, and many others which will bear repeating, one night almost two years ago over plate of crawfish at the Quelle. And now he is dead. God rest his soul. ARTHUR A. GREENE.

"Let the Men Cook." Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Virginia paper ventures the opin ion that "lots of young girls who are devoting lots of time to music lessons will learn after marriage that cooking is a more valuable accomplishmen than thumping a plane." Cooking? No on your life. And not much plane play ing, either. The dear girls will be in commercial life or on the vaudeville "stoige." Let the men cook for themvention, perhaps; but we'd like to selves, All they're fit for,

OBJECTS TO THE REFERENDUM

Los Angeles Paper Says It Is a Visionary Experiment.

At Los Angeles there is debate on th question of "taking over" for the city : large public park. On this and some other matters certain citizens are disposed to call for the referendum. The suggestion does not please the Los Angeles Times, the principal newspaper of the city, wholly independent, and free from all municipal schemes. The Times delivers its opinion of the referendum in this way:

The "referendum" is an untried, visional experiment. It was herrowed from Switze and by certain socialistic agitators who seem to imagine that American laws are not a good for Americans as fereign experiments. enough signers to a petition can be secured, such petition may be submitted to the Coun-cil, seking that the ordinance of succeptance be submitted to public vote. But what if a majority of the Council, acting upon an bonest conviction that the "refere is unconstitutional, should refuse to grant the demand of the small minority of voters represented in the petition? The fact that a large majority of the city's voters had refrained from signing the petition would be presumptive evidence that they were opposed to bringing the question up in the form of an

Furthermore, as Judge Torrance of San Diego so forcibly pointed out, legislation is minority petition, or by the voter direct, not the constitutional way, not the Amer can way, of enacting laws. If the Counc should refuse to act in conformity to the d should refuse to act in conformity to the or-mands of the minority petitioners, mandemus proceedings might be had, and these would bring the 'referendum' before the Supreme Court. There is little doubt that the court would declare it unconstitutional. There is no provision in the state constitution for legic-lation by direct popular vote, and this is pre-cisely what the 'referendum' notytics forcleely what the "referendum" provides The "initiative" and the "recall" are tically in the same boat.

SKYSCRAPERS IN NEW YORK Difficulty of Now Limiting the

Height of Buildings. New York Globe. The Chamber of Commerce has ap inted a committee to consider th imiting of the height of buildings in this city. The action was sug by rumors of projected towers will dwarf all the existing peaks, in cluding one interesting structure which is to reach 1000 feet into the

Whether these reports are true of, it is scarcely probable that the Chamber will achieve much in setting bounds to the altitude of New The attempt is not a new one. Other bodies made it at the very beginning of our uprising. Six-story buildings were at first deemed presumtuous. Ten were looked upon as overweening monsters. By the time we reached I investigating committees were to be found on every street corner. At the dizzy altitude of 20 we were almost conciled to the idea that height only dimension that counted on thattan Island. But talk of 56-Manhattan, Island. story hotels and 1000-foot high "places of amusement" has caused a new pause and no wonder. At some point must surely stop, even though our ar chitects are ready to keep on mount

The trouble lies in the fact that tuing "was done at the start of the upward race.

As real estate values rose, buildings rose with them. How to check without checking the other and at the me time deal justly between the existing glants and dwarfs is a question which all the wisdom of the Chamber Commerce will be required to an-

Cuba and Sugar.

Boston Herald. When it was suggested that a recipr ity treaty be arranged between this country and Cuba, by which Cuban sugar was to be given the benefit of a tariff reduction on entering this country, oppo-ents of such a treaty argued that und During that memorable Sammer the It was said that the domestic producers. whether of cane sugar in the of beet root sugar in the North business. Such, however, has not been the case, and the United States continues to furnish a market for all the sugar raised at home, while we are obliged import enormous quantities from countries to make up the deficiency of the supply, Cuba not being anything like equal to the task. Last year in this country we consumed no less than country we consumed no less 1767,162 tons of sugar, and Cuba do produce anything like one-half that amount in a year. The menace of sugar Imports from Cuba was as groundless as upon and he mounted the stand, his is that of free imports from the Philip-gaunt, hungry figure, typifying the pines. Such imports, even if we took all spirit of the cause. This was the that the islands could ship, would not destroy any industry that now exists within our borders.

