The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, as Second-Class Matter. SUBSCRIPTION RATES. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

(By Mail or Express.) DAILT, SUNDAT INCLUDED,

One month. Delivered by carrier, per year. Delivered by carrier, per munth. Less time, per week. Sunday, one year (issued Thursday)... Weekly, one year (issued Thursday)... Sunday and Workly, one year. HOW TO REMIT—Send postoffice mu

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1996

MORE THAN ONE ISSUE.

A correspondent writes to The Orego nian to complain that it has injected a new issue in the campaign. He is concerned about statement No. What will become, he says in ef-t, of that magnificent device by which the people are to elect a United States Senator, if we insist on paying attention to such triffing and unimportant matters as franchises, public-utility corporations and their control, private banks and their regulation, equitable taxation and a square deal for the Plain Citizen? Evidently these things are all negligible in view of the overheiming problem which the untrammeled voter of Oregon must solve for dimmelf, and for some seventy-five odd plish when it aims to further the public million benighted citizens elsewhere good instead of private graft. For one who are not yet aware how their destinies are imperilled and their liberties jobpardized by their stupid and caled adherence to the clumsy way of choosing Senators as their fathers did and as the Constitution provides.

Yet we find no fault with statement | fares. No. 1, or with statement No. 2. We expect statement No. 1 to take care of Itself. earnest body of citizens believe that it is a shining beacon of enlightenment our Legislatures for their manner of for the present we are concerned with the restoration of our plundered franwho think that statement No. 2 has thusiastic supporters of statement No. and judgment, prepares us for the a set of examination papers used in the nor with the ardent and vociferous admirers and propagandists of statement No. 2. Any one who will take the trouble to examine the list of legislative candidates for Multhomah County will find that all, or nearly all, of them have subscribed to one statement or the other. Now, what is the distinction between them? The first declare that in lots of a scuttle-full at a time. In they will abide absolutely by their this respect the present row between pledge, which is that they will vote as members of the Legislature for that candidate for United States Senator. whatever his politics, who shall receive a plurality of the votes cast in the June ection. The others make the promise that they will vote for such a person as their candidate if he shall belong to their own political party. There may, or there may not, be an important distinction here. There cannot be, however, unless there should be "elected" scale, but from present indications the in June a Democratic Senator and a anthracite miners and mineowners have Republican Legislature, or vice versa.

"first families." The sentiment for reof from the oppressions of Portland's umerous franchise-grabbers and other | ly restricted field of their operations tigh financiers who must have their nd of flesh, and from the burden of its many social drones, who must be fed perfect a combination with the owners by honey from the hive of the com toller, is overwheiming; and not a eingle office-seeker has the will, or the ourage, or the purpose, apparently, to take an opposing view. Where are the creatures of our local banking clique in this large and varied array of legislative candidates? Are there none? Does any one suppose for a moment that the banking monopoly, and the gas company, and the street railways, remain passive under this mighty outburst of ublic indignation and universal expression of a determined purpose to ave a general reckoning? Everybody knows better.

But it will fare andly with the candl date for the Legislature who, promis-ing one thing to the public on his honor, shows that he has no honor or sense of public or private duty by making a secret bargais for any purpos with the local plutocracy

DR. HOWE ON PRANCHISES.

The January Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor contains an interesting report by Dr. F. C. Howe upon the progress and success of municipal ownership in Great Britain. In the course of the report there is much timely information as to the real nature and value of public-utility franchises which the people of Portland are more concerned with just now than with the abstract question of municipal ownership

In England such franchises are granted by Parliament only, and it has cost the cities large sums, in many cases, to get them out of private hands. Great Britain is more tolerant of special privilege than America; at least we comnonly suppose so; but even in that ountry the people cannot endure the topoly of the franchise-grabbers. To hold the franchises the city must operate under them by English law; hence municipal ownership has progressed here. rapidly in that country. If in America a city could not own and control a fran

chise without also owning the corresponding material property, we should move much more swiftly than we do toward municipal ownership; but we are more happily situated.

