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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31

THEIR LAST DUTY TO THE STATE.

A time has come when it is neces pary to speak. Hitherto The Oregonian has felt much embarrassment, when it has tried to approach the subject, lest one or another should say it was actuuted by partisan, personal or resentful motives. Yet, after all, the Oregonian feels now that it must speak. Highest interests of the state, and, to an extent, of the Northwest, require it. Senator Mitchell and Representatives Williamson and Hermann ought to re-With no vengeful feelings toward

them, or toward their friends, but because the interests of the state are to be served, first of all, The Oregonian expresses this opinion. They can serve the state no longer. Not only can they serve the state no longer, but they are obstacles to its service and to its progress. Never again can Mr. Mitchell appear in the Senate. Never again can Mr. Williamson or Mr. Hermann appear in the House. Mr. Hermann, indeed, has not yet been put on trial but he is under indictment both in Oregon and at Washington City. In the circumstances, there is but one further service he can render Oregon-resignation of his office. So of Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Williamson-but in greater degree; for in their cases the verdict of juries is recorded, and it will stand. True, these two have appealed on technicalities. But though reversal on the technical grounds of appeal may be possible, such reversal will not restore them. The testimony stands; on that testimony the juries passed judgment; and as to the defendants and their career in Congress-there is an end. Not one of the three will ever be able to present himself at the doors of the Capitol again. Yet Oregon needs representatives in Congress, and needs them in fact, as never before. If the three therefore, can possibly recognize any duty, they must see that it is their duty

to resign. This is said without the least animosity towards either of these fallen representatives of the state. But it yet is in order to say that since their public careers are ended, they should get out of the way, that others may be appointed to render the state the service it needs. It is a critical time in our affairs. The commerce of Oregon, and largely of the Northwest, faces a crisis, Work in Congress is necessary, for obtalnment of means for improvement of our channels of commerce. Three of the four members of the delegation are worse than useless. Their presence is obstructive. They are stumbling-blocks;

they "hold up" the state. In no circumstances will Senator Mitchell ever appear in the Senate again. He has said that he is confident that the Supreme Court, on the appeal he makes, will decide in his favor. Not in the least would it help him, as a Senator, if it should. He could not return to the Senate. Possibly his case might be sent back for a new trial. But it would be sent back on some quiddity or technicality not at all affecting the main issue, upon which the jury gave its verdict. So of Mr. Williamson. Mr. Hermann's plight is scarcely less serious. Each and all may, indeed, escape the direct penalty of the law-through one plea or another-but neither can ever appear for Oregon again in the representative body of the country. Hence each and every one of them ought to

resign, at once. The Governor of Oregon then would appoint a Senator, The Senator would be a Democrat, but he would serve only till the next meeting of the Legislature. There is no issue before the country that would make the addition of a single Democratic Senator for so short a time a menace to a single interest upheld by Republican policy. The Senator appointed by the Governor would not be re-elected;-and if he were, it could only be effected through the will of the people, who, in any event, are to by the Governor, whoever he might be could render service at Washington. It may as well be admitted, frankly, that though we do not like Democratic policy, in the main, yet there are Democrats who wish their country well, and in many ways can render it service.

The Representatives could not be ap pointed by the Governor, but would be elected by the people. Upon the resignation of Williamson and Hermann the Governor would issue his proclamation calling for an election in each of the districts. Each is so heavily Republican that we may suppose Republicans would be elected. If not, the Democrats would be entitled to the Repre sentatives, anyway.

Oregon has honored these three me greatly, in past years. The only remaining service they can render Oregon is-to resign. No other act on their part would be so full of grace, would show so high regard for the welfare of the state. They must see, each of the three, and all of them, that they can serve the state no further and no more, except by one final act-resignation. May we hope they will see-since their own official careers are ended-that the state has a right to place men in these seats who can serve it.