Mark Twain Met Greeley.

Letter to Harper's Weekly. Letter to Harper's Weekly.

I always recall that talk with Hay with pleasure, not only for its own sake but because it was incidentally the occasion of my getting acquainted with Horace Greeley, a man whom I greatly admired and longed to see and whose memory I still revere. It was difficult to get an interview with him, for he was a busy man he was irascible and he had a busy man, he was irascible and he had an aversion to strangers; but I not only had the good fortune to meet him, but also had the great privilege of hearing him talk. The Tribuns was in its early home at that time, and Hay was a leader-writer on its staff. I had an appointment with him and went there to look him up I did not know my way and entered Mr. Greeley's room by mistake. I recognized his back, and stood mute and rejoicing. After a while he awang slowly around in his chair, with his head slightly tilted backward and the great moons of his spectacles glaring with intercepted light; after about a year-though it may have been less, perhaps—he arranged his firm outh with care and said with virile

"Well? What the hell do you want?"

Cook Backed by Revolver

Chicago News.

After a swing around the circle the happy couple had settled down in a cozy flat.

One morning as she took her customary place at the breakfast table the bride placed a large revolver by the side of her

plate. "W.why, my dear," stammered the astonished husband, "w-what does that "It means, George," replied her bride lets, "that we have biscuits of my own

construction for breakfast and that no adverse criticism will be tolerated."

Humorist and the Automobile.

New York Sun Here is the latest automobile story: physician started a model insane asylum and set apart one ward especially for crazy motorists and chauffeurs. Taking a friend through the building, he pointed out with particular pride the automobile ward and called attention to its elegant furnishings and equipment.

furnishings and equipment.
"But," said the friend, "the place empty; I don't see any patients." 'Oh, they are all under the cots fixing the slats," explained the physician.

None Like the Old One.

Louisville Courier Journal "While he was under 30 his parent and too much sense to let him marry.'

"Yes. "While he was under 50 he had to much sense to wed." "Now that he's 85-"
"Well?"

"He's going to take a wife."

THE ARMY CANTEEN.

Evidence That Congress Should Consider in Dealing With Problem.

(Houston Post.) At the meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons in Detroit a day or two ago, Major Jefferson R. Kesn won the Seaman prize of 1500 with an essay on "The Prevention of Disease in the Army and the best Methods of Accomplishing That Result." One of the feature of Ma-jor Kean's paper was the plea for the re-establishment of the canteen at army statistics that since the abolishing of the canteen, all kinds of diseases traceable to dissipation have increased among the soldiers of the regular army, and the rea-son for this, he said, is that low grog-

son for this, he said, is that low grog-geries have sprung up around army posts where soldiers drink to excess and then fall victims of disease.

The testimony of Major Kean is im-portant. Post commanders have all tes-tified to the unsatisfactory confirious that have resulted from abolishing the canteen. These include an increase of drunkenness, negligence of duty involving frequent punishment, disobedience, indifference to discipline, frequent alternations, lack of thrift, debt, increase of desertions, and a general lowering of moral standards. No wonder that Major Kean adds that the health of the soldlers is mater

ally affected. The Post finds it difficult to believe that Congress can longer permit these con-altions to continue. The experiment based upon the beautiful theories of the well meaning members of the Woman's Chris-tian Temperance Union has utterly failed, and nothing short of the restoration of

the canteen will right matters.

