

The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES... DAILY AND SUNDAY, PER YEAR... \$10.00

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN. (Signed Every Thursday.) Weekly, per year... \$5.00

HOW TO REMIT—Send postoffice money order, express order or personal check on local bank.

EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE. The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency—New York, rooms 41-50 Tribune building, Chicago, rooms 210-212

KEPT ON SALE. Auditorium Annex, Postoffice News Co., 178 Dearborn street.

Desper—Hamilton & Kendall, 906-912 Washington street; Pratt Book Store, 1214 Fifteenth street.

Goldfield, Nev.—Gay March. Kansas City, Mo.—Hirschmiller Cigar Co.

Los Angeles—E. R. Anoa, manager seven street wagon.

Mississippi—M. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South Third street.

Cleveland, O.—James Pughaw, 307 Superior street.

New York City—L. Jones & Co., Astor House.

Oakland, Cal.—W. H. Johnston, Fourteenth and Franklin streets.

Ogden—Goddard & Harrop, D. L. Boyle.

Omaha—Markel Bros., 1612 Farnam; Magrath Stationery Co., 1308 Farnam; 248 South 16th.

Sacramento, Cal.—Sacramento News Co., 439 K street.

Salt Lake—Salt Lake News Co., 77 West Second street; Utah, Lewis, Miss L. 24 Church street.

San Francisco—J. K. Cooper & Co., 746 Market street; Goldsmith Bros., 236 Butler and Hotel St. Francis News Stand, L. E. Rice, Palace Hotel; J. W. P. Pitts, 1038 Market; Frank Scott, 80 Ellis; N. Wheatley Movable News Stand, corner Market and Kearney streets; Foster & Orsini, 739 News Stand.

Washington, D. C.—224th House, Pennsylvania avenue.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1905.

IS HARMONY NEAR?

All persons who feel that the Republican party of Oregon ought to be united, to the end that the principles and policies of the Republican party of the United States may have their reasonable and efficient support from the State of Oregon to which it is entitled, must be gratified with every manifestation of disposition, in any quarter, for suppression of faction, by elimination of the causes that have produced it.

To do this ought not to be difficult; for alternate reverses have made the odds between both the principal factions, and all minor ones, too, fairly even. Fride of progress ought to be satisfied, on all sides, by this time; or at least revenge ought by this time to have been satisfied. Republicans surely will concede that there is in politics something more important than personal ambition, individual spite or factional revenge.

But the losses of the older times, when who have been in politics for motives of mercenary sort—are not to be rehabilitated or restored. The Oregonian could make a list of them, but it will not. In all localities, in every part of the state, it is known who they are. It is not intended to put them under ban or proscription, but simply to refer to them in the position in which they stand. Others hold—allowing no consideration to their special pretensions. If the Republican party of Oregon is to live, it is no longer to be under the manipulation of any clique or ring. Selfish politics must give way to unselfish politics. No doubt some of the old bosses are even now forming their plans and making their combinations for control of party action, with a view to holding their "influence" at Salem or Washington. It is vain effort. The next Legislature of Oregon will not be controlled and directed by a boss, at a telephone, in a Federal office at Portland.

No one can tell how the direct primary will work, in all its consequences. Its plurality system may dissolve the minority party. But its first consequence will be the supercedure of the party boss. For, even if he should be able, through his personal faction, to nominate the ticket by the plurality he might command, he would lose it in the election. Men selected for their fairness, their breadth and unselfishness, their representative standing as citizens, might be elected, though their plurality vote for the nomination might be a small one; but no ring ticket, on such basis, would have any chance at all.

It all comes to this, that those who have made a profession of politics, and there was in it, are down and out. Are there not in Oregon enough disgraced Republicans to save the fortunes of the party? For party does not exist for office and spoils of office. It exists for general principles and large policies; and as to these, party is but a means to an end. The indispensable condition to harmony is to reject the "old stage" of politics. The "barbarous" are to give to party. Men whose leadership meant only their own emolument can't lead the Republican party of Oregon further. They can have the same consideration as other privates in the ranks; no more. On this basis, no other, harmony will pass from a dream to a realization. But harmony will come in best form when it is not courted. Cut our selfishness, and harmony will take care of itself. Perhaps one danger is that the bosses of the old time will try to teach the party that it can't succeed without them.