THE AMERICAN AUTOCRACY. In the United States today there are

two governments. They are engaged in

deadly conflict, and the conflict will not

end until one or the other has been de-

stroyed. These two hostile govern ments are not set up in different terri torial areas, as were the Federal and Confederate in the time of the Civi War. They have not each a full and separate complement of officials, as the ortherners and Southerners had Each of them exercises more or power in every less: the country and the officials chosen or appointed in the regular manner belong sometimes to one and sometimes to the other. One of these two governments is that established by the Constitution of the United States, the government of the people by themselves and for their own benefit. This is the political ideal of the Revolutionary patriots; it was the ideal which Lincoln kept steadily before him. The other government, which is everywhere fighting the Constitution and the people, is an autocracy. This autocracy consists of some half dozen men who own enormous wealth. Their possessions taken together, exceed what any corresponding number of men have ever be fore held in any age or country. They have acquired their wealth in various ways, but always at the expense of the public. Some have profited by the prohibitive tariff which seizes the money of the consumer and turns it over directly to the autocrat. This method is a little more genteel than the way the Shah of Persia robs his subjects, but not much; and it comes to the same thing. Two or three of them have seized upon the petroleum deposits of the country, not all at once, but piecemeal. They got hold of a few wells at first. Then by fraud, murder and the connivance of corrupt courts they drove out other owners, gradually extending their control. Bargains with the railroads for rebates gave them a still more powerful means of crushing competition. The itimate result was the most powerful and profitable monopoly there has ever been in the world. Coal, iron, copper and timber have all contributed to create memberships in the American au-

tocracy.

ernment of the United States, and this income must every year be reinvested. Thus two results follow. One is that all the property in the country is rapidly falling into the hands of the auto crais. It must do so by the simple process of reinvesting their income. The other result is that the income itself increases in geometrical ratio like cost of the nails in the horseshoe which the man paid for at the rate of one cent for the first, two for the sec ond, and so on. The control of the autocrats over the wealth of the country spreads under ground and silently like the roots of the knot grass which has taken possession of a whole field before the farmer begins to dream that it is dangerous. The autocracy controls the railroads of the country. With few exceptions there is no such thing any onger in America as competition between the railroads. They are all owned by the same men. Why should they compete? It controls the coal, the iron, the copper; it is gradually getting possession of the land. And the ore it has the more it wants. Insatiably greedy for franchises, the autocracy has corrupted every city gov ernment in the country to get them for less than they are worth, and often for nothing. The Pennsylvania Raffroad has utterly demoralized the civic life of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and is the strong power behind the Philadelphia grafters. These half-dozen men who make up the Standard Off trust and one or two more may be compared with the Grand Ducal ring in Russia They have probably more real power the common people in America than the family of the Czar had in Russia before the revolution began. They are the high nobility of graft and their operations are of National extent. Under them and in close sympathy with them there is an inferior order of grafters which works in states and large cities, just as under the Dukes there are Viscounts and Barons; and in the same way this government of grafting wealth can be followed down from the Nation to the state and thence to the small town and the village. It is complete highly organized and incessantly ener-

The autocracy obtains political power in two ways. In the first place, it often buys an official who has been elected by its opponents. The bribe the autocracy can pay largely exceeds the salary the people will pay in almost every case, and the result is that, no matter whether the autocracy or the people ontrol the election, the outcome is the same. Their second method of obtaining political power is to carry elections This they do through bosses. Bosse are spoken of very often as being Republican or Democratic. Such language is misleading. They are neither Republican nor Democratic. Bosses all elong to the party of the autocracy. and to no other. They play at being Republicans and Democrats to fool the people in the interests of their masters, but they are owned soul and body by the American Grand Ducal Autocratic Ring. Through their slaves, the bosses, the Autocracy keep the people busy

while they gobble up the franchises the mines and all the rest of the wealth of the country. Control of the wealth gives them control of the Nation. While they are clinching their grip they le the people amuse themselves making harmless laws, but when one is proposed which would loosen the tyranny of the Autocracy, then it shows its teeth and issues an order to its servants in the Senate to block the way The rate bill is such a measure, and the Senate has received orders from the Autocracy to defeat it. A fair trial of strength to on between the people, led by their President, and the Autocracy over the rate bill. Which will prove the stronger?

SUPERVISION OF "PRIVATE" BANKS. Most people have use in one way o another for banks. But all should be on their guard against banks that have no responsibility, by law, to public au thority.

