## THE MORNING OREGONIAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1906.

# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1906

#### THE CAUSE OF PLATT.

Sorrowfully comparing New York's Platt and Depew with such men as Spooner and Knox, the Times laments that "for fifty years New York has sent Washington no Senator capable of illuminating a public question." The greatest state in the Union, New York sends to the capital of the Nation a pair of Senators whose lack of integrity a byword, whose volces are never heard in debate, whose interest in great public questions is effectually concealed if it exists, and whose ability manifests itself solely in tricky devices to protect certain corporations. Such Senators, the Times remarks, cannot fitly represent the people, the standing or the interests of a state like New York.

This is true enough, but the reply obvious that Platt and Depew were not sent to the Senate to represent either the people or the interests of New York. They were elected to attend to the busi ness of certain traction corporations. railroads and express companies, and this duty, it must be conferred, they fulfilled loyally and skillfully Aptitude for debate, knowledge of pub ic questions, understanding of the Constitution, are not required for this put pose. A certain plausible trickiness, a rafty vigliance, are all that the case demands, and these qualities the New York Senators have exhibited in perfection. The Times should not blame then for not possessing gifts of statesman-Such gifts would have be hindrance rather than a help to Platt and Depew in the work they were elect ed to perform.

The question why a great state like New York submits to be deprived of its representation in the Senate is not estally hard to answer. Rhode Island,

West Virginia, New Jerney, are all in the same boat, and the reasons which

There has been some discussion lately in our local temperance and grange or ganizations in regard to "denaturized alcohol," which, in conjunction with the proposition now before Congress to remove the tax from this product, is of interest here and now. Temperance people of the uitra type are ever ready to mpring to the support of anything that makes alcohol high in price and therefore difficult to obtain; but it is gratifying to note that in this late dis-cussion even prohibition leaders took the wider view, and, discriminating between alcohol as a beverage or the basis of a beverage and alcohol as a manu facturing agent, favored the removal of the tax on "denaturized" alcohol, The taxation of alcohol for industrial and mechanical uses is, says the New York Post, "one of the almost unique features of our fiscal system." To this view may be added the hope that the cheapening of commercial alcohol by means of the abolition of this tax can be brought about without arousing grave apprehensions for the stability of our social and domestic institutions. Alcohol is, in its first production, an extremely cheap product. Experts say that, but for the tax. H per cent alcoho could be manufactured and sold in this country for 15 or even 10 cents a gallon. As a matter of fact, the internal revemue tax on such product is upon the same basis as on distilled beverages. The basis is \$1.10 per gallon on 50 per cent alcohol, and the greater strength of commercial alcohol subjects it to something more than \$2 a gallon, the equivalent of from 1300 to 2000 per cent ad valorem? This is an indefensible tax, which none of our industrial competitors among the nations think of im posing. The matter has been found difficult to handle. There is no difference of opin-ion in regard to the wisdom, both for revenue and for the general welfare of maintaining the high tax on alcohol consumed as a beverage. The difficulty comes in prescribing regulations which will exempt "denaturized" alcobol for use in the arts and at the sam time prevent frauds on the revenue It is this difficulty that has kept the matter in abeyance so long, and that now promises to be surmounted. The benefits to be derived from re-ducing the price of so important an ipdustrial material at alcohol to one twentieth of the present price are char-acterized by the journal above quoted as "almost dizzying." These benefits, as shown in the local discussion of this subject to which reference is above made, extend to the lowllest productsmade, extend to the lowllest products-the refuse of the farm, and from thence they extend through almost every feat-ure of our industrial life. The list of articles in dally use that would be cheapened by free alcohol is very long. Ether, which costs 75 cents a pound in Germany and 60 cents a pound here, is an extreme example of effect of this tax in the chemical industries. American

Portland on the last map issued by the transparent soap is increased in cost \$5 per gross by the tax, and, as shown department. The correspondent insists that this omission was due to the fail-ure of Portland to supply the departbefore a Senate committee a few years ago, our manufacturers could undersell ment with the necessary data. This is the English makers by \$2 a gross they enjoyed the same free raw ma-terial. Fulminate of mercury, the exan admission of the truth of the contention set up by The Oregonian, to wit: Employes of the department have become so fossilized and averse to labor plosive of percussion caps, is no longer made in this country, but is imported from Canada at a saving of more than a dollar a pound, because that country has free alcohol. All the celluloid prodthat, unless some one perf th work for which they are paid good salaries, it is neglected. The Governmen appropriates a large sum of money for ection and compilation of port statistics. That we do not get proper service for the expenditure is a fact that has brought forth continual protest from commercial interests all over the ountry, and frequent demand has been made that the Bureau of Statistics be If the service cannot be imabolis

ucts, including photographs films, come under the head of articles which would be cheapened, and the manufacture of which would be encouraged by removal of this tax. It is however, in its coming employ ment as fuel that the greatest revolu-tion in the use of alcohol is to be expected. The development of interna combustion engines, the automobile and the motor boat has created a treproved, it should be done away with en