Knowing what sort of things the Business Men's League of Prineville approves, the Oregonian cannot very deeply regret having incurred their censure. At the meeting yesterday, where it is said resolutions of censure were approved, how many were present of those men who stood by and watched Harrington club Crain nearly to death without a thought of censuring his brutal assault? Prineville, it is said, with indignation because the Oregonian has published the facts about this affair. But if Prineville would expend as much indignation and energy in trying to prevent such assaults as she does in trying to mislead the public about the facts, her Business Men would have no occasion to censure The Oregonian. Meanwhile, until the withering resolutions are repealed, we

shall do our best to survive. Of course our existence is brighted by them, the sun darkened and the moon turned to green cheese—but we shall drag wearily on. Some day the Business Men of Prineville may take pity on our sad fate and revoke their anathema. We live in hope.

"THE MENACE OF SOCIALISM."

In his speech on Tuesday night at the Republican dinner at the Commercial Club, Mr. Wallace McCamant said: Socialism is a worst menace to the Nation than was free silver ten years ago, because it is spread over the extreme Eastern part of the country, where from since we weakest. The Republican party is the only bulwark of safety.

Mr. McCamant is a strong speaker and undoubtedly a man of firm political convictions. He is an earnest Republican, and he believes firm that the best interests of the country are to be had through the ascendancy of the Republican party. But the Oregonian must take the liberty to say that in his opinion Mr. McCamant and men like him are too reluctant to give sufficient play to the democratic spirit and would hold the party too much to the capitalist policy. Now the protest against capitalistic rapacity and plutocratic greed is not Socialism. It is simply a protest against injustice on the one hand, and it is a demand for justice on the other. The people of the United States are not naturally inclined to Socialism. But they do want and they intend to have protection against capitalistic oppression—whether by arbitrary methods or by forms of law. Properly this determination cannot be called the spirit of Socialism; nor can men be deterred, by use of this word against them, from demanding the justice which is their due. Robbery under the forms of law is even more galling than robbery absolutely; and it is necessary that the justice which is the tendency towards Socialism is to be arrested. By a single act like that by which Marquam was deprived of his property, under legal forms, greater impulse is given to the socialist spirit in Oregon than Socialists themselves could give it in a decade. The Republican party is not to be made the mark of safety for the nation; it is not to be a shield for the actions of the lawless; nor is it to be arrested by saying that the only way to hold down the doctrines of Socialism is to allow the monopolistic and capitalistic and plutocratic spirit—the greed and rapacity of wealth—full sway in the land. On the contrary, that is the direct road to Socialism, which means, in effect, the abolition of private property.

THE NOTION OF "VINDICATION."

Says The Dalles Chronicle: "Representative Williamson, like Senator Mitchell, can't see his way clear to step down and out to please the dear people so long as he has a fighting chance in the United States Supreme Court." The misfortune is that neither Representative Williamson nor Senator Mitchell have any chance in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, on some technical point of practice, may, indeed, arrest the judgment of the trial court; but that would be nothing. Mr. Mitchell will not again sit in the Senate, nor Mr. Williamson in the House of Representatives. Senators and Representatives come and go; and Senator Mitchell and Representative Williamson have gone out under cloud and into thick darkness—not to be lifted. But the State of Oregon lives, and it is entitled to representation in Senate and House, which it never will have again through Senator Mitchell and Representative Williamson and Hermann. These men, as public men, are dead as they ever will be. The nation that they may yet be "vindicated" by action of the Supreme Court, widely prevalent though it seems in Oregon, is fatuous, to last degree. Neither of these men may "do time" in prison; but neither will ever again stand in position of representative of Oregon at the capital of the United States. Yet Oregon is entitled to representation there. It seems there are parties more devoted to the personal fortunes of these great men than to the state of which they are themselves citizens.