From the collapse of the Portland Savings Bank, twelve years ago, which carried down large part of the earnings and savings of the hard-working people of Portland, the city is but just now be ginning to recover. It was a terrible catastrophe. Most of those who suffered by it are dead, or living in pov-

It is the duty of the state to under take and to maintain proper supervision and control over private banks, for protection of the people. We have in Oregon no such supervision and control

The principal private bank of the state is the bank of Ladd & Tilton, o Portland. Its manager, returning under oath its values for taxation, puts them at \$200,531.92. We believe this an underestimate. We think the bank has more or greater responsibility. Doubtless there is attempt to escape taxa-

Yet the public would do well to b at all points on its guard. To secure the information required, and the confidence that will flow from it, there ough to be a state law requiring rigorous examination of state banks and annual report upon them. The people are entitled to this security. They who have bitter remembrance of the Portland Savings Bank could give many a on this present situation, which might be useful now and here after.

RUSSIA, THE LAND OF FREEDOM.

Thre is good news from Russia. The Czar has appointed Count Witte Prim Minister and has promised the peopl freedom of the press, the right of assembly and the privilege of the writ of habaes corpus. It is also said that the Czar has extended the right of suffrage and granted real legislative power to the National Assembly. These appear to be substantial gains for the Russian people, and the whole world will re joice with them in their triumph over tyranny and wrong; and yet the rejoic ing will be tempered by some reflect tions which cannot be avoided. So far as known, the taxing power remains where it has always been-in the auto-The power to tax carries with I the control of the army. Until this passes over to the National Assembly all other reforms are Illusory. the Czar gives today he can take away tomorrow. What is to hinder him?

These so-called reforms are granted

by the Czar under duress of extreme danger, and against not only his own will, but also against the wishes of his family and the autocratic party. Should they pacify the people and put an end to the revolutionary movement, there is not the least doubt that they would be forgotten with all convenient speed and pass into the limbo of the Czar's other The wealth of these half-dozen men is beyond belief and almost beyond calpromises of the same sort. But it is the most unlikely thing in the world culation. The income from it exceeds that they will pacify the people. Revo Coming only after terror has extorted them, they teach the people their own power without exciting gratitude, and lead only to new and greater demands. A stern and determined ruler might possibly put a stop to the revolution in Russia with the iron hand. A great ruler might perhaps direct it into beneficent channels by immediately convoking a National Assembly with universal suffrage. Tardy, refuctant and plecemeal concessions will only feed the flame and increase its destructive energy. The Russian revolution is inspired by a band of determined and persistent men who lack neither ability character nor courage. They have prepared for it by years of patient propagandism. They have wrongs to avenge and ideals to attain. The feud between them and the autocracy is deep, ancient and deadly. Each new concession from the Czar is to them a new proof of their power. It does not mollify them; on the contrary, it excites them to fur-

ther efforts. The Russian army is drawn from the people, and in the long run it will sympathize with the people, but the crust of discipline is thick, and before it is broken through Count Witte may have devised some way to restore tranquillity to his country. If he can transform revolution into peaceful progress, he will do more than now seems possible. But it is the prerogative of genius to do the impossible, and, whether he deserves it or not, Count Witte has the

THE PRODIGAL SUN

Sir Robert Ball, the Irish astron recently spoke before an audience at Bishop Gate Institute upon the sun, and of the tremendous prodigality with which it diffuses its heat. In this process, according to this astronomer, the sun grows smaller by sixteen inches every twenty-four hours-a shrinkage in solar values which appalled his auditors until he made haste to add that, even at this rate of shrinkage in assets, the great luminary would probably last few million years longer.

Proceeding further to calm the fears of his hearers, Sir Robert explained that the sun ten million years ago was nearly a million times wider than it is at present. Coming down to the ordinary things of life to illustrate his statement, he cited the fact that a redhot poker is wider than a cold or even a cooler one, and added that the fric tion produced by the contraction of particles due to the cooling process produced a return in heat equal to the constant burning of 800,000 globes of

oal the size of our planet. Imagination's utmost stretch away in wonder and confusion before such statements as this. And when to It is added the theory that radium exists in the sun in the same proportion that it exists in the earth, all fear, all individual apprehension, is lost, sinc then, instead of the paltry 24,000,000 years given as the life of the sun, because of combustion and friction, there is an assurance that it will warm and make productive the earth for 1,000,000. decide it. But the Senator appointed wrangling over irrelevant party issues | 000 years, by which time most of us will

be beyond the reach or need of sola

energy. In dealing with or contemplation of these mighty forces of the universe, the ego in man shrinks and shrivels; all of his schemes and plans for himself, his assumption of superiority to the forces around him, dwindles, and the question What is man that thou art mindful of him?" assumes new significance.