The main point here for the present is to make municipal control of the franchises certain and effective. None must be granted to private parties without ainple compensation, for they are valuable property. None must be granted without regulation, for they tend to monopolistic tyranny; and such as have slipped away gratis must be made to share the public burdens by the exercise of the taxing power. Better yet, perhaps, to restore all such to the city by a prompt use of the right of eminent

The account which the Bulletin gives of the enterprises successfully carried out by the London County Council show what a municipality can accomthing. It has worked out a complete system of street raliways. The lines are only partly finished, but last year they paid the city nearly \$1,000,000 gross profit, though more than three-fourths of the passengers rode on 1 and 2-cent

One is reluctant to admit that British datement No. 1 to take care of cities contain more honesty and busi-We know that a large and hoss ability than our own. When the time comes for municipal ownership here we shall doubtless succeed with it for all who have been dissatisfied with quite as well as they do abroad; but chises and the protection of those which biazed a trail for us to follow out of our we have not frittered away. One step oid-time difficulties. So we have no at a time is good municipal policy and quarrel now with the numerous and en- each advance, if made with discretion

sympathy of the public. The anthracits vorkers, by reason of the comparative and the strength of their organization will probably hold off until they can nopoly by which wages and coal will for receive a simultaneous advance. It is a noticeable fact that, while the coal barons have given great publicity to the numerous reasons why cos should be high and wages low, and the labor leaders have laid their grievances before the President and the presidin officers of both houses of Congress, no one has yet appeared to ask relief for the great army of consumers who fool the bills for coal miners and coal millionaires with equal impartiality and name. silent submission. If their interests are ever considered in the matter, the duty will again be removed from coal, and

abor monopolies and coal mon ocur, greater difficulty will be experneed in making the consumer foot the bills.

when these occasional conflicts between

A SURPRISING INTIMATION.

The three besetting sins of the Na tion, as applied to young men, are scheduled by Fred B. Smith, interna tional secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, as "intemper ance, gambling and impurity-sins have caused the downfall of every na tion that has gone down to disgrace. No one will take issue with this work er among young men upon this state ment-so manifestly is it a statement of fact and of history. Nor is there any question of the truth of the furth sertion of the secretary that the latter sin of the baleful trio mentioned is more widespread than both the others It is furthermore true, almost literally

that any warning to young men upo this topic, to be effective, must be given in the first, or what Mr. Smith designates as the "ignorant," stage of mora transgression. If the Y. M. C. A, has a distinctive and a special mission that is above all other phases of its endeavor, it lies To the implied reproach of pres

and pulpit for failure to meet squarely this question by discussing it as freely as other subjects are discussed. Mr Smith himself makes adequate defense in specifying that none but men shall be admitted to his lecture-room when deals with this all-debasing sin Preachers may, and occasionally do. call meetings for "men only" for the

purpose of sounding a needed warning against the vice of social impurity; but for obvious reasons the press must observe stience upon the subject. The press does not discuss it with the free dom it uses in treating other subjects,' is the form in which this indictment for evasion of duty is returned. To this the press, "a great force for morality, must plead guilty, with the reservation that it serves the cause of morality in so doing. Its audience is the public distinction of age or sex. To

discuss a subject that a man finds it necessary to present to an audience of men only," through columns that are read in the family circle, is so man! fertly out of the question that it is sur prising that a man who confines his presentment of the subject to an exclusive audience will even intimate that the failure of pulpit and press to disuse it openly is a dereliction of duty. Let the agents of the Y. M. C.

pursue this work boldly; sound this warning to young men repeatedly; urge it upon their attention strenuously. It is their province to do this; they can find a way to do it effectively.

OUR SCHOOLS THEN AND NOW

A novel but quite effective test of the methods and results of teaching in our common schools of today and those sixty years ago has recently been made. In an old garret in Springfield, Mass,.

Chauncey Depew also, a United States Senator in name, but discredited in his office. The former Chauncey Depew had a bride, but this man has no wife, though death has not invaded his household. At teast he is alone except "hired caretakers." His name is To plan and dream, no longer powerful in railway circles and it has been miserably discredited by an insurance investigation. And to crown all, no invitation to a banque comes to this Chauncey Depew, to be repaid by a facetious speech at its close Clearly this must be a question of mistaken identity, and the man in hiding back of Corborough-on-Hudson is no Chauncey Depew, but merely a deserted, disappointed, disgraced old masquerading under that long-familiar

"The ideal that we formed at out mother's knee is the highest we will form in all our lives." said Rev. Father O'Reilly, of Cleveland, in addressing the National Council of Women at Toledo on Sunday. He also stated that woman was created to be the helpmate, not the rival, of man. It is not stated how these views were received by the Coun cil of Women, but they will strike : responsive chord in the hearts of mil lions who never wish to see the sanc tity of the home invaded or disturbed by the stern problems which 120 stronger sex are forced to solve. The woman who reigns with wand of love in a peaceful home has : greater influence on the progress of th world than she will ever attain in the political arena. There is more than : nodicum of truth in the statement the "the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world.

