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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1906.

REASON IN POLITICS.

In this country there are three sources of influence which may be used in politics. The first is money and the second is personal loyalty. Both of these are dangerous because they work for the advantage of individuals as special classes. The third source of influence is reason, which is the only safe The question is how far the people, who rule this country or may rule it if they choose, can be depended upo: to obey reason in making their decis ions. The fathers who wrote the Constitution by no means fully trusted the masses. They believed that passion rather than reason would often control the voters, and to forfend the evil re sults of popular injustice and fickleness they made the choice of the President the Senatore and the Federal Judges depend only indirectly upon the people Their purpose was to constitute this Government a democracy with many limitations and restraints.

The tendency of our history has been

to remove these restraints and change the government to a pure democracy The election of the President is now by popular vote absolutely. Supreme Court Judges are appointed almost avowedly with reference to policies which the voters have approved; and the pressure for popular election of Senators is too strong and persistent to be very long withstood. Either the Constitution will be amended or some plan like that adopted in Oregon will acquir everywhere the sanction of law an custom. The method of direct legisla tion grows more popular every day in all parts of the country, and direct duations at the primaries tend to destroy the intermediary functions of an unmistakable disposition to take the Government into their own hands, and not only the Government, but also those forms of business which are of a public nature and depend upon franchises and the right of eminent domain. The assumption of these powers by the people cannot be prevented. How far may we expect that right reason will

guide in exercising them? The people exercise their power by voting, and in no other way. Voting is always done at the close of a politica campaign, either long or short, calm o Our question, then, may be stated in this form: What part is sollo argument likely to play to the political impalgus of the future? In those of the past it has had some influence, though less than it ought. The free silver question was decided mainly by argument. Such disinterested voters as favor the Dingley tariff believe that they have a valid reason for their preference. They are mistaken, of turse, but an opinion based on false reasoning can be changed by the truth. is only pure prejudice and mercenary bias which are impregnable to logic. But argument has not, after all, exercised its proper influence in of our campaigns, Speaking in a broad way, there has not of late years been a great deal to argue over. The old quesions were obsolescent; the new ones had not been formulated. The politics which dealt with theories of governnent and great abstract problems was dying out; the politics based on economic and moral issues had not yet

Now, however, these issues are before the country full born. The politics of today relates directly to the pocket-book and the individual conscience. The old slogans are but noises in the air. The old names and principles are little family existence has become the allimportant fact of our civilization. The face of all the institutions of society depends ultimately upon the question how they help or hinder the common man to make his living. The plain citdetermined to vote directly fo United States Senators because he is convinced of the enormous power of Senate over the tariff, rallroad rates and other vital economic questions. He is resolved that these questions shall he decided in such a way as to help and not hinder him in earning the bread for his family, and to bring that about he believes that he must choose the Senators directly, and not through intermediaries. Upon all other issues he is coming to think in the same way.

The effect of any given policy upon man's pocketbook must be ascerobservation and reason. Per senal levalty to leaders, opinions upor great abstract principles, cannot alte he fact that dear gas is harder to pay for than cheap gan or that it take days' work to earn dividends on watered stock than on an honest valu-

politics must deal with more and more xclusively in the future. We may therefore expect that argument, plain facts and pure reason will play a part increasingly important in the camthough politics were destined to lose somewhat of its picturesqueness and in utility and common sense.

MR. BOURNE'S NOMINATION

Jonathan Bourne, Jr., has been nominsted by the Republicans of Oregon as their candidate for United States Senator. It was thought until yesterday that another had been successful. after a close and doubtful contest; but full returns have unexpectedchanged the apparent result. Three days since, when Mr. Cake appeared to be the nomfnee, The Oregonian said he was worthy, and entitled to Republican support, and it further said that with positions changed it would have said the same for Mr. Bourne. Therefore it now says so.

The people of Oregon have elected, under the direct primary law, to choose through the machinery of the several political parties the nominee United States Senator, as well as state, county and other officers. Passing for the present the question as to whether Senator may be "elected" in June, there is no doubt whatever that one may be, and has been, nominated in April. Mr. Bourse is the nominee of the Republican party for Senator, as Mr. Ellis and Mr. Hawley are the regular nominees for Representative; and should receive Republican support in the same manner and for the same reasons as the Republican candidates for other bilices are entitled to it.