It has been just about one month ince the pilots laid their twenty-fourfoot embargo on the Columbia River Since their ultimatum as to the depth of water on the bar, six large steamships, drawing from 23.6 feet to 25.7 feet, an average of 24.6 feet, crossed out in safety without the slightest delay. The last of this fleet of big carriers, the steamship Oceano, crosse out over one and one-half hours after high tide yesterday with a draft of 25 feet. These facts offer pretty conclusive evidence as to who was right and who was wrong in the controversy over the depth of water on the bar, and the next time the timid pilots at Astoria attempt to blacken the name of the porby placing it on a twenty-four-foot basis, there will be sufficient pressure brought to bear to make even the present Pilot Commission do its duty. The soundings made by the pilots Sunday, of course, disclosed more water than was expected would be found by them. As fifteen feet seems to be the deepest water that some of them can find, it is strange that they went on record for any greater depth.

The International Association of Sailing-Ship Owners, known by more enterprising steamship owners as the Amalgamated Association of Fossilized Barnacies, will kindly sit up and take notice. Tramp steamships which make no discrimination whatever against Portland are going without delay from Portland to the sea at a greater draft than was ever registered by the ancient 'windjammers" whose ancient owners insist they shall receive 1s 3d more from Portland than from Puget Sound. The ignorant Southern ladies who are still knitting socks for the soldiers in the belief that the Civil War is still on are up to date compared with the shipowner who does not know that shipping no longer experiences delay or is burdened with excessive port charges at Portland.

Mr. Joaquin Hernandez, a Spanish bullfighter, was fatally gored during a builfight at the City of Mexico yesterday. Dispatches conveying the news stated that the damage was done by the third bull. This would indicate that Joaquin had dispatched a couple of bulls prior to getting what most bullfighters are supposed to be looking for. This was an unequal and unfair contest, and shows quite clearly that the two early performers were not given the opportunity that was due them. When brute is pitted against brute, no favors should be shown, and to even up matters at the next contest it would be only fair that one bull should kill two fighters.

Here is precisely what President Roosevelt said in his message to Congress last December on the question of railway rate regulation:

The Interstate Commerce Commission sh be vested with the power, where a given rate has been challenged and after full hearing olind to be unreasonable, to decide, to judicial review, what shall be a reasonable rate to take its place; the ruling of the wion to take effect immediately bitain unless and until it is reversed by the court of review

Can any of the Forakers, or Elkinses, or any others who are so busy just now misrepresenting his attitude point out when and where the President has said anything different?

Commander Eva Booth, of the Salvaher energies in faithful service. was her sister, Emma Booth-Tucker, who was killed in a railroad accident several years ago, Eva Booth is frail of body, but of indefatigable purpose and buoyant spirit. She is the trusted friend and gulde of the masses, "Greatly fatigued and in need of rest," is the message that was sent from her bedside in New York to the multitude in Baltimore, that gathered Sunday evening to hear her speak. The beneficence of her endeavor extends far beyond the ranks of the Salvation Army,

Governor Mead seems determined that the scalp of Warden Kees shall dangle at his belt, and the charges which he now puts forth against the man in charge of the Walla Walla Penitentiary will, if proved, open up the way for placing quite a number of new appointees in good positions. The State of Washington without a political row of good-sized dimensions would be like the play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out. It is many months before another state convention will be held, but the accumulation of trouble for the event goes bravely on.

The clever speculators who manipulate the Chicago wheat market seem to discount the future so effectually that, whenever anything having special bearing on the market actually happens, its effect has all been realized on through the advance rumors. Yesterday morning, while matters were still at white heat throughout Russia, there was a slight decline in the wheat market, although practically all of the strength of the past few days had been attributed to the strained situation in the land of the Czar.

Mr. Bohn has been awarded \$4000 for ntroducing Mr. S. A. D. Puter to an Eastern timber-buyer. In view of the reputation which Mr. Puter carries around with him, it was probably worth the money, and Puter should have recognized the fact and paid the money when the introduction was made.

"The officials in charge of the hospitals, cemeteries and lockups," says an Odessa dispatch, "are strictly forbidden to give the slightest information." Dead men tell no tales, but we know there is something doing in Russia.