A PARALLEL

irely.

sidered by many the safest and best It may be hoped that our local plu-tocracy and its few friends, allies, symhas been absolutely prohibitive in cost. Gasoline, the only substitute available. athizers and supporters have observed has constantly risen in price as the dethe results of the Kansas City, Mo. mand has increased. Alcohol is also

municipal election. They afford a strik described as a better fuel for cooking ing parallel with Portland. The issue purposes than coal or gasoline, and, unwere identical with the questions which der an incandescent mantie, it serves are now profoundly stirring our own as an excellent illuminant. Indeed, the people. They centered around publicpromises made on behalf of free comatility corporations and their proper re mercial alcohol, most of which have striction and control. Gas and street

ferred upon them privileges which Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, the trolley road

expert, estimated to be worth \$10,000,000

The general indignation became so

great that both the Republican and

Democratic parties outvied each other

in vehement and explicit denunciation

of the methods and operations of the

gas company and the street rallway

ompany. Both adopted platforms cov

ering in strong and clear language the

subjects of cheap gas and compensation

for all public-utility franchises, and both indersed the principle of municipal

ownership. The Republican Mayor was

elected over the Democratic candidate

judgment he would more nearly carry out the public will than his opponent.

But the significant feature of the elec

tion lay in the results of candidacies fo

Of the Councilmen re-elected, no

one voted for the gas monopoly or for street railway franchise extension. Only one of the franchise Councilmen

Kansas City is determined that an

effective curb shall be placed on the

dishonest and expensive operations of

its public-utifity corporations. In Port

land there is the same strong deter-mination to require the franchise-job-

bers to render unto the public that which is the public's. No candidate for

office can afford to mistake the sign of

to be deceived and betrayed. They will

hold accountable to themselves every

public office-holder who has pledged

imself to promote and support legis

lation designed to regulate and con

It is no mere temporary whim or humor on the part of the people that these corporations shall be subjected to strict and efficient control and made

to pay to the public treasury reasonable compensation for their great priv-

COMMERCIAL ALCOHOL

trol public-service corporations.

the times. The people are in no humo

the City Council.

was even renominated.

dicating merely that in the public

been realized in other countries, are rallway franchises-these twin prob practically innumerable. ems were settled distinctly and effect In the view of the Post-a view that ively at the polls. The agitation in Kaneas City began will be generally indorsed-"the proposal to remove this dead weight about a year ago in complaints about poor gas, faulty meter readings, regular American industry ought to be applauded. Short of really revising the system of overcharges, and insolent and tariff, Congress could make few reforms more acceptable." contemptuous treatment of patrons. newspapers took up the complaints and they speedily began a roar of protest from many thousands. Street rall ways were asking for valuable fran chises for extensions, and they became involved in the controversy. The promoters had so arranged matters with

A DEAD DOCTRINE. Whither are we drifting? What has ecome of the good, old doctrine of state's rights, that shibboleth of the genuine Democrat? The Democrats inthe City Council that they were able to vented the principle of government regmuggle through an ordinance that con

ulation of railroad rates, or, at least they claim they did, and the wicked Republicans have swiped it. On the tariff issue things are most befuddlingly mixed; some Democrats shudderingly find themselves preaching Republican doctrine and some Republicans canno tell whether they are Democrats or not But on the state's right question hitherto there has been no doubt. It has stood like Gibraltar. Every genuine Democrat has worn "state's rights' printed on the backs of his eyeballs, and to identify him one need only take his

mendous demand for liquid fuels sulta-

ble to such mechanism. Alcohol, con

eyes out and read it. Now all is changed. The leader of the Democratic party, its authorized spokesman, Mr. Williams, of Mississippl, has arisen in the National Hous of Representatives and openly repudiated the ancient doctrine of state's rights. We can imagine what a thrill of horror shook the souls of Calhoun Alexander H. Stephens and Jefferso