It is really deplorable that there are those who actually believe the Supreme Court may yet "acquit" and restore Mitchell and Williamson, and Hermann (should a jury find him also guilty), to the state they held before. Yes, his strange notion is widely prevalent, and the delinquents are to "hold on, for vindication." The stain could be washed out by "all great Neptune's ocean." It is, however, asserted in extenuation, that the lands, unlawfully dealt in, "had little or no value." One newspaper says: "The value of the lands was not more than that of the corresponding date last year. Meanwhile Europe, which formerly was so largely dependent on the United States for wheat supplies that in most seasons she secured at prices averaging 20 cents per bushel under the present Chicago standard, has found new sources of supply. Both Argentina and Russia have become important wheat exporters at a remarkable rate, and the out-turn from those two countries alone has reached such tremendous proportions that all the deficit in American shipments has been easily made up without causing the slightest advance in European prices." Canada has, of course, contributed somewhat to the increased supplies, but as yet her shipments are inconsiderable in comparison with those that come out of Russia and the Argentine. If it should develop that the increased purchasing power of the American people has been responsible for disappearance of a much larger amount of wheat than could be accounted for by the time-honored per capita consumption rule of 4 1/2 bushels per head the United States has reached and passed high-water mark as a wheat-exporting country, and from now on the market for the premier cereal will be made by the demand in Europe, except in cases where some of the big exporting countries experience years of abnormally short crops.

The master of the Kirklee complains that he was delayed thirty hours off the Columbia bar waiting for a pilot. This presumptuous shipmaster must be unfamiliar with Columbia bar pilotage. Undoubtedly the weather was bad when he arrived off the river, and it was more comfortable around the office than chasing around outside looking for ships. The captain is unreasonable, and will surely be reprimanded by the pilots' Pilot Commission.

In President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft the Columbia River seems to have two very good friends at Washington. General Mackenzie, of the Bureau of Engineers, is also reported to be so firmly impressed with the merits of the work at the mouth of the river that he will recommend an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for continuing the jetty. We shall all feel grateful to know that the great work has such good friends at the cap-

ital, but for all that the fate of the appropriation rests almost entirely with Chairman Burton, of the rivers and harbors committee, and the official announcement that Mr. Burton is in favor of immediate relief being granted the project will be far and away the most gratifying and valuable news that the Northwest will receive from Washington this season. Mr. Burton is only one Congressman, but he wields a power on river and harbor matters that is not approached by any other man in Washington.

IDAHO AND OREGON.

The Boise (Idaho) Statesman comments at length on a recent article in The Oregonian discussing Senator Fulton's position and pointing out the difficulties under which the Senator rests. The Statesman remarks that the Senator ought to have had no trouble in determining his course, which was to break with his friends and allies and take his stand with the President. Says the Statesman: "I wonder, if you will, if the Senator, as he decided to strike hands with the Administration in this matter. It was his duty, his course was marked out by the role of good morals as clearly as though it were fenced and had signboards every hundred yards pointing the direction for him to take. It was a duty, a revelation of his duty as one thing to do. It was the Senator's duty to demand all other considerations and do right. He could not do right by embracing the Administration with machine recommendations, by suggesting men for office who were more or less in sympathy with those being recommended."

Put yourself in his place. All of us know what our duty is—in the abstract. And everybody is well qualified to tell a public officer what his duty is under any conceivable circumstances. It is easy enough to say to Senator Fulton that it was his duty to put criminals in prison—when he knows they are criminals. It is still his clear duty if the criminal were a member of his own family; and if he did not strike hands with the Government, and if he were not active in delivering the recalcitrant relative up to justice, no doubt we should have the Statesman and other high moralists reproaching him. It would be reproaching him for something that few in Oregon would reproach him for; and Oregon is the state that itself convicted two of its Congressional delegation. So we should say that there is here a fairly respectable citizenship with a fairly definite purpose to do its whole duty. Let us see if Idaho do as well.

IS WHEAT CONSUMPTION INCREASING?