A telegram from Harbin to a Moscou paper stating that hostilities between the Russian and Chinese troops are imninent is termed "sensational." view of the trend of affairs on the Manchurian border since peace was established between Japan and Russia, it is not at all sensational or surprising to learn that trouble is brewing. Despite the severe drubbing administered by Japan, the Muscovite has been pushing his lines a little farther into territor the exact status of which has not yet been made sufficiently clear to warran Russia in claiming it. This advance has been viewed by China with growing resentment.

One physician can, if he will, do mor than half a dozen preachers in keeping young men from an evil life. Wordpictures of the lake of everiasting fire have not so great a retarding influence as they once had, but a living lustration of the results of a life of lientiousness will make any boy think twice before he starts on a similar course. Every physician has countless pportunities to point out to young men marked examples of promising lives wrecked and ruined. Contemplation of a disease-afflicted body and mind will have more effect than the thought of a possible sin-sick soul.

County Courts and Road Supervisor night get a valuable hint from the policy adopted by the railroads in replac bridge approaches with fills. When ever practicable, the O. R. & N. and Southern Pacific are shortening their bridges by making earth fills at the It is explained that the ordinary nds. life of a bridge is seven to ten years and at the end of that time the bridge must be renewed at a cost of \$7 to \$10 a lineal foot. From 50 cents to \$1 a lineal foot is required annually for maintenance. A fill once made is permanent and requires but little expenditure for naintenance.

One never can estimate how far

eaching a financial disaster may be

come. Jay Cooke, the famous banker,

whose house backed the Northern Pa-

And visions greet; Although 'tis hard to make ends meet; The trouble is we've always got to eat The maid and boy Join hand in hand. There's no such joy In all the land As loving wife and fond husband-The trouble is we've always got to eat Some actors give Their lives for fame But cannot live And play the same On glory and a great, big name-The trouble is we've always got to est The millionaire Is luckless, too: His bounteous fare To him's taboo He's got dyspepsia through and through-The trouble is we've always got to eat The wand'ring tramp Wakes in a loft; He views his camp. And, resting soft, Munches the scraps that he has scoffed-The trouble is we've always got to eat He writes his books To praise her race-Her beauteous looks. Engirt with lace: But when she starts to feed her face! The trouble is we've always got to eat When hunger comes Illusion goes. In all life's sums Nobody knows How much this little factor shows-The trouble is we've always got to eat Many people do not live anywhere. They are just staying. Don't get impatient. Be swift. But b sure. . . . An actor is the surest-sighted po allys. He cannot see anyone but Siles self, no matter which way he looks. Likewise an actress. lean Do you like people who have the spade habit?-who leaving nothing unturned or unnamed when they leave a subject? Our inability to understand each others' circumstances is responsible for nearly all our harsh conclusions. The typical St. Petersburg girl is brilliant; the Buda-Pesth girl is regal; the London girl is docile; the Madrid girl is coquettish; the Berlin girl is logy; the Gwazee girl is dazzling; the Tokto girl is doll-like; the Rangoon girl is hot propositiony: the Calro girl is dreamy; the New York girl is willowy; the Bo girl is educational; the Philadelphia girl is cucumberish; the Baltimore girl is pretty; the New Orleans girl is musical; the Albany girl is aristocratic; the Syracuse girl is fast; the Rochester girl is

THE SILVER LINING.

By A. H. Ballard

Faith.

We like to scheme;

Ab. it is sweet.

imitative; the Buffalo girl is up-to-date the Chicago girl is statuesque; the St. Louis girl is beautiful; the Cincinnati girl is woozy; the Toledo girl is dressy; the Detroit girl is domentic; the Galveston girl is consumptive; the San Francisco girl is flashy; the Victoria girl is ath letic; the Seattle girl is wise; the Portland girt is stagey.

Definitions.

(Tips on the Race of Life.) WATCH-Something you can never kee on a woman.

CHAIR-Made for one and holds two LACE CURTAINS-An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual

CURRENT COMMENT.