Davis when this awful news reached the Celestial world-or wherever they "The end has come." they must have sighed. "The Lost Cause is lost forever." If they said so, they were right. The

establishment of a National guarantine which was the occasion of Mr. Will iams' implied repudiation of the vener able Democratic principle, merely emphasizes a fact which everybody has long known. The state as a sovereign unit is fading from the popular consciousness. State lines tend to mean no more in the Nation than county lines the state. We do not think of our ountry as a Union in modern days, but as an indivisible whole without any

parts which can claim a separable sov ereignty. Whatever Democrats may profess in theory, in practice they accept this state of things as fully as the Republicans. The principle of state sover-eignty is dead and Mr. Williams paid a graceful tribute to inexorable fact when

he acknowledged it.

THE COLVILLE RESERVATION ed from

Washington

utilize all of the available area outside of the reserves. The fullblooded Indians entitled to the protection of the Government in retaining their holdings are so few is

number that it is no longer expedient or wise to withhold from public use such vast tracts as they now roam ove in idleness. In all cases where the Gov ernment has opened reservations the remuneration of the Indians has been liberal in the extreme, and the Colvill payment is no exception. The wisdon displayed in opening this reservation will be apparent as soon as the settlers get in and have time to turn off a crop

More than six years ago Portland be gan selling supplies and dispatching transports to Manila. Ships have always secured quick dispatch, our merchants have unloaded no rotten oats of the Government, and the prices have always been lower than at other ports. This kind of a record, which can be verified by the records of the Quartermaster's Department, would seem to justify extension to this city of at least small measure of fair treatment. And yet Portland has never secured a contract, never secured a transport, never in any way participated in the Government business without the ne cessity of making a hard fight for her rights. Time after time the injustice and unfair discrimination of the Quar termaster's Department have been ex posed, but to no avail. If we get any-thing from the Government, we must make the same old fight every time there is business in sight. The injus tice of keeping us continually on the defensive is becoming tiresome, and f might be a good time, now that Quar termaster Humphrey is endeavoring to sidetrack this city entirely, to make a concerted move on the man "higher up." Certainly the Government has up.\*\* greater powers than Humphrey, who i

abusing his authority. The Grangers who adopted resolutions

at Macleay a few days ago declaring that "the people here and elsewhere are just awakening to see that elections are often a contest between the rights of the people and the corporate were a little in error in their tenses "Have awakened" would be a little more accurate than "are awakening The people are exceedingly wide awake and they have no intention of going to sleep between now and election day Nor are they going to let any one pull the wool over their eyes. The man who represents corporate interests as against the rights of the people will be

left at home. As Lincoln Steffens has shown, it is not merely the man who will "sell out" that cannot be trusted, but the man whose interests, associations and sympathies are with the corporations. The people are not to be misled or deceived. They will look beneath the surface and see the influences that will determine a man's course of action if he should be placed in official power. The man who can be bought may prove a misrepresentative of the people; the man who has been allied

with corporate interests for years al-most certainly will, A close analysis of the political situ-

aiton in Tacoma will afford no comfort for those who might profess to see in the election of Mayor Wright a defeat for municipal ownership. The City of Destiny was torn asunder by a great railroad fight, and, with the represent atives of Hill and Harriman putting forth tremendous efforts in behalf their respective candidates, it was difficult to appeal to the business classes with any other issue. Another import

ant feature of the fight was the open or closed town. Mayor Wright, personally "good fellow" with all classes, backed by the Harriman sentiment in and out of the city, and by the open-town con tingent, annexed hundreds of votes which, on a square issue of municipa wnership, would have been counted for

degree affected by a meritorious meas-

ure like the quarantine bill, the state

Alexander Dowie went up like

rocket. Of course it was only a ques-tion of time when he would come down like a stick. The time has been shorter

than was expected even a year ago.

The awakening of his dupes was sudden

and even his wife and son are among those who have risen to denounce him

In the language of the oratorical meteor who wound up the municipal

with which he is repudiated.

been the wrong day.

construed motives."

another man. Considering the acute stage reached in local questions at Ta-

# THE SILVER LINING. By A. H. Ballard.

Men. Many a man is clever.

Many a man is bright, Many a man is hands lany a man's a fright Many a man is frigid. Many a man is hot.

Many a man is sober Many a man's a sot. Many a man is silly,

Many a man is sane. Many a man is fetching. Many a man's a pain.