May wheat sold at 90 cents in Chicago yesterday, and a strong demand was reported for cash wheat at auction, keeping with the high price of the May option. The Chicago market, which to all intents and purposes is the American market, has wobbled around considerably since the opening of the new crop season, but it has been what may truthfully be termed a strong market throughout, in the face of a foreign situation looking in some elements which infuse strength into a market. Throughout all "bulges" and "breaks" in the American market, Liverpool has displayed a degree of indifference never before noticeable at this season of the year. Walla Walla cargoes were quiet at 32 shillings six days ago, and they were quiet at the same figure yesterday, but the Chicago market yesterday was 5 cents per bushel higher than it was six days ago.

This remarkable strength in the American market, and the indifference of the foreign market, is not explicable by any of the usual statistical information available, and suggests the thought that perhaps readjustment of the figures on supply and demand may be overdue. There is a possibility that the increased prosperity of this country, with a greater available gold supply than ever, may have increased the consumption of wheat to a greater extent than has been generally realized. Either this must be the case or the crop of 1905 has been greatly overestimated. Were it otherwise, there would be a fairly large surplus of wheat which the Americans could not use, and which would be obliged to seek a market in Europe. The Europeans will not take this surplus at figures on a parity with prices paid in Chicago and other American markets, and the fact that their refusal does not cause weakness offers strong proof that the strength is all of home production, and due to causes within our own country. This view is corroborated by the weekly figures on shipments and the American visible. According to the Government estimates, the crop of 1905 was more than 100,000,000 bushels greater than its predecessor, and yet the American visible on December 4, 1905, showed a total gain of only 3,000,000 bushels more than for the corresponding date last year. Meanwhile Europe, which formerly was so largely dependent on the United States for wheat supplies that in most seasons she secured at prices averaging 20 cents per bushel under the present Chicago standard, has found new sources of supply. Both Argentina and Russia have become important wheat exporters at a remarkable rate, and the out-turn from those two countries alone has reached such tremendous proportions that all the deficit in American shipments has been easily made up without causing the slightest advance in European prices.

Canada has, of course, contributed somewhat to the increased supplies, but as yet her shipments are inconsiderable in comparison with those that come out of Russia and the Argentine. If it should develop that the increased purchasing power of the American people has been responsible for disappearance of a much larger amount of wheat than could be accounted for by the time-honored per capita consumption rule of 4 1/2 bushels per head the United States has reached and passed high-water mark as a wheat-exporting country, and from now on the market for the premier cereal will be made by the demand in Europe, except in cases where some of the big exporting countries experience years of abnormally short crops.

The master of the Kirklee complains that he was delayed thirty hours off the Columbia bar waiting for a pilot. This presumptuous shipmaster must be unfamiliar with Columbia bar pilotage. Undoubtedly the weather was bad when he arrived off the river, and it was more comfortable around the office than chasing around outside looking for ships. The captain is unreasonable, and will surely be reprimanded by the pilots' Pilot Commission.

In President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft the Columbia River seems to have two very good friends at Washington. General Mackenzie, of the Bureau of Engineers, is also reported to be so firmly impressed with the merits of the work at the mouth of the river that he will recommend an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for continuing the jetty. We shall all feel grateful to know that the great work has such good friends at the cap-

ital, but for all that the fate of the appropriation rests almost entirely with Chairman Burton, of the rivers and harbors committee, and the official announcement that Mr. Burton is in favor of immediate relief being granted the project will be far and away the most gratifying and valuable news that the Northwest will receive from Washington this season. Mr. Burton is only one Congressman, but he wields a power on river and harbor matters that is not approached by any other man in Washington.

The ten-story "institutional church" which, according to reports, John D. Rockefeller is to help furnish funds to build in Cleveland, promises to be about the most complete affair of its kind in the country, if the views of its projectors are carried out. In fact, the main auditorium, where religious services are to be held, will form a relatively small part of the edifice. A gymnasium, a library and various halls for special meetings and entertainments are described as important parts of the plan. The tendency on the part of many churches to afford instruction and wholesome recreation, social and otherwise, directly under their own auspices, is, of course, no new thing. But the combination which is thus planned under a single roof in a building whose outward features will closely resemble a business structure is something of a novelty.