Some months since Mr. Bourne un dertook a campaign of education of the voters of Oregon as to the merits and exact terms of "State-No. 1," and incidentally to bring to public attention the fact that ie was bimself a candidate for United States Senator. Under our primary system it was desirable that the voter ould know all about the popular method of electing a Senator; and it was necessary, too, that a candidate should do all he could, with due regard to his own self-respect and pers dignity, to attract favorable notice to himself as available Senatorial material. The work done by Mr. Bourne along these lines has been in many respects remarkable. It has been throughout a notable illustration of his personal vigor and great political skill and efficiency. He is the style and type of man that does things, and over omes all possible obstacles and diffiulties in doing them. If he shall go o Washington as United States Senator for Oregon, as seems probable. there will never be occasion, part of any one, to declare that the influence of Oregon is not felt at Washington.

COMMERCIAL ASPECTS OF THE DISAS-TER.

Now that the first shock of horro ver the awful loss of life and property has passed away, it is but natural for people to turn to the commercial asects of the San Francisco disaster. Opinion differs not only as to the effect on San Francisco, but on other Pacific Coast cities; but there is a steady gair in the ranks of the optimists and a corresponding decrease in the number of pessimists. When fire totally destroys the home of the prudent citizen in any American city, there is a brief period of waiting before anything can be done o repair the damage. The insurance company requires a certain amount of time in which to effect settlement; the unfortunate citizen may have his savings invested in a mortgage or a tim deposit, where they were not available on a moment's notice. The family even may have escaped without proper lothing and no food. But the embarsament and distress will be promptly alleviated by the assistance of neighbors, and in time can probably be

cured. The San Francisco disaster is not dis similar in principle from one of these ninor commercial and financial troubles. The insurance is not yet available, the funds which were in the safety deposit vaults cannot be reached for several days, or perhaps weeks. Balances due from east, north and south cannot be reached for several days or weeks. But the credit of the city has not been impaired beyond redemption, and all that is necessary to bring order out of the present financial ruin and chaos is a little time and friendly assistance from the neighbors. The Government has promised to deposit \$15,000,000 in the San Francisco banks for emergency purposes. New York banks offer their influence and resources. Mr. Harriman, with more than \$80,000,000 in his strong box, has agreed immediately to pay out \$500,000 in cash for wages of his employes, and to give employment to an additional army of men in repairing the damage. The vast holdings in other cities of the Mills, Huntington, Fair, Mackay and Flood and other big estates are gilt-edge collateral on which to raise money to protect their shattered holdings in San Francisco. Then there is the insurance. It may not be paid in full, but it is a certainty that more millions will be poured into the stricken city to settle insurance claims than have ever before been paid

out in a single city. It is unnecessary to say that most liberal treatment will be extended our stricken neighbors by all of the financial and commercial interests on the Pacific Coast and throughout the United States. The spirit that is manifest in popular subscriptions of more than \$15,000,000 is a pretty good omen for lenlency in extension of credit to the limit, and San Francisco debtors will be given plenty of time to meet their obligations without being subjected to any more sacrifice or suffering than they have already passed through California farms, orchards, oil wells and forests turn out in a single year products of a value equal to the total ons by the disaster, and even this colinteral, backed by the promise of the enterprising men who made San Francisco great, is a tangible asset in an emergency like the present.

The effect on Portland and other Pa elfic Coast cities cannot be serious. Several "fat years" have left the Pacific Northwest in an easy financial condition, where we can aid in helping our stricken neighbor over the crisis which now confronts her. This city is no longer financially dependent on the Bay City, but is rather in the position of a creditor than a debtor, as there has for the past two years been an enormous demand from California for lumber, wheat and other Oregon and Washington products. From present appearances, the worst feature of the mithout hoping, for humanity's cake, financial situation in San Francisco is that the threatened strike will be the possibility of a run on the banks averted. It is time, indeed, that pre-

before they could arrange matters and secure collateral for meeting it. If the opening day is postponed until a sufficiency of funds can be massed to allay the fears of depositors, the uneasiness which culminates in financial panics will subside and no serious damage result. The situation is a strained one excitement, with a corresponding gain but with skillful handling there will soon be a resumption of normal financial and commercial conditions.