Many a man is jealous Many a man is cold. Many a man is pleasant Many a man's a scold.

Many a man is modeat. Many a man is bold, Many a man's a youngster. Many a man is old.

Many a man's a lobster Many a man is nice. Many a man is fervid And should be put on ice

Many a man is subtle Many a man's obtuse Many a man is brainy. Many a man's a go

Many a man is merry. Many a man is sad, Many a man is kindly. Many a man's a cad.

Many a man is foolish, Many a man is wise, Many a man is little. Many a man's large-size

Many a man is rapid, Many a man is slow. Many a man is brilliant. Many a man's a show

Many a man is easy. Many a man is next, Many a man goes wand ring. Many stick to the text.

Many a man is dressy. Many a man is not. Many a man is nobie, And many should be shot.

Girls wouldn't have them differen To pick and choose, you see, The sorts and characteristics Provide variety,

. . Yourself and your little day are your world, wherever you are. Bring cheeri-ness and sunshine into it. You can,

. . . May you look forward with pleasure ind backward without regret. . . .

The prettiest toast I have heard lately is: "Here's to the land we love and the love we land."

Summer delights will soon spread their rings to fly.

Half the world doesn't know how the other half lives, and, if it did. it wouldn't

elleve it. . . .

If you will always do your best you will e surprised how frequently it proves sufficient,

The United States forms the greatest trying ground for character in the world. • • • • •

As She Flits By

This Summer day A maid would say,

"My raiment's like a lily;" Is she also? I do not know; I hope so, willy-nilly . . .

Definitions.

(Tips on The Race of Life.) TOUT-One who gives you a wrong steer on the chance that it may be right

## IN THE OREGON COUNTRY. Tough, Isn't It?

Walls Walls Union. The average wage in this country is shockingly small. One-third of the people earn \$300 or less per family. Another third earn \$300, which is far from enough to support a family in this time of high prices. We must learn to work with the tools at hand. We now don't know how to use them. We live in a world opulent with possi-bilities and we have brain and heart enough if they were but properly ap-

### Has a "Holler" Coming.

Blue Mountain American Some people may not display enthu and yet have the sincerest wishes for and yet have the sincerest wanter for community welfare at heart. There is a trite old skying "That still water runs deepest," so don't judge a man hastily if he happens to withhold a favorable comment on a matter when it is first mentioned to him.

### All in the Course of the Day.

Some men buy farms as offhand as others buy hats. Edward Cornwell has returned to Wallsburg from his ranch near Kahlotus. He says the wheat in that section did not suffer much from the recent cold weather and very little of it will have to be re-seeded. Mr. Cornwell has recently purchased a section of land there and will harvest the first crop from it this year.

#### Where His Coin Went

J. K. Davidson, of Athena, has gone crazy. Some 12 months ago he sold his ranch near Athena for 1400) and went to Seattle where he became infatuated by the charms of some of that metropolis' fair beauties and after going the pace, found himself broke, and worry has caused him to lose his mind. He is now at large with a special keeper to take care-of him.

#### "Made in Oregon."

Long Creek Ranger, H. H. Arbogast is fattening 50 head of hogs for the August market. He ex-pects \$1.50 on foot.

#### Grant County Taxes.

Long Creek Ranger. The lowering of the levy seems to have resulted like the recent cut in the price of gas in Portland-Individual bills are higher

# A Local Manufacturers' Assoc

Grangeville, Idaho, News, Quite an advent of boys have put in an appearance at various homes in this city during the past week. This unusual influx of babies of the male sex is usually taken as an indication of war in the Nation at an early period.

#### Brutal Sheep Shearing.

Country Life in America. Country Life in America. In the Farther West, where by far the shearing is often done by roving bands of shearers whose only thought is to dispose of as many head as possible in a day. To remove a piece of skin as large as the palm of the hand is a triffing matter to them. Sometimes it is the case with the struggling sheep that this mis-hap occurs several times. It is rare indeed for a sheep to pass through this ordeal without a skin puncture in one indeed for a sheep to pass through one ordeal without a skin puncture in one or more places. Reference is made to hand shears, but the excellent invention aband shearing machines has not reof power shearing-machines has not renoved all the danger of injury to the heep. With these clippers in the hands of a careless or indifferent man it is an many matter to stick the points of the guards deep into the sheep or to cut alits in its skin. It must not be made to appear, that the shearers of the West are more cruel than those of the great sheep-raising countries of Argentina. New Zealand or Australia, but the pracnone the less reprehensible, the protest of all humane citiz tice is and In the sheep-shearing contest at the World's Fair at St. Louis some of the contestants were so "bloody" in their contestants were so "bloody" in their work that the sheep and goats when re-leased presented a sickening sight. Be-cause of this fact, the judges of the contest, so far as the machines were concerned, went beyond their prescribed duties to rebuke the inhuman work.

tination overnight.