The official statement regarding Union Pacific finances for the year ending June 30 appeared Tuesday, and shows an increase of \$4,048,718 in gross and \$869,477 in net earnings. After a payment of 2 1/2 per cent on dividends, and \$4,479,165 for betterments, etc., there remained a surplus for the year of \$7,219,282, an increase of \$2,566,828 over the previous year. These figures certainly indicate that Vice-President and General Manager A. L. Mohr is who is at present duckshooting in Oregon, has earned the vacation which he is now enjoying. They also show that he is making as great a success of his management of one of the big roads of the country as he made with the O. R. & N., from which he was promoted to his present high position.

Washington dispatches yesterday stated that Mr. Taft, of Portland, had called on the President and assured him that the boycott was not interfering with American trade in China. San Francisco advices of the same date quote Captain Baker, of the United States cruiser Raleigh, as stating that the commercial situation in the south of China is absolutely at the mercy of the boycotters, and that warehouses are piled full of American goods which the Chinese refuse to handle. The difference in the testimony may be due to the fact that Captain Baker had just arrived from China, where he had been making a study of commercial and political conditions, while Mr. Brown had apparently just arrived from Portland.

The Washington State Fish Commissioner has filed his annual report, showing the value of the product for the state this year to be more than \$16,000,000. Of this amount \$1,484,625.55 is credited to the Columbia River. Extreme difficulty is encountered in convincing the Puget Sound people that the Washingtonians have any interest in the Columbia River. For this reason the figures of Commissioner Kershaw will be of exceptional value for future reference. The hatchery figures in the report are far from flattering to Oregon. They show an output from the Washington hatcheries of 73,000,000 fry and from British Columbia hatcheries 114,000,000 fry. Oregon is credited with but 7,700,000 fry.

A case of whiskey and a pall of oysters are credited with saving the lives of a number of passengers on a stalled train in Dakota. The train was snow-bound for four days, and the only nourishment obtainable was the Demon Rum and the oysters. Men who look lovingly on the distilled juices of the corn and the oyster are prone to credit it with almost supernatural powers as a life preserver, and it undoubtedly is a stimulant of unusual merit. In the case mentioned, however, old John Barleycorn will hardly receive his just dues from the prohibitionists, for they will, in all probability, give the oysters all the credit for saving the lives of the snow-bound passengers.

Senator Mitchell has telegraphed to Washington his resignation as chairman of the committee on interoceanic canals. It is not announced that he has resigned his position as a member of the United States Senate for Oregon, although this paper did not hear yesterday, may have received such resignation. Yet, if the Governor has received Mitchell's resignation, he may be keeping it quiet in order to spare himself the importunities of applicants for the position. But perhaps these are all idle conjectures.

The famous dollar dinners didn't help to realize the democracy to any extent. But we have high hopes of the efficacy of fifty-cent dinners for Republicans. If the fifty-cent dinner fails, we know several places where a Republican can get some dinner and a great deal of harmony for twenty-five cents.

Boston naturally objects to making the Constitution a target, so that she may be struck by the fire of the North Atlantic fleet," as Secretary Bonsparte says. Old Ironsides was not made to be sunk.

We really do not see how Senator Fulton is helping himself, either with the President or the people of Oregon, by trying to prevent the confirmation of Jack Matthews' successor.

It might be well, too, to interest Speaker Cannon in the Columbia. He at least knows where it is.

Epoch Making or Disgraceful.

New York Tribune. District Attorney Jerome's speech was either epoch-making or it was disgraceful. It is the time for a general judicial housecleaning. But, unless we know that of which we speak in the office, we do not follow up his charge. Mr. Jerome has done a great wrong. He has not only weakened the people's faith in their tribunals, but he has subjected honorable men to suspicion. He says there are a few exceptions to his condemnation of the judges as unworthy of respect. Who are the exceptions? They are entitled to immunity from damaging reflections. Who also are the judges who cannot be trusted to give an unbiased decision when they are asked to weigh political interests as involved? Mr. Jerome speaks as if he were prepared to continue the work which he has begun. We wait, therefore, his specific charges.

SILHOUETTES

Now it would appear that the poor insurance companies have been preyed upon by officials of the various states. A fight between insurance crooks and political crooks should be worth the watching. Meanwhile, however, the complaisant policy-holder will continue to put up the stakes for both sides.