Under all the circumstances we may be surprised at the pilots' moderation. They find 21.5 feet at the Columbia entrance. And they know just where they can go to find much less water.

Some of us may think the President ook unnecessary chances by making that little run up the Atlantic Coast; but everybody will agree that he wasn't born to be drowned.

Mr. Witte may be the man of the hour in Russia; but what will become of him when the hour is over?

Now the Czar knows how Jimmy Hyde felt when he let go.

SILHOUETTES

Good-morning! Have you seen Riner?

Bryan has not appeared in the dis patches for a week. Maybe Tsi An has kidnaped him.

From the frequency with which wrecks are occurring, it appears that railroading is becoming almost as dangerous as mo-

Whenever I see an aged husband and wife who are still sweethearts I seem to hear echoes of old-time love-sings.

Now is a good time to buy World's Fair buildings for Christmas presents.

The warship conveying President Roose relt is reported to have encountered rough weather off Hatterns; but so eminent a rough rider shouldn't mind a little thing like that.

The young girls will be looking for the face in the mirror tonight, and small boys will indulge in boodlumism under the name of "innocent murth."

No wonder we are afraid of spooks. The ghost walks so seldom.

When a crank acquires money he be omes a genius.

The higher criticism cult has discovered an eleventh commandment. "Thou shall not teil." It would seem that Ensign Wade,

the Bennington, had been punished enough. He's already been given a severe blowing up. I wonder if the suppression of public gambling had anything to do with the

great increase in the bank clearings of the past year? Patience draws compound interest.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who referred to a well-dressed man as a dude?

Newspaper publishers are like young women preparing to receive their "steadles." As soon as their forms are made up they go to press.

Dr. House says that many preachers and physicians exact graft from the undertakers, and bitterly decries the practice. Well, are undertakers any better than the rest of us, that they should be ex-

Greatness.

Greatness does not consist of Joing The mighty deeds of history's scroll. Every day to you and me comes some

thing to be done, That makes as much when the sum is told

As the story of war's vain victories old, By knights in armor and heroes bold. Smile a little, sigh a little,

Speak a kindly word. Try a little sympathy. Twill be always heard.

Make a fellow creature Feel you understand. There's a splendld greatness in the clasping of a hand.

Speculation.

Little Jack Horner financed a corner On the output of Winter wheat. He got in with some bears Who sold him their tares And now he has no wheat to eat.

Shall Charity Fail?

Out at St. Vincent's Hospital there is a poor, bomeless, friendless girl who the doctors say will never walk again. Through no fault of her own she is helpless and penniless, She is a French girl who was employed at the Exposition inst Summer and while escant from a burning lodging-house, suffered tion Army, seems to have exhausted injuries from which she will never recover. Her back is broken and she doomed to live out her days in suffering and invalidism. She will not diesoon; perhaps it were better so, but she will likely live many years before she is released from her suffering. She is young and thousands of miles from home. She lived honestly and asked no favors of the world while she was able to battle with it. That, however, matters little. She is a fellow creature in distress. She makes no appeal for aid. She has pride, but unless something is done soon she must become an unwelcome charge upon the grudging bounty of organized coarity. A fund has been started for her and many with the giving hand have contributed to it; but there is not enough and there will not be unless some other means are taken. God has been very good to us who live upon the better side of his good world and it were sheerest ingratitude

to him and cruelest neglect if we fall in our duty to one of the least of his little ones. It occurs to me that the most practi-

Miss Loubet in her need might be to give a big high-class benefit entertainment, say at one of the local theaters and apply the proceeds toward alleviating the distress of this poor girl.

Charity suffereth long and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up. Doth not behave itself un-seemly seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil; rejoiceth not it iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things. Charity never falleth...

First Corinthians. ARTHUR A. GREENE.

Eager for the Joke

Lippincott's.
A dark preacher was lost in the happy selection of his text, which he reneated in various accents of pleading. "Oh, bredern, at de las" day

gwine to be sheep an' dere's gwine to be goats. Who's gwine to be de sheep, an who's gwine to be de goats? Let's all try to be like de li'l' white lambs, bredern. Shall we be de goats, sisters? Now, we's gwine to be de sheep. Who's gwine to be de sheep, bredern, an who's gwine to be de goats? Tak' care of youh souls, sis-ters. Remember, dere's gwine to be goat and sheep. Who's gwine to be de sheep an' who's gwine to be de goats?" Just then a solitary Irishman who had been sitting in the back of the church, listening attentively, rose and said: "Oi'll be the goat. Go on; tell to Go on; tell us the joke, elder. Ol'll be the goat."