When Is a Man Old?

The Hard-Working Reform

Accommodating Neighbor.

The Evil of Evils.

Puck

She ordered it for you.

# TUSKEGEE'S QUARTER CENTURY

Booker T. Washington in World's Work. Early in my educational work I discovered that what offers the greatest diff. culty to the progress of an individual of a race is not the material, but the spir itual, surrounding conditions. It is comparatively easy to build up a we soil and make it productive. It is in-finitely harder to change a state of mind. It is possible with sufficient capital to erect buildings and set up machinery; but to change ingrained habits and customs of a community or a people task requiring time and patience.

In 1851, when the Tuskegee Normal and in issi, when the tuskegee Normai and Industrial institute was opened at Tuske-gee, there was practically no school in Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Fiorida, Loulaisna, South Carolina or Texas that gave attention to industrial education. there is not a single institution of Now there is not a single institution of note that does not give manual or indus-trial training of some sort. Not only this, but the demand for industrial schools all over the South, and the North, too, not merely for colored students, but for white students also, has grown to such an extent that it may be said that a per-manent change in the prevailing ideas of popular education has been brought

popular education has been brought about. Industrial education for negroes

about. Industrial education for negroes was first introduced 37 years ago at Hampton Institute, Virginia. The Tuske-gee institute grew out of Hampton. The Tuskegee Institute will complete this year the first 25 years of its existence. It was opened July 4, 1881, with one feacher and 30 pupils. At that time it had neither land nor buildings, nothing but the 2000 a year errated by the Ala. had neither land nor buildings, nothing but the 12000 a year granted by the Ala-bama Legislature. Even the dilapidated shanty and the old church in which its first sessions were conducted were lent by the colored people of the village. It was not long, however, before the school acquired a small tract of land. The first piece of livestock of which it be-came possessed was an old blind mule, the gift of a white man in the neighbor-hood. This represented the capital of the

This represented the capital of the

At the close of the school year last May it owned 2000 acres of land, 53 buildings, large and small, used as dwellings, dormi-tories, class-rooms, shops, and birns, which, together with the equipment, live-

which, together with the equipment, hver stock, stock in trade, and other personal property, were valued at about \$51,856.32. This does not include 22,000 acres of pub-lic land remaining unsold from the 25,000 granted by Congress valued at \$135,000

aranes by Congress valued at assesses, nor the endowment fund, which amounted January 1, 1996 to 11,275,664. During the year 1904-05, there were enrolled in the regular normal and industrial depart-ments 1504 students-1000 young men and 564 young women-with an average at-tendance of 1234. This number does not

nclude the 194 in the training-school

children's house, nor the 56 in the night schools of the Village of Greenwood and

of the Town of Tuskegee, nor the 25 in the night school Bible classes, nor the 11 in the afternoon cooking-classes in the Town of Tuskegee. If these latter were

included, the total number of students during the year would be 1790. Last year there were 37 industries in operation in which students were given training.

It has been the constant purpose of the school to turn out not merely trained mechanics and farmers, but also leaders

and teachers who will give character to

and teachers who will give character to the people, scatter abroad the spirit of industry, enforce the dignity of labor, and improve the condition of the masses so as to make them useful to themselves, their race, and their country. The meas-ure in which the institution at Tuskegee has done this is the measure of its suc-

Since 1897, monthly meetings of the

farmers of Macon County, in which Tus-

kegee is located, have been held at the

institute. Farmers have been invited to bring in their products and exhibit them. In November of every year a negro farm-

ers' county fair has been held and prizes offered to those who exhibit the best spec-

imens and the largest variety of farm products. There has been steady progress in the variety of subjects discussed and

in the variety of subjects discussed and in the character of the discussions, show-ing that the farmers who attend are

ing that the farmers who attend are steadily gaining in understanding of those

simple scientific principles of agricultura which these institutes seek to enforce. In

was formerly said about the effect of the

moon upon the crops, but the discussion usually brought out the point that dee

plowing was more important in agrici

ture than the moon; and lunar theories

of agriculture have long since been dis-carded by those farmers who have attend-

the early years of this

ed the meetings.