"Big Bill" Taft has finally consented to throw his weight on the side of the Columbia River jetty. The secretary's weight is a matter of common knowledge and should fetch something, even if it is only the underpinning of the jetty.

Since the long-sought Northwest Passage has at last been discovered it may not be necessary to dig the Panama Canal. If it is available for the purposes of commerce, what a snap it will be for the dressed-beef shippers.

That amour between Alaska and Seattle seems to be all off. This would seem a good time for Portland to step in and win a happy home.

"All in favor of the confirmation of Charlie Reed as United States Marshal raise the right hand," announced the chairman and then so many good citizens of Oregon put up their ballot hooks that the Senate took the hint and clinched the matter.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has decided to abolish passes after the first of the year. The last incentive for men to enter politics will then be removed in communities along its lines. Life is becoming less attractive every day.

Let's see. Wasn't it about this time of year that that god-awful business slump was due to overtake Portland?

Mark Twain at 70 should be a happy man. The good cheer he has brought into the world is more precious than the fortune of Rockefeller and the millions who love him for "Huckleberry Finn" make up a more enviable constituency than that enjoyed by any statesman in the world. Dear old boy. May his years yet be many.

Admiral Togo seems determined to get himself disliked. He's going to make a tour of the world.

Now watch Governor-Senator LaFollette state into an airhole when he goes down to Washington.

Rats! Who wants to cater to a lot of Chinamen, anyhow.

A trainload of people that was snow-bound on the North Dakota prairies was kept alive for several days on a case of whisky and when the passengers arrived safely at Fargo they were highly elated at their timely rescue.

A life on the ocean wave isn't a very tempting prospect just now.

If Marshall Harrington, of Prineville, looks like his picture, he will probably be convicted ex parte.

Social life in Aberdeen will be very dull this winter. All the dancehalls and combination saloons are to be closed.

Secretary Bonaparte will find himself listed in the champion class if he persists in his determination to destroy "Old Ironsides." More than that, Fighting Bob Evans will drop around to the Navy Department some fine morning and tweak his nose.

Chauncey Dewey has resigned—out-suppess your enthusiasm—not from the Senate. Senator Mitchell has resigned—buck-like-wise.

The horse that died on the street yesterday as the result of a shock must have caught sight of one of those Winter automobile coats of the motor-women are wearing.

General Chaffee says this country will go to war again. Yes, that is quite possible. We may have to lick Steve Elkins.

Senator Platt refused the post of chairman of the committee on interoceanic canals. Naturally, Platt's specialty is the treasury. Mae Wood says—but that is another story.

Moscow. Napoleon—1812. Valour and the lust of sway Marched from the warring West, Where sound of clashing arms Had long since drowned the songs of concord, and the fealty-call Of them who serve in ways of peace And them who rule beneath the fear of God.

The spirit of this right of might, Incarnate in Gaul's master anarchist, Led boastfully his iron regiments Into the still unconquered East, There to complete his fell ambition Over all the earth.

Across the wide sterility of plain, League after league the monster moved, Drunken with the glut of conquest; Ever his fearful purpose set upon The overthrow of them that dared to brook His bloody-handed wardenship of men. At length he came upon the end, Reaching the capital where he had sought To find a feast of carnage And hurl another conquered throne beneath his feet.

Here then his triumph found rebuke: The elements, unconquered allies of a hundred gods, Prevailed against him. And the object of his wicked quest He found but ashes.

So was the stern decree again fulfilled: "Thus far—no farther shalt thou go." He reeled back from flaming Moscow, Seeking some poor refuge in defeat; The mightiest warrior coming back again Had failed at last to gain dominion of the world.

The Reds—1905. A century between Napoleon And these new avengers of oppression Lies. Once more the flames of Moscow Light the world. The purpose of the Great Invasion was as far

Removed as all the years from that Displayed by this new-risen power; But even now the Muscovite once more To thwart the tyrant of our later day, Gives to the elements his ancient seat of might.

And of its embers seeks to make a funeral pyre. For all the hated pomp of this last scourge of men.

ARTHUR A. GREENE.