Big Find of Punic Remains.

The celebrated rulus of ER-Kenissia, in Tunis, have yielded some most valuable remains of Punic archeology. There has been laid bare a Tanit sanctuary held in high repute for several centuries before the Christian era. Besides many sculp-tures, a cellar has been found containing among such rubbish as bones and charred charcoal fragments, more than 6000 Punto exvotos. 3000 Carthaginian lamps and 200 vases inclosing coins and statuettes, carved and painted with fine artistic feeling and technical skill. It is now claimed that the so-called necropolis of Nora is a Tantt sanctuary

THE BUREAUCRACY IN RUSSIA

Boston Transcript Apart from the outcome of the present crisis to the Russian people, the great world question today is whether reform in Russia will follow the conservative principles of the American Revolution or the radical ideas of the French revolution, whether the internal reforms attained shall give a sub-stantial measure of political freedom to Russia's suffering millions, or result in a period of anarchy and bloodshed heretofore found inevitable to a too

sudden transition from despotism freedom. The intimate relations of church and state-perhaps it is not too much to describe it as a welding of their material interests—and the long-sanctionad separation of the people into distinct classes with different privileges and rights, are factors of the problem which are unknown to our constitutional history. Yet these factors lie at the root of the question. From the "Byzantinism" of Russia comes the religious big-otry and social pessimism which form so marked a characteristic of the Rus sian ideals and political tendencies; from the caste differences come autoeracy, oligarchy and bureaucri political trinity of the Russian

governmental system. "A spirit of passive resistance, constitutional inertia, is perhaps the greatest obstacle to any measure of political enfranchisement which Czar Nicholas may be willing Czar Nicholas may grant. It is not wit grant. It is not without a basis substantial facts that the reactions: party claim that the reform party represent but a small minority of the Russian nation; it is equally true that the reactionary party does not represent a majority, because the vast ma jority consists of that unorganized mass of the illiterate peasants who suffer silently and acept their present condition, whether better or with a shrug and a "Nitshevo."

The clergy as a class, side by side with the nobility, is an influential factor at this crisis.

The Emperor, as head of the church

has the power to control. Originally the church was organized in Russia on the system of the Greek Church with a patriarch instead of a pope as spiritual and temporal head; it was at first a dependency on the Church of Constantinopie; in 1589 it was made an independent see under the name of Patriarchate of Russia. But when Peter the Great began his strengou reforms he set about curtailing the overgrown power of the clergy; he declared himself head of the church, and as such he exercised a strict control. He selected the bishops and other high church dignitaries and sent to the dio cesan authorities his message advis-ing them to hold an election. O course they went through the form of confirming his appointees, and he then approved their choice. But while he thus kept a strict control over the ad-ministration of the church, he never interfered with its ecclesiastical and

theological affairs.
This he turned over to the Holy Synod. created to superintend the religio airs of the empire. The Holy Synod is one of the three great colleges or boards of government of the empire, the Council of State and the Ruling Senate being the other two. These, as the administrative branches of government, maintain an or and are branches, while the committee of Cabinet Ministers constitute the executive branch of government under the instructions of the Emperor.

The synod has six ordinary member and five heads of administrative departments. On special occasions the archbish. ops and bishops of the provincial dioceses may be convened. The decisions of the synod in all matters relating to the Established Church are final in ecclesiastical and theological questions, but its administrative acts, need the sign manual of the Emperor to give them legal effect, The Emperor appoints to every church office and he can dismiss or transfer Hence he is in a certain

sense autocratic. But the real executive of the synod the procurator-general of the holy synod, an office of procurator peculiar to Ruslaws are strictly enforced and in judicial proceedings he has the power to suspend the execution of a judicial sentence and report the case to the Imperial Minister of Justice; he has immediate access to the Emperor and is not unfittingly called the "Eye of the Emperor." honest belief in the system of autocracy, he will prove, it is likely, a strong barrier against reforms of any importance.