Senators are not che en by the people but by the State Legislatures. The Legislatures have no will of their own, but obey their bosses without thought or question; and the bosses either belong to the circle of privileged corporations or are their paid agents. If the Legislature would consider the public interest instead of the wishes of the boss in choosing successors to Depew and Platt. New York might have Senators who would rank with Spooner, for there is no lack either of brains or integrity in that state; but, for an excellent reason, this is not likely to happen. Legislators owe their office to the party machine. Their political, future depends upon the machine; and the machine is run by the boss with money which the privileged interests supply. The Legislature in New Tork, New Jersey and elsewhere is therefore practically se-lected by the allied millionaires, and must be expected to attend to their in-teresis rather than those of the people in choosing a Senator.

In states where great financial mag-nates are so predominant as they are in New York and New Jersey we must expect "the people, the standing and the interests" of the state to be ignored entirely. We must expect the Senators to represent plutocratic feelings, ideals, methods and results, just as Platt,De-pew and Dryden do. Nor is there much hope of betterment until some way is found to elect Senators by popular vote. Certain traits of human nature tend to perpetuate the control of the Legislature by the boss. The legislative elec-tion jacks those spectacular features which excite the imagination and stimulate enthusiasm. Without enthusias upon some great issue the voters will not revolt from the machine. The people have elected independent Governors in New York and other states many times when they have left the Legisla-ture completely subject to the boss. New York has had great Governore within the last half-century-Tilden, C eveland. Roosevelt-but not a Senate of the first rank, except perhaps Evarts and Conkling. The choice of a Governor rests immediately with the peo-ple, excites the imagination and stirs the conscience. The choice of a Sena-tor is so remote and the share of the ple in it doled out in such a plecemeal way, that they neither feel their power nor realize their responsibility. Platt and Depew are symptoms of a disease in our polity whose name is "distrust of the people." It will be cured when every trace of that distrust eliminated from the constitution, but until then we must expect such creat-ures to appear in the Senate. While the ulcer exists it will discharge its prod-

correspondent takes exception to The Oregonian's criticism of the incompetents in the Department of Commerce and Labor who neglected to place

that a survey of the south half of the Colville reservation will be ordered by the Secretary of the Interior, the work to begin July 1. The reservation will not be thrown open for settlement until 1,500,000 acres have been surveyed, and contracts for surveying this amount will be let immediately. Opening of this long-neglected reservation will im-mediately add several thousands to the population of the State of Washington, for in wealth of natural resources the Colville country is surpassed by few, if any other, portions of the Evergreen State. Wood, water and rich soll abound throughout the reservation, and wherever the land has been placed under cultivation enormous crops have been secured. Reasoning from the be-lief that whatever is beneficial to our neighboring state is also beneficial to Portland and Oregon, the opening of this reservation has been urged for many years by Oregonians familiar with the importance of the territory involved.

With completion of the north-bank railroad, Portland's interest in the new trade territory will be greatly enhanced, as the new railroad connection will admit Portland merchants into that field on even terms with the Puget Sound merchants who now enjoy that portion of the trade which cannot be controlled by Spokane. The opening of the reservation to settlement and entry will be speedily followed by construc-tion of branch lines and feeders to the railroad which now crosses the reserva-tion, and, on account of the richness of the territory, its exploitation will be very rapid. There are still many thou-sands of acres of unsurveyed and unsettled land outside of the Indian reser-vations in the State of Washington, and

much of this land possesses sufficient merit to warrant its ultimate settlement and cultivation. From an economic standpoint, however, it will be much better for the state to get its best lands into the producing class as rapidly as possible.

The newcomer who secures a choice quarter section in the Colville country is bound to succeed with only ordinary efforts, and his success as a Washing-ton farmer will surely attract other settlers to the state, and lands which at the present time possess less intrinsic value than those in the favored Colville

value than those in the favored Colville reservation will come into use and will show good returns for the efforts ex-pended on them. It is not alone the ag-ricultural possibilities of the Colville country that will appeal to the land-hunter, for the reservation contains some large tracts of magnificent timber and is known beyond doubt to be con-

Secretary Loeb, before his next at-tempt to ride a cayuse, should take les-sons from his employer. First Apostle Dowie seems to be get-ting into the same class with Chauncey M. Depew.

coma, it is surprising that the munici-pal ownership candidate polled so large and that he may benefit by it; therefor the word tout includes all business men a vote as he did. and friendly advisers.