JEROME AND JUDGES VIEWED

Loss of Confidence Unfortunate. New York Sun. Mr. Jerome says that he not only has no reverence for the Supreme Court Judges of this department but that he has not common ordinary respect for them. We are not in accord with this sentiment. A general condemnation, based on some special instance of some special instances, may endanger the confidence of the whole community in our judiciary and in our judicial system, and the loss of such confidence would be most unfortunate. Let the corrupt Judge be pointed out, ostracized and exiled, but for the just Judge let there be only honor and esteem and a care lest his reputation be injured in any way.

In this period of taking moral stock, to use a trade expression, and dividing the sheep from the goats, any stricture, however severe, will find believers, and some of these believe more than the scourger intended they should believe. Mr. Jerome's remarks about would-be Judges will do some good, but they will also do harm. Revelations of strabismus in baldness and of graft in politics have thrown the people into a morbid and hysterical state. They suspect any corporation officer of helping himself, and are suspicious of any man active in politics of being a boss, most professional men of dishonesty, tradesmen of scheming to cheat and defraud, and even the clergy of wanting to monopolize the masses of their faith. They wonder whether the Republic is not going down in fetid moral ruin.

Judges Can't Ignore Charge. New York World. That District Attorney Jerome, in criticizing the Justices of the Supreme Court in this city, was actuated by conscientious motives, the World believes. That there is some truth in the statements he makes in justification of criticism there is no doubt. Yet he has been harsh and intemperate in speaking as he has done. These very grave charges are sweeping, indiscriminate, unspecific. They join in common upon the judges, condemning the best with the worst in the local judiciary. The judges should take some notice of his remarks for the sake of the honor of the judiciary, which is the object of the people's admiration, respect, veneration, corrupt financiers and corrupt Legislatures. They must defend themselves. They cannot ignore the charge.

Picture of a Rotten Judiciary. New York Press. For nearly a whole generation the State of New York has been undergoing heaven to send a man with the courage to lead the fight against pollution of the judiciary. That man is here and has hung aloft the standard to which shall repair a resolute and aroused multitude. The banner on that banner is "A Free and Honest Judiciary" and the man who has the spirit and daring to raise it is William Travers Jerome. The long-smoldering fire of indignation against the rotten judges have burst into a raging and, we hope, a purifying blaze. The ugly programme of Socialism is not more hideous than the spectacle presented by this Jerome picture of a rotten judiciary.

Jerome Can't Do It All. Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle. Even Mr. Jerome fights shy behind a bold front. He does not name those members of the elective judiciary, whom he condemns and who are secreted away to do so. The conditions which made his triumph possible were first created by newspaper agitation. The independent press was present in the work of judicial reform. Mr. Jerome cannot be depended on to do that. He is more remarkable for a kaleidoscopic success of sensations, on the side of virtue, than for patient perseverance in any single field of public reform. He is more remarkable for his panoramic effects than for those of any other sort. We are heartily glad he was re-elected.

Such Talk is Reckless. New York Times. Mr. Jerome makes no exceptions. The entire Supreme bench of the department, all the Judges, fall under his condemnation. Now the general opinion, we think, is that such talk is reckless and unwarranted. The Supreme Court Judges are pretty well known in this community, and many of them, most of them, are deserving of respect and confidence. They have both the reputation and the respect of the community, and they are entitled to the common knowledge and the general opinion. If he knows of Judges who are unworthy of respect he ought to specify, which for his own reputation should seek to demonstrate that it is impossible for him to "make good."

Assault Is Justified. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. Mr. Jerome's daring in expressing his opinions was never disputed, but he has now quite surpassed his record in his public assault upon the judges of the Supreme Court who serve in New York County. Yet the assault must be considered justified in large measure. Some years ago it was shown that a Supreme Court Judge in New York City had some many thousands of dollars for his nomination by a political party, the payment being justified as a contribution toward campaign expenses.

Innocent of Extremest Type. Baltimore (Md.) Sun. Mr. Jerome may find that he has undertaken an impossible task, however, if he conceives that it is his duty to prosecute Supreme Court Judges as well as to make war upon crime. He presents an interesting spectacle as prosecutor of the judiciary, but his vehemence must give his brother lawyers a case of shivers. He has violated every tradition of his profession and proved himself an innocent of the extremist type.