Brother Crafts' Frank.—These are sad and gloomy days for our old friend, the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, of the Interna-tional Reform Bureau. A few days ago we had a letter from him in which, dis-cussing the ruling of the postal authori-ties that the matter sent out by his or-ranization was not writing to free ties that the matter sent out by his or-ganization was not- entitled to free transit through the mails, he showed how there had been other abuses quite as bad as that on which the Internation-al Reform Bureau throve. "If." Brother Crafts says, "the new ruling is right, all these have erred together, but in good faith, and only the thoughtless or the unjust will blame the Beform Bureau for following such illustrious and unchalfor following such illustrious and unchal-lenged precedents." 'The reference here is to the matter sent out by political committees. The cases do not seem to be quite the same, or at least are not thought to be the same by those in au-thought to be the same by those in authority. For there seems to have been law enough to stop the use of the frank by Mr. Crafts. While in the case of party committees it seems that new legislation is necessary. And, as we have already The incomenty. And, as we nave already noted, there seems to be some hope that this abuse will now be done away with. We shall all have to pay postage when we wish to use the mails, and even Mr. Crafts will, we feel sure, be happier when he realizes that his bureau is free from he realizes that his bureau is free from the danger involved in the possession of a pull. Nothing is more encouraging than the growing feeling that people ought to pay for whatever they get, and the dawning belief that they should pay no more than the thing is worth. We hope Mr. Overareet will push this re-form.-Indianapolis News.

Public Enemies.-This popular exulta-tion over the Rogers incident reveals how widespread is the perception of the actual relation of these buccaneers of business to the community. They are immensely wealthy, but they do not cre-ate wealth. What others earn they maninside and outside the law, to grab, and when the nlundered wealth-prod raise a counter cry that the rights property are being menaced by "social-ism" and "anarchy." The people's in-stinct is true. When the law overcomes the resistance of a Rogers, or sends a Rockefeller into concealment, that is in effect a pillory, or otherwise demonstrates hat society is more powerful than any of its members, however rich and un-crupulous, a victory worth while has seen achieved, for it is a foretaste of that so what is coming. Soon or late, the law will reach the freebooters of the trusts as readily as it now reaches lesser orfm-inals. The pervasive satisfaction inpired by the compulsory surrender of Rogers is proof of how clearly the Amerspired by the people see such men to be what are-public enemies.-New York

merican,

Awakened Conscience.- The convic-of David E. Sherrick, State Auditor of Indiana, of emberglement is reported to be a great shock to the local politicians. It is regarded as a public indorsement of Governor Hanly, who removed Sherrick from office and who is of the reform type of officials who have been coming to the front during the past year or two. The spirit which prompted the verdict at Indianapoils was the same which supported Governor Folk in Missouri and Weaver of Philadeiphia. Sherrick was convicted of emberailing \$130,000. It is conceded that Sherrick merely followed out the practice, which had become established in Indiana, of renting out pub-lic funds for his private gain. That is the auditorship was one of the "snaps" places by which useful party workers "good fellows" were rewarded. The didate was nonof the party in power. It was one o the places expectation that he would make a good thing out of the office outside the salary, just as the register's office and sheriff's office, in Kings County, used to be rich rewards for party workers inder the fee system -- Brooklyn Eagle

Deeline of Conservatism .-- Since 1896 radicalism rampant has ruled the Demo-cratic party-to its undoing. The old prophets are discredited the old traditions nullified. It is not a same radicalism, The old such as has marked the Roosevelt wing of the Republican party, but a dangerous extreme of rebellion against the existing order that makes the great mass of Americans pause and fear the result. The new leaders of the Democracy are

AMERICAN SIDE-LIGHTS.

(Mrs. Craigie in London Chronicle.) Idleness is unpopular in the States; no an, however rich, will ever retire gladly from work. He dies, as a rule, of overwork and overworry.

The ostentations display of wealth is going out of fashion. The building of great palaces no longer excites undue wonder. The payment of vast sums for jewels and objects of art has creased to smuse the mob. Provigious entertain-ments at a fabulous cost have proved so thresome that the richest would as soon nents at a fabulous cost have proved so iresome that the richest would as soon die as give them, and the most vulgar no wish to read about them.

I think American women spend m oney on clothes and gems than any other women in the world, if we except the wives of rich Orientals. It is not the least astonishing feature of American life to find this Orientalism showing itself in a race so strongly identi-

The condition of New York and Chicago now is precisely the condition of old Venice, old Florence and old Athens, old Venice, old Florence and old Athens. These great cities were brought to per-fection by the wealth of their own mer-chants in times of peace. The actual temperament of the American people is not a day older than the 16th or 17th cen-tury. Their very faces and features sug-gest the old masters. I saw people con-stantly who might have been the originals of portraits by Rembrandt, by Holbein, by Botticelli or by Jan Steen. Among the young girls I noticed types of counte-nances which we associate with the French beauties before the Revolution-that same combination of delicacy and vivacity and fraility. that same combination o vivacity and frailty.

An American is willing to try any ex-periment. He has not the least fear of alling: he takes failures as so many

steps toward an ultimate success. This unts for their enterprise in business and the fortunes made by me a long succession of reverses men even after

What Brings Success?