The Ruling Senate, established by Peter the Great in 1711, has partly deliberative and partly an executive function. It is above all the Supreme Court of Ap-peals of the empire. Its functions are as follows:

1. It is the supreme tribunal for all ju 2. Its authority is limited only by the Emperor's authority

2. It is presided over by the Emperor is 4. The ukases of the Senate are as bind ing as those of the Emperor, and can only be suspended by him.

5. Every ukase granted by the Empero must be presented to the Senate. The Senate is divided into eight depart-ments or sections—five to hear civil cases;

two for criminal cases, and one to supe intend the general affairs of the empire Each department has a number of govern It occurs to me that the most practi-cable plan for raising a fund to assist are made. A two-thirds majority of the judges is necessary; but if no such major ity is attainable, the case can be sub mitted to the Senate sitting as committee of the whole. Decisions are made or written statements of each party; causes are not argued publicly in Russia befor either the Senate or any court.

The Senators are mostly persons of high rank, or persons who have filled high positions. But a lawyer of eminence presides over each department, as representative of the Emperor, and his signature is nec-

essary to give force to its decisions.

There remains the principal authority of the empire, the Council of State. It is divided into four departments-(1) legislation; (2) civil and church administration; (3) military and naval; (4) financial. Each department has its own president and sep arate sphere of action. The principal function of this council of the empire is to examine projects of law presented by the Ministers, who ex-officio have seats in the

Lastly, the Cabinet Ministers prepare plans of legislation and the budget; all of which are carefully considered in the council. Perhaps no better comparison can be made than to compare the Russian Council of State to the English House of Commons, before whom Cabinet Ministers present their budget and proposed laws. It will readily be seen that there is system of highly organized government In Russia; that it covers the entire scope f governmental activity.

We see that the autocratic authority can be made to permeate the entire body politic and ecclesiastic—and yet there are apparently innumerable practical checks in the autocratic powers of the Emperor and a certain co-ordination of the severa thes of government essential to efficient action.

Why Wright Withdraws.

Boston Transript. According to our Washington advices it is dissatisfaction with our color scheme that is at the bottom of the proposed withdrawal of Governor-General Luke Wright from the Philippines. This casts a new and interesting light upon the psychology of racial antipathles among Southern Democrats, of whom the Gover-nor-General is one. The race problem is much more comprehensive than we

THE JEWISH YEARBOOK

London Cable to New York American. The active reappearance of Israel Zangwill as propagandist-in-chief for the Uganda Zion, and the appearance of the latest edition of the "Jewish Year-Book." have combined to make the Israelite a lending topic in the papers. Some remarkable facts have been brought out. It is stated, for example, that notwithstanding the immense influence of race, the total Jewish population of the world is but a trifle over 11,000,000, divided

in this way: . 8,786,122 . 342,410 . 382,412 . 1,574,022 . 17,403

Grand total . 11,102,380 Another segregation shows that in Greater London, out of a population of 4,500,000, there are only 138,500 Jews; in the British Isles, 227,166, and in the entire British possessions, 349,971. Against these figures stands the interesting fact that in Greater New York there are nearly twice as many Jews as in the British possessions the figures being 672,776, New York, then, stands easily in the first rank as the home of the Free Jew.

Interesting figures of the Jews in other cities are as follows:

Lut mere figures do not convey any idea of the influence of the Jews, since the importance of the work they have done and are doing in the world is out of all proportion to their numbers. Putting aside the great financiers, like the Rothschilds, Sir Samuel Montagu, and the rest, and disregarding the numerous philan-thropists, of whom the late Sir Moses Montefiore was a conspicuous example the lists of celebrities published in "The Jewish Year Book" are full of unusual

interest. In the world of music we find the names of Offenbach, John Braham, Goldmark, Henry Russell Dr. Cowan, Mendelssohn, Joseph Mans, Sir Julius Bene-dict, Rubinstein, Joachim and Sir Arthur Suluvan. The appearance on the list of this last name, it is believed, will be a surprise to many people.

The theater has largely attracted the genius of the Jew. Judith, Rachel, Sarah Bernhardt, Ada Menken, Selina Dolaro, David James, are among the names in-cluded in the official lists, with among dramatists, Alfred Sutro, Ludwig Fulda and D'Ennery.