Name the Guilty Judges. New York Globe and Advertiser. The question that springs to the minds of Mr. Jerome's hearers as it does to those of his readers was, "Why not name the guilty?" The number of Supreme Court Justices is not large. Why not be specific and identify at least the worst? Both for the protection of the innocent as well as for the punishment of the guilty, Mr. Jerome has going as far as he did, should have gone yet further.

Bagpipes and Funerals. Scotch Paper. There are no undertakers in the interior of the Scotch Highlands. A carpenter makes the simple coffin, relatives and friends take it to the place of the resting place, which is dug when the end of the journey is reached, and, having walked perhaps six miles to the chosen kirkyard, they take a refreshment of sandwiches and whisky and walk home again. The rigorous absence of pomp is maintained, but there is the added embellishment of pipe music.

NAVAL GENERAL STAFF.

Admiral Converse Says It Is Necessary for Prompt Action. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Necessary to the efficiency of the American Navy, in the opinion of Rear-Admiral George A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is the introduction into the Navy Department of some "military administrative authority" to co-ordinate the technical work of the Bureau, to be responsible to the Secretary for the organization and preparation of the fleet and to advise in all military matters; that is, the creation of a law of Navy board or staff. The pronouncement in favor of the general staff idea is based upon Admiral Converse's experience of 44 years in the service, and is but a feature of his annual report made public at the Navy Department today.

In this, his last annual report, as he refers to his next May, Admiral Converse discusses naval administration frankly, and his recommendations gain an especial importance in the fact that they represent the views of a man who, while legislation is pending, must be expected to remedy alleged defects in the department. He says: "Must Play Game of Greentown. Willingly or unwillingly, the Nation has assumed responsibilities, the burden of which we may not evade. We must play the game, the responsibility of the Nation in war, our commerce of increasing volume, reaching farther and farther from our shores, our long coasts fronting two oceans and a great sea, our position in the world, our strategic position, our ocean-borne trade, demand acute National provision and the earnest study of possible and probable international situations. The nature of these situations and the necessity for a powerful and efficient Navy, the possession of which is not the end, but the means to the all-desirable end, their peaceful solution."

He says the lesson of greatest moment for the Navy taught by the Russo-Japanese War is the importance of the personnel, the fact that the worst war is not only to the active fleet, but to the department. Although prominence is accorded to the General Board in the new regulations, Admiral Converse asserts that, while this is proper, it is not enough. The board's status and duties should, he thinks, be defined by law. He continues:

Organization Not the Best. The keynote of all effort in the Navy should be efficiency. This must start at the top. The chief duty of the Navy is to win a war. Administration may change, but the Navy's chief aim does not. The question is then, is our organization best to win a war? It is not. It is not efficient, nor is it prepared for efficient planning, organizing, preparing and directing the fleet? In the opinion of the bureau, it is not. A fair efficiency cannot be created under almost any form of organization where earnest efforts are made to administer, but now common sense dictates that the highest Navy efficiency is demanded as never before for National success in war, and this must come from knowledge born of study, training and experience.

The Admiral finds that the Naval War College, the Office of Naval Intelligence and the General Board each perform their respective duties satisfactorily. He continues:

Naval Staff Corps Needed. It has become more evident, as the Navy increases, that some military administrative authority should be introduced into the work of technical bureaus and be responsible to the Secretary for the organization and preparation of the fleet. The Office of Naval Intelligence and the General Board each perform their respective duties satisfactorily. He continues:

Chaffee Says "Be Ready for War." CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Los Angeles says: At a reception in his honor last night, Lieutenant-General and Chief of Staff Adna R. Chaffee, of the United States Army, predicted that the United States will be called to war. This prediction was made in General Chaffee's address regarding the work of the Army. He said: "Greetings to you all—come again. There are plenty of men in this room who will see our country at war again. Not on our own soil, perhaps; you must remember that the day we have become one of the nations of the earth. We have great interests to defend. When that