Sir Frederick Treves, the eminent British surgeon, in a recent address to the students of Aberdeen University, gave expression to some home truths that are worth a reference. He denied that sucthat are cess was due to money, social position. influence, luck or genius. After this gen-eral inclusion one might wonder what remained; but this clear-headed thinker amply demonstrated that there are other and more reliable qualifications. he deprecated as a tendency to social position and influence, he claimed were not conducive to success because of their artificiality and unpermanence, and luck he regarded as nothing more than

opportunity coming to a man prepared. The man who would wait for a stroke of luck before beginning an enterprise would more probably receive a stroke of paraly-sis. Genius, he asserted, was not a marked attribute of those who have scaled fame's heights. Their victory came, in most instances, through slow, dogged persistent work. What was real-by needed for success he held, was health, serviceable knowledge, sympathy. industry and honesty. The profession of journalism can readily appreciate the truth of the conclusions of Sir Frederick. particularly the relevancy of his nega-tions; for in no other profession is a man to absolutely compelled to stand on his own two feet. Influence, social standing, or money, either, or all, may secure ad ancement and preferment in other vocabut in journalism they are worth-Summarized briefly his conclusions are in accord with the views of Presid Roosevelt, who has publicly said that the characteristics he greatly desires in itizen are sweetness and strength.

Town People Shorter-Lived

Sir James C. Brewne in the Popular Sci-

ence Monthly. That the townsman is shorter-lived than the countryman is incontrovertible. Dr. Tatham calculated that in the rural districts of England the average expectation of life at birth is 51.48 years for males and 54.64 for females, whereas in Manchester it is only 28.78 for males and 32.67 for fe-males, which means that each male has to sacrifice 10.48 years, or 39 per cent, of his life, and each female 9.83 years, or 34 per cent, of her life for the privilege born in an urban area. To show few into the helief that the masses of ity, it is enough to point out that 190.000 males born in Manchester would b

duced to \$2.355, and 100,000 females to 66.325 in five years: while in the healthy dis-tricts it would take 50 and 48 years, re-

spectively, to bring about the same re-fuction. Clearly the concentration of the

population produces a prodigious drain on the vitality of the people, another indica-tion of which is supplied by Dr. Shrub-

shall's observation that town life tends to

extinguish the fair-haired Scandinaviar and Teutonic elements in our people

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

"Why did you leave your last place"" asked the lady of the house. "They quarrelied too much, murn." said the cook. "About bhat?" "Generally the cooking, murn."-

Sentimental Youth (to partner, shaken by a passing tremor)-Oh. I hope you don't feel cold? She-Not at all, thanks. Only "The gray goose walking over my grave."-Senti-mental Youth (with effusion)-Happy goose.

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1906.

But, taking it for granted that the principles embodied in statement No. 1 are of high importance and concern to the public must pay the bills. If the our people, are we then to exclude consideration of all other topics? On that theory we must wage all our campaigns an enormously heavy cost for imported on one issue alone. It has rarely been done. It can be done only when some great question of profound moment ers. agitates the people.

We declare without hesitation or reservation that there is no problem anywhere so vital to the welfare of our Republic as control of public corporations, and strict regulation and supervision of great aggregations of capital a slight increase in the cost of the coal. belonging, for the most part, to the common people, or obtained from them by fraud, corruption, unfair legislation or inequitable taxation. These enornous masses of wealth are a menace to public safety and should be kept under rigorous control. War against dishonest wealth and arrogant plutocracy is going on everywhere. It has its local manifestation in the common demand that the operations and achemings of the franchise-grabbers shall be brought to an end, and that our public-service corporations shall be made to pay a just revenue for the vast privileges given to them, and an adequate tax on their valuable franchises

Who will dare any that it is not en sential to the very well-being of society itself that the Plain Citizen receiv s fair return for the labor of his hands and for the work of his brain, and whe will dare say that any mensure of legislation designed to give him a square deal is not now a living issue?

The local plutocracy understands that for the first time its reign is seriously threatened. It will adopt any desperate expedient to hold up and defeat legislation designed to break its powerful grip on the machinery of our public affairs. Within a few days we have witnessed the spectacle of every Republican can-didate for the Legislature from this ounty going on record over his own signature in a solemn pledge to enant laws for the common good. These laws, or proposed laws, will be aimed at the macy, the reigning powers, the w

next. Of course, the next is merely question of time and expediency.