As the Post has frequently pointed out, the canteen or post exchange, as it should be called, contributed very much the monotony of the soldier's to lighten the monotony of the soldier's life, and its general influence was good It was the soldiers club, where he could spend odd times socially with his com-rades, regulated by the officers so as to prohibit excesses, drunkenness or dis-order. Whisky was not sold, but beer and light wines were. The profits of the exchange went to procure other luxuries for the soldiers that otherwise they dai

for instance, the exchange made it possible occusionally for the soldiers to have eggs for breakfast or oysters for dinner or ice cream occasionally, such inxuries not being included in the soldier's ration. The men no longer enjoy these luxuries and the temperate sociability of the post exchange has been exchanged for the rowdylsm, dissipation and immorality of the groggeries and dives to the sacrifice of discipline and the impairment of the soldier's physical, mental, and moral wel-

Whether the President deems it pertinent to deal with the matter in his mea-sage we do not know. But both President and Congress are in possession of a full knowledge of the facts, and it is incomceivable that the present state of affairs will be longer tolerated.

MR. HEARST'S PLATFORM.

Close Statement of Its Features and Demands.

Spingfield (Mass.) Republican.
This platform merits attention. Its first principle is expressed in the declaration that "Public necessities and public values." ceated by the people should be owned by the people." An extreme individualist might denounce that as socialistic, yet in theory at least what could be sounder Men will differ not as to the principle, but as to the expediency of applying the principle to certain conditions. The platform goes on to demand:

ribution of gan to all the citizens. The construction of three subways by the city, and their operation by the city as soon as the city shall be legally and fluxnitally able

to undertake their operation; profits to be de-proted to comfort and lower fares for the people, to the lowering of taxes, to better pay lucation for the children of New York, with

rialism that can be discerned in the mu already in this country regarded as a pub He function. In most cities the public ownership of waterworks is an acc fact. The extension of the public-owner ship principle to subways and gas is a most question, concerning whose expediency honest people may differ, but to describe such an extension as an assault

upon property is nonsense, Regardiese of Mr. Hearst, who excites oo particular admiration as a man or statesman, the platform upon which he is now running for Mayor undoubtedly represents the views concerning public franchises in our cities of an increasing num-ber of people. To class them indiscriminately as socialists, and to imagine that they see red, would be an unwise interpretation of the times. They simply want the people to get the full benefit of what Is their own.

The Iniquity Is the Thing.

Chleage Advance.

The cry that men are being deounced because they are rich must not be permitted to silence the cou-denmation of men because they are bud. There may be those who hate rich men simply because they are rich, but the attempt to put all those who denounce the high crimes and misde-meanors of predatory wealth in this category of haters, is a blunder so grievously absurd that it ought no longer to be made. Nothing can be longer to be made. Nothing can be more pleasing to the man who is exploiting the people than the view that the opposition to him is due solely to the fact that he is rich. Really there is little of this kind of opposition in the country. What stirs the moral element of America is the iniquity which has aread through his beginning the property of th which has spread through big business operations. The more this element is operations. The more this element is aroused and the clearer its understanding and sims, the better it will be for the country.

Philadelphia Press.
"You must try to love your papa as nuch as he loves you," said the visitor.
"Oh! I love him more," replied

"Indeed? Doesn't your papa love you very much? "Not much. He says he only loves me when I'm good."

NEWSPAPER WAIFS. Nell-They say her welding simply beggared

Belle-I don't know about that, but I've heard it nearly beganed her father, Phila-delphia Record. That thief, it seems to me, got a remark

ably light sentence."
"Yes: It was proved that he was guilty of plain, direct stealing, and the novelty of the thing cought the jury "-Chicago Tribune. "That planist has a metallic touch." "I've noticed that; he borrows mon me every time he comes to town."-Detroit

Free Press. "Why do you select a family doctor who lives so far from your home?" "If any of my family are taken eick I want them to have a chance to recover before the doctor gets there."—Cleveland Plain

Dealer. "Why do you think all is not right between Mr. and Mrs. Flashington T'
"They are so often seen together lately, It
must be that they have some reason for irring to drawn suspicion."—Chicago Record-

"Do you regard the political future of this country as secure!"

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, "I have thought the matter over, and I still sider politics an entirely safe investment." Wash-