OLD-A woman grows old when she marries a young husband; a man never Mr. Bartlett, of Georgia, is apparent-ly still in ignorance of the fact that the grows old, he merely dies,

YOUNG-Something we all want to feel limitations of "state rights" were es-tablished something over forty years is long as we live. ago. "The life of a state, even the life of the Nation," is not in the slightest

TRUSTED-Same thing as busted. TRICKS-Something found in every line of activity except our own. BANK-The place where you put you

noney so that it can earn interest for omebody else.

ment of Mr. Bartlett to the contrary notwithstanding. The passage of the bill will prevent the necessity for any AUTO-You ought to own one; they're expensive, but they're nice. So is life. such conflicts of authority which char-acterized establishment of shotgun And life is nothing now-a-days without an auto. If you cannot buy one, cultiquarantine during the last yellow fever scare in the South. Representative vate someone who does own and run one. The Summer's coming on, you know, and the drives around Portland are delightful. Bartlett's absurd discussion on the rights of a state lends color to that old So are the roadhouses, the suppers, and the-well, a mere suggestion here at this story about some of the illiterate Southern ladies still knitting socks for the soldiers. The war is over, Mr. Bartlett, time apprises you of the fact that auto-owners are justifiably in demand. and the question of state rights settled

CURRENT COMMENT CLIPPINGS

Smoking cars for women are now being run on English rallways. The future hubby over there may complain that his wife's classettes are not as good as those his mother used to roll.-Chicago Record Hersid.

At last the Italian immigrant is getting his due. That he ham't had it hitherto is not so much his fault as it is that of our swn people, who have failed to show an adequate appreciation of his equipment as a laborer on a farm and elsewhere. The set thing in cr-der is to stop calling him a dago.-Boaton Herald. . . . .

-Utica Observer

To New Orieans belongs the credit of se-tablishing a new sport-mosquito hunting. It has put a price on the head of every one of the kind that transmits yellow fever gorma. -Cleveland Leader.

A Mormos preacher was killed by a boil of lightning resterday in Jowa while com-ducting a service. Tet there are many peo-ple who profees to believe that the Mormon religion is all right.-Rochaster Union and Advertiser.

. . . So far, as Arkannas is concerned the Legis-lature will merely be called on formally to ratify the choice of the voters for United Stars Senator. A few other states have adopted sim-liar plans. There is no apparent reason why the procedure should not become prevalent, and include even New York and Rhode In-and.-Kanas City Star (Ind.)

Found Her Life Work.

Chicago Tribune. "I don't see your wife often, Mr Huckstep." "No: she's always in some sort of charitable work."

charitable work." "What particular work is she en-gaged in?" "I believe she is trying to save Ni-agara now."

From 1890 to 1900, the number of farms The Athletic Alumnu

In Macon County increased from 2766 to 3824, and the total area of improved land increased from 115,429 to 142,568 acres. The value of farms and buildings increased from \$1,157,250 in 1890 to \$1,953,197 in 1900.

During the same time the value of the farm implements increased from \$46,510 to \$108,510, and the value of livestock in-creased from \$560,570 to \$466,520.

R. D. Paine in Outing. R. D. Paine in Outing. College sport will never be reformed by the "athletic alumnus." who must be classed with the professional coach as a menace to the integrity and wholesome conduct of campus athleties. Ask the head masters and principals of the lead-ing preparatory schools, East and West, who has most bedeviled and upset their boys with arguments and inducements and flatteries, and they will tell you "the athletic graduate." The pernicious activ-ity of these persons will hardly find it worth while to persuade boys to enter a particular college in which they are barred from prominence in athletics through freshman year. And we will hear less about the "prep school star" who passes his entrance examinations for one college and changes his mind and his des-It is because the school at Tuskegce has been to so large an extent built up and directed by members of the negro race, that it and its achievements, it seems to me, may be fairly taken as an example of what the negro race is capable of under reasonably favorable circumstances. We are too often inclined to pass judgment upon the negro upon the bails of what the race as a whole or on the average has accomplished since emancipation. To a lege and changes his mind and his descertain extent that is just, and I do not believe the negro people have reason to be ashamed of their record. But we should not forget that the condition in which the great mass of the race has lived before and since emancipation has not been such as to bring out all or even