But there might have been added Ar-thur Collins, the manager of Drury Lane, and many talented English players, including Miss Julia Nellson, Miss Lily Hanbury and Lewis Waller. H. J. Byron, the author of "Our Boys"; Mrs. Keeley, the famous comic actress and Halevy

ish parent, The list of famous Jewish writers is long and distinguished. It includes Sid-ney Lee, the editor of the Dictionary of National Biography: Israel Gollancz, scholar; Mr. Zangwill, Lucien Wollf, well known as a political writer under the name of "Diplomaticus"; George George Brandes, the Danish critic; Lombroso, the Italian; Catulle Mendes, the French nov-elist and critic; Jean de Bloch, the Russian writer on war; Vambery, Max Nor-dau, the late M. Blowitz, and many others. Sir. F. C. Palgrave, the historian, was a Jew, as was Baron Reuter, the founder of the Reuter news service.

Josef Israels, the Dutch painter, was a Jew: Rosa Bonheur was a Jewess, and the art tradition is carried on by Solo-mon J. Solomon. Ludwig Mond, the great chemist, and Sir Felix Semon, the phy-sician, are Jews. There have been many well-known Jewish chessplayers, of whom Steinitz is perhaps the most famous

The Jew has been prominent in the recent annals of the Inglish law. Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls, was a Jew; while another Master of the Rolls, Sir A. L. Smith, and a Lord Chancellor, Lord Herschell had each one Jewish par-

THE ELECTIONS NEXT TUESDAY

Four Governors to Be Chosen Mayors in Many Cities.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 .- Elections will be held Tuesday. November 7, in seven states and six of the larger cities. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Virginia and Ohio, a Governor and other state ofand Ohlo, a Governor and other state offleers are to be chosen, and in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Nebraska minor
state officers, Judges or Regents of the
State University. In New York, Indianapolis, Louisville. Salt Lake and San
Prancisco a Mayor and other city officers,
and, in Chicago, Sanitary Trustees and
Judges are to be voted for.

The Democrats and Populists have fused
in Nebraska, the Republicans and Democrats against the Union Labor party in
San Francisco, and the Republicans and
other parties against the Democrats in
Louisville.

In Pennsylvania there has been a misellaneous indorsement of the Republicar

and Democratic candidates.

The Prohibitionists have a ticket it Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Nebraska, New York, Indianapolis and Chicago; the Socialists in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Victoria, Colle, Nakaska, Victoria. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Nebraska, Virginia New York and Chicago; the Socialist La-bor party in Massachusetts, Rhode Island Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York and Indianapolis; the Municipal Owner-ship party in New York, and the Ameriparty in Sait Lake.

are six candidates for Mayor ir New York, and four in Indianapolis

Wireless on Railroads.

Washington Star. Consul Ernest L. Harris, of Chemnitz reports that it is contemplated by the German government to use wireless telegra-phy to prevent railway collisions. He writes:

"Recent disastrous railway accidents by Germany will probably lead to the general introduction and use of wireless telegraphy on all the state railways. Two years ago exhaustive practical experiments were commenced and continued until recently on the military railway leading from Berlin to Zossen. The telegraph stations on the route were each fitted up with a transmitter and receiver, while the trains were equipped with the same ap-paratus. The ordinary telegraph wires along the track were also used to facili-tate the work. The experiments proved opelusively that the different stations ould at any time communicate with a train running at full speed and warn it

of impending danger. "The use of wireless telegraphy in this connection would especially safeguard trains on one-track railways from danger. It is not expected that the expense of sup-plying stations and passenger trains with the necessary apparatus will be much be-yond the budget allowed each year, for the purpose of repairing old signals and introducing new appliances and inventions which have for their aim the protection of life and limb in railway travel."

Japs, Tribe of Israel

Indianapolis News,
Are the Japanese the lost ten tribes of
Israel? The Jewish World revives this old theory, remarking that it was prob-ably inevitable that they should be sought in the Japanese in view of the fact that the museums of Japan contain umerous engravings purporting to show the land-ing of Jews in Nippon. One of the pictures cited is said to show a procession in which the ark is discernible and in which the priests wear hats of hiblical pattern. Another depicts Solomon in the act of re-ceiving gifts from the Queen of Sheba, white-and this is regarded as the most conclusive of all—the founder of Japan's dynasty of 126 emperors hore the same name (Osea) as the last King of Israel (Hoshea), his contemporary,