THE CONSUMER PAYS THE BILL.

in arithmetic. The balmy breath of Spring will lessen to a degree the suffering which a coal famine entails on that portion of the public which purchases its supplies coalminers and mineowners over wages spelling, and 79.5 in arithmetic. Of the will not prove as serious as some coldweather strikes of the past. But it competing pupils, forty-one scored 100 in the latter branch. must not be inferred that the great The contrast between this result and mass of consumers who are neither that obtained at Springfield sixty years coalminers nor mineowners are to esago is striking. Still, when we come to cape from the present trouble without footing the bills. It is apparent that compare the methods of teaching at that time with present methods; to nearly all of the bituminous coalminers will be granted their reasonable decompare the text-books used in schools and to consider the helpfulness of the mand for a restoration of the 1903 wage public libraries that are adjuncts of scale, but from present indications the school work in every town of a few thousand inhabitants in these days, the settled down to a struggle which may difference is by no means surprising. It would, indeed, be strange if the scibe a very protracted one. Regardless of which side is victorious in the end. ence of pedagogics had not advanced with the growth in every other direcmineowners win out, and break up the tion in three-fifths of a century. The union, it will be accomplished only at schoolhouse of that era, as it lives in description and still to some extent in labor and expense of protecting labor memory, bears little resemblance to the and property from the aggrieved strikschoolhouse of the present time. It had

then, as it has now, a roof, four walls No one is so foolish as to suppose and a floor. There the similarity bethat old Moneybags, the mineowner, tween the two ceases. American school-books of sixty years ago were written will use any of the enormous profits which he has already wrung from the consumer to make up this deficiency. Instead he will make this a pretext for in the same language in which those of the present are written; then, as now, they inculcated the lessons of industry and patience, but here the similarity On the other hand, if the miners win between them ends. Teachers of the olden time were fitly described as out, there is an even better excuse for elevating prices. If the demands of the "brisk wielders of the birch and rule"; miners increase the cost of coal 2 cents now the birch is a forbidden element per ton, the mineowners will take adof teaching and the "rule" applies vantage of the occasion and make a greater advance. The owners have alstrictly to technical matters. Since nothing in this world remains ready stored vast quantities of anthra-cite at convenient points where it can be stationary, this movement in public drawn on. This also will help somewhat school equipment and methods is the natural one. Growth describes a for-(from the owners' standpoint), for the ward and not a retrograde movement, strike and the attendant, or rather alleged, scarcity will offer an excuse for an advance of everything that was and the advance in our school methods and results is the thing logically ex-pected. There is no evidence that the mined under the old schedule of rates. pupils in the Springfield schools sixty in accordance with the immortal rule years ago were not as studious and as of sympathy for the under dog in a bright as are those in the schools of

fight, the public will naturally sympathe present to whom this test of rela-tive proficiency was given. The differthize with the strikers in the present situation; and yet, if we eliminate sen-timent from the matater, we find the ence is in opportunity, in equipment and in methods. If the better showing great mass of consumers, who outnumhad not been made by the pupils of the ber the strikers in the ratio of hundreds public schools of the present, then into one, receiving the crossfire from a deed would we have had cause to doubt labor monopoly on one side and a coal monopoly on the other. "The greatest

the efficacy of what is called our modgood to the greatest number" is an imern school system. possibility under such conditions, and Is this old man in hiding on the Shepocent parties, who, strictly speaking, ard estate, on the Hudson, the same emiling, affable, self-satisfied man who should be disinterested parties, are the real sufferers from the conflict between emiling, analose, series and the sears ago and returned with a bride of less than one-half his years? That man, it is re-called, was Chauncey Depew, railroad magnate, insurance manipulasor, an as-pirant for the United States Senate, a the two monopolies. Unless the situa-tion should become badly strained. there is not much likelihood of Govern ment interference. Labor has learned much eince strikes came into vogue, and its affairs are in the hands of men who can appreciate that mob violence witty after-dinner speaker, a thoroughme their ocuse and allenates the

cific Railway in its earliest days, once ninth grade of the schools of that city owned Castle Rock and expressed the Intention early in the '70s of fixing the in October, 1846, were found. Upon American flag from its top the day the these the pupils secured at that time an average of 40.6 in spelling and 29.4 railroad was finished, but the panic o 1873 carried him down. Except for that The test consisted in giving these identical papers to the pudisaster, the Pacific Northwest would pils of a similar grade in other schools. not now be indignant over the propose The results showed a marked increase destruction of this natural monument in the proficiency of puplis. At Great for commercial purposes. Falls, Mont., for example, an average of 50.4 was scored on these papers in

Agitator Titus loudly calls on th public to deem the Idaho suspects innocent until they are found guilty, and he proceeds to find guilty everybody else connected with the affair but the prisoners. It seems to be a peculiar falling of the socialistic propaganda that windbags like Titus are listened to eagerly and applauded vehemently; yet the Socialists profess to wonder that in the public mind they are usually classed with anarchists.