Nautilus. Time is an invention of man which he, ises to calculate his own death warrant by. A man thinks he has to grow old not been such as to bring out all, or even the best, there is in any of the negro peo-ple. The school at Tuskegee is an exam-ple of what the negro can do under favorable circumstances, and even these cir-cumstances are not especially favorable when compared with opportunities that members of the other race have in other

by. A man thinks he has to grow old at about such an age. He sees every one else doing so. He knows that his fore-fathers did the same, as far back as he can trace them. Everything about him, so for as the rest of the human race is concerned, almost forces him to accept the idea that he is growing old, even if he does not feel so. More than likely he is fettered with a thousand useless, foolish fears of disease, which help on greatly the old-age habit. Indeed, he is fortun-ate if he reaches middle life without giv-ing way to these fears, and stepping off the atage before he has to think much about old age. Is it any wonder that we have continued to grow old and die un-der such conditions? whatever its success has been, Tuske-gee is, I believe, an evidence of the pos-stbilities of the race as a whole; and, so far as it has succeeded, it is a pledge that the negro race will not, in the long run, beiray the hopes of those who have de-voted their time, their strength and their money to his uplifting.

#### Hydrophobia in Germany.

Exchange. Hydrophobia, which has practically been stamped out in England, still flourishes in most continental countries. Germany tops the list with an annual average of 2852 Washington Star. "Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "it 'peara to me like a reformer was one o' deshere people dat has to talk two hours an' a half to 'spress one o' de ten commandments. An' dar warn't no dispute 'bout dat in de firs' place." dogs and cats destroyed for this reason, while the figures of France are 1353. In Belgium, Switzerland and Holland cases of hydrophobia are rare, the total of all three countries combined being under 50.

#### NEWSPAPER WAIFS

Agent-I have come to deliver your book on "How to Play the Plane." Lady-But I didn't order any such book Agent (consulting his notebook) -Have you a neighbor named Jones? Lady-Tes. Is it for her? Agent-No. "Why does a human being laugh?" in guired the naturalist. "Texally," answered the mass with the weary air." to avoid offend ing a friend."-Washington Star.

"O, it must be fine to be a poet," claimed the awart thing. "It ought to more," replied the practical one, "It out to be fine and imprisonment."--Milwaui Sentinel.

Mrs. Newlybitcht-John goes to the of-fice every morning at 8. And the last thing be does a to kiss me. Givi friend (absentity) -- Tes, I should think it would be.-- Cleveland Leader.

Piker-I understand that you filled your in-cubator full of cold-storage eggs. Hatch any-thing? Peaker-I should say so! All the chick-ens came out with fur instead of feathers, and wore ear mufiz.-Chicago Daily News. The Better Pian-Mrs. Nexdore-My daugh-

The Detter Finn-AIT Networe-My Gauge-ter doesn't persovern with her plano prac-tice as she should — Mrs. Propery-What? Mrs. Nesdore-I mean when she comes to a difficult pert I can't make her stop and con-sider it. Mrs. Propery-Junt I i would be better to make her considerate and stop.--Philadelphia. Press.

power automobile." "Dreadful?" "Oh, I didn't mind so much. I had a bad cold that day and couldn't emell a thing." In the Dector's Waiting-Room. La Bocia. Doctor (entering suddenly)-Which of you has waited longest? Bhears (milkliy)-I. I have waited six months, and you haven't paid for that last suit yet.

saved the day, but it seems to have It would be most unkind of the yellow press to draw Mr. Jerome's sanctity-of-the-law speeches in the Nan Patterson case on him at the present juncture, when he is endeavoring to pull Mr. Perkins out of a very deep hole with a rope of "mawkish sentiment" and "mis-construed motives."

meteor who wound up the municipal campaign in Tacoma, Mr. McCormick, whose election by a tremendous major-ity was sounded by the ceaseless thun-der of the mighty deep and heralded forth from the sun-kissed summit of "yonder eternal mountain," has gone "where the firs tall and dark moan in the breath of the passing breezes." Mr. Dykeman's forensic stunts undoubtedly

# The mantle, torn from his shoulders, has descended upon those of Voliva. As a business man, the latter may restore the fortunes of Zion, but as a spiritual dictator, if he essays that role his fail is already foreshadowed by the bitter-ness with which Dowie, but now wor-shiped, is denounced and the venom

How did the University of Chicago come to let Columbia get shead of her in forming a "Fonstic Spelling Associashun"? Alas! Hair-Trigger Triggs has departed and the Twinkling Starr is in the wilds of Africa-which are a little wilder than ever just now. Union Chargers.