The message to Dowle was not exact ly of a religious nature, but it probably contained considerable more truth than the expelled "Ellijah" made use of when he was inveigling his victims into the Zion project. The old man's sphere of usefulness is not yet ended, however, for there is an ever-widening market for gold bricks, and his success in rais. ing millions for Zion City has proven ability as a high financier of class A.

Lucy Parsons, a prominent female anarchist, in a speech at the Herr Most exercises at New York on Sunday, made the statement that from the pres ent state of unrest in the country be born the surly child of liberty." If the expected "child of liberty" is cursed with anarchists of the Parsons-Goldman-Most type for parents, it will in-deed not only be "surly," but it will be unreasonable, erratic and with a diseased mind.

Two of the largest engines on the O. R. & N. road are now burning oil for fuel, and all of the other engines on this division will be changed to oil burners as rapidly as possible. Oil is a mu cheaper fuel than coal, and Puget Sound's old claim to an advantage over Portland by reason of cheap fuel is at last disproved quite effectually and for all time.

If Mr. Th. Gabbert will inform The Oregonian when, where or how it approved the course of Mr. Colwell in refusing to sign statement No. 1. It will cheerfully give space to another letter from him, much as its columns are crowded by interesting matter.

A few weeks ago some of the candidates for office were tumbling over each other to declare themselves stanch advocates of Roosevelt's rate bill. Won-der if they intended to include the amendment that Roosevelt has now proposed.

The Russian police have conflucated Toistol's latest pamphiet. "Is it Possi-bie?" Evidently it wasn't.

EYES-Woman's chief tark.

NOSE-The seat of a woman's in MOUTH-Something made to be kissed and not to look cross. BROW-Something made to

and not to scowl. LIPS-Something made to smile and not

to slander. EARS-Something made to hear goo words and not to listen to vile reports.

CLEAN-A generous mind is usually lean GODLT-Just a step above being clean SNUB-An acknowledgment of the

nubee's superiority.

Very Few Swiss Emigrants.

Everybody's. Whether we like or dislike the admis-sion, we shall confess, if we know them imately, that the Swiss fare exceedingly well. In Switzerland are no trusts, no criminal conspiracies of capital, no "systems," no Standard Oll Companies no advancing and sweiling money autoc no advancing and sweiling money autoc-racies to corrupt the courts and seize the government, no special enactments for favored speculators, no purchased elec-tions, no political bonses, no crooked Congressmen, no greasy Senators elected by the railroad companies, no public of-floers maintained by thieving corpora-tions, no Aldriches, no Depews, no Platts, no Forakers, no persons that in the least resemble this precious crew. In Switzer-

no Forakers, no persons that in the least resemble this preclous crew. In Switzer-land is no gamp of public plunderers op-erating under the shield of the govern-ment, no theft of the public lands, no exchange of campaign subscriptions for government favors, no John D. Rockefel-ler, no H. H. Rogers, no Ogden Armour, nc Flerpont Morgan-on a great scale or a small is none of these nor likely to be. Finally in Switzerland is no menace that the country's resources will be absorbed by a few individuals, no tremendous threat of the accumulative power of great fortunes. It is no wonder that the Swiss fortunes. It is no wonder that the Swis

CURRENT COMMENT CLIPPINGS

How it makes the mind of a Kansas Popu-list wander back to the Joyous days of 1832 to hear the reforms propased now by emi-ment Republican gentlemen -- Topeka State Journal (Ind. Rep.).

A London doctor declares that the night air is free from microbes and beneficial to those who breathe it. Perhaps he is in the babit of staying out late and has used up One View of Socialism.—A Hearst campaign for the presidency will make the Bryan campaigns seem almost a con-servative movement. The time is riper all the other excuses.-Chicago Reco

The exact significance of Treasurer Bliss refusal to look at his own signature con-tinues to puzzie people. The most to be made out of it is that it's an unpleasant subject in the bighest political strongs.-Springfield Republican (Ind.).

the Bryan campaigns assess almost a con-servative movement. The time is riper for Hearst than it was for Bryan, for the people are even more easer for re-volt than in 15% and 1500. And we will venture the prediction that if socialism becomes formidable in the northern re-public between the privant year and 1998 there will be seen a remarkable move-ment of American capital in Mexico. This country will become a refuge from the rising tide of Socialism, an asylum for the badiy frightened men of property. The silver bugbear no longer exists here: monetary reform has become a fixed fact: the traditional respect for property is unchallenged by any party or faction, and the Government is strong and thor-oughly conservative. Bryan in 18% fright-ened some people into crossing the Ris Grande. A Bocialistic campaign up north in 18% would sent hundreds of men of realth across the border where one came is ymars ago.-Mexican Herald. springileid Republican (Ind.). The public press cannot the often, too gen-really or too severally denomer the "third degree" practices of the police authorities in the cities of this country. The methods adopted are often mean and cruel, and they are as likely to defeat as to serve justice.--Rochester Demoural and Chronicie. The Revolutionsary War produced one Lisutemant-General-Washington; the War of \$12, nume; the Mexican War more; the Civil War, three-Generals Grant, Sherman, Baridan. Since 1960 there have been four Lisutemant-Generals, the Rouse has yoted to pass two more and there are 16 candidates on the waiting Net. Ont it out)-Buffalo Commercial (Rep.).

Americans are with them neart such is in this policy of radicalism. Such is not the case. The homely advice of old Davy Crockett-'Be sure you are right, then go ahead'-is the guiding principle of the matority of our people. We must make haste slowly to progress at all. Our people have on more than one occasion shown that they will not follow a head-long and impuisive radicalism.-San Antonio Express. and Teutonic elements in our people which are giving way before the bru nette elements of Southern derivation.

Halted Housecleaning in New York. The Republican "housecleaning" New York, which started in last January with such a rattling of pans and flourish of mopsticks, appears to have got no farther than the Speaker's chair in the Assembly. Odell still remains chairman

of the state committee, and says he has "nothing to worry about." The city com-mittee, which was "reorganized" under a chairman picked out by the National Administration. has just rejected almost unanimously the reformer's scheme for direct nominations. Platt and Depew are still acting as "assistant presidents"-or dictators to the President-in the matter

A Democratic Advantage.-- The Dem-

and they may not improbably

dictators to the President-in the matter of New York appointments. None of the money taken from life insurance treas-uries through what Judge O'Sullivan calls "larceny" has yet been restored to the companies by Chairman Cortelyou or Treasurer Bliss. Scrubbing the front steps may be a good beginning, but it is -Punch. "Which would you rather be, a legislator or an author?" "A legislator," anawored the height young man. "The products of his mind enjoy the signity of resting in a pigeonhole instead of being ruthleasiy consigned to the waste basket."-Washington Star. "housecleaning."-Boston Herald.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

the wante passet, to studid Jam-In particu-ing Tram-Cholty is too studid Jam-In particu-ing? Team-Why, we were at the beach at the same time last Summer, and when I maid I wanted to learn to swim he maid I couldn't fool him-that he had seen me swim the Summer before.-American Spectator. eratic capacity for blundering is another consolation to anxious Republicans; but Democrats have unlited to win before

Summer before - American operation: Ragged Richard-De woman up t'dat house insuited me. Tattered Thomas-How wus dat? Ragged Richard-She asked die ef I waum't one ur dem guye wot writes postry. Tattered Thomas-Dat settles it. Dere an't nuthin' left for youse t' do but git a hair

MASTERS VOICE

With apologies to

Sang Adams and Blily and Joe.

Your rag is becoming a false alarm. We find you are doing the cause much harm. You would better return to that Pendleton

farm. Sang Adams and Billy and Joe

Too failed to put up any fight for Gas. A fine state of affairs has come to pass You big. long-cared inconsiderate ass. Sang Adams and Billy and Joe.

Sang Adams and Billy and Jos

Now, Jack, it's time we understa Just where we are-you're sure to the good; We've coughed up better than other folks would.

We fell down hard on our fighting cock. And they'll soon put Johnson under lock, And we're mighty sure to receive a shock.

It's all very nice to may all is well. But soon we three'll crawl into our she And close our pockethooks tighter the H-alifar. Bang Adams and Billy and Jos.

Chance for Sensible Democrat.—If the time is really propilious for the Demo-crats, their strong men should improve the opportunity in these coming nomina-tions. The house is a good place for the making of reputations, and the next House will organize on the eve of a presidential compaign of extraordinary moment and certain to be filled with un-usual features. And the Democratic presidential candidate is not as yet indi-cated. The right man in the House might outbid both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hearst.—Washington Star.

and they may not intervening of a again. They will enter the campaign with at least one very considerable advantage -the growing sentiment against "pluto-cracy" will be with them rather than with their opponents. Perhaps it is this ut-Chicago Daily News. aspect of the case, after all, that requires the most serious consideration from the present majority party.-Providence (R. L) Journal. THE BANKERS' CHORUS.