OUR MURDERS. Mr. Andrew D. White is only on among many eminent authorities who tell us that America has more murders in proportion to its population than any other country. The fact is indisputable, and the reasons for it are not far to seek. One of them is our Nadisregard for human life. New York manufacturer explained why he did not provide decent quarters for his workmen the other day by saying that men were cheaper than floor space and windows. They are cheaper als shan safety appliances on cars. To save the expense of modern brakes and ouplers, the ratiroads murder an army of employes annually and nobody protests. To save the wages of a proper outfit of trainmen and telegraphers they crush and burn hundreds of people every year in collisions without exciting much comment. More people have died horrible deaths in railroad accidents in the course of the past year than all that perished in the earthquake at San Francisco, but who cares? We do not even compel our street rallway companies to provide safe fenders for their cars. Another reason for our excess of

murderers is their comparative safety. The only crimes which are surely and speedily punished in America are petty Over there the inferior courts exercise summary jurisdiction, no appeal is permitted, and justice is prompt In more important cases, no matter how conclusive the evidence against the criminal, his lawyer is always prepared with a list of exceptions in the event of conviction. The case is appealed, a new trial ordered, and the whole futile ceremony is repeated again and again until everybody is weary and the convicted criminal finally escapes. Such miscarriages of justice are called great legal victories They are really victories for anarchy and crime. No new trial should be allowed in a criminal case unless the defendant has suffered some substantial njustice. Our lawyers are like radishes planted in the wrong time of the which run to tops and grow no roots. They produce an enormous crop of technicalities, but little justice. They devote an enormous amount of ingenuity and intellectual power to saving guilty men from punishment, without regard to the welfare of society. There is a species of alliance between legal profession and criminals which has become a menace to the country.

Considering how safe it is to shoot or poison a person in many parts of the United States, one wonders that there are not more murders, especially when we remember how easy it is to procure the instruments of crime. There is no practical restraint upon carrying deady weapons, and polson can be obtained at every drug store. The fact is that public sentiment condones deeds of vionce, and our criminal jurisprudence with its grotesque partiality for acused persons encourages them. Reform here as in all other matters must begin in the public conscience. Make that right and law and the courts will quickly follow suit. When the American people really desire it, murders will become as rare in this country as they are elsewhere.

LOOKING PORWARD TO LONG STRIKE

Coalminers in the anthracite region approach the first of May with a feeling that a strike will be inaugurated that time, which means eight months of idleness and its attendant anxieties and miseries for them. They estimate that it will require that length of time to win out by sheer force of stubbornness against the operators, who persistently declare that they have 'nothing to arbitrate," and whose stock of coal is supposed to be sufficient for a siege of that length. At the end of December, anthracite mining having ceased during the interval from May 1 it is calculated that the coal supply in storage will have been exhausted, and that, urged by the demands of Winter, the coal barons may be willing to come

to terms. The prospect is appailing to a world much larger than that composed of coalminers, their families and the operators. It has come to pass that coul. next to bread itself, is the staff of life. The many offices of civilization wait upon it, and, falling to receive itsbounty, languish.

Anthracite coalmining represents a capital investment of \$700,000,000, with annual profits of from \$85,000,000 to \$100,000,000. It furnishes a freight traffic worth \$70,000,000 a year to eight important railway systems, and pays annually about \$70,000,000 in wages to about 155,000 mine employes. The differences that lead to a suspension of this industry arise from the large discrepancy between the profits of the operators and the wages of employes. The operators figure the running expenses of the mining industry upon a close business basis. That is to say, they propose to keep the expense of mining coal down to the minimum. The employes figure their part in the great industry upon a living basis, and de-mand that a maximum in wages fixed by themselves be allowed. A difference practicaly irreconcilable is thus created between the two great forces that produce the coal supply-capital and labor-and strikes, with their farreaching consequences, result. So accustomed has the public become to the recital of differences between capital and labor employed in the production of coal that a strike in the anthracite district is the thing expected. The present prospect is therefore viewed without surprise, but with the usual shuddering apprehension of consequences, since these are by no means onfined to the forces in immediate colimion. They reach out into the great area of commerce and cripple its enterprises; into the realm of manufactures and lay arbitrary command upon its

ovements; into the great field of who wanted a place to spend the night transportation and paralyze its enerthe Indian asked:
"Who is the fellow?"
"Judge Thomas." was the reply.
"Well, if that's the fellow, he had better pay me what he owes me before asking me for any favors."
"How is that?" queried the lounger. "Is he in debt to you?"
"Yea." replied the Indian. "When he was Judge at Muskoge I was brought hefore him for selling liquor. I was convicted, and in sentencing me he said: I will give you so days in jail and stoo." I got the 60 days all right, but he never came across with the 1986." gies. They cause the poor to regard the approach of Winter with horror and the well-to-do with apprehension. Only those who live in wooded districts, in the most primitive way, are free from the distressing effects of a coal famine. No one can read the accounts of the suffering among the families of coalminers during the last great strike

ventive agencies were recognized in the settlement of industrial differences. thus forestalling suffering among the noncombatants involved that is only less than that of war, and a waste in energy and resources that is practically beyond computation.

So wide was the extent of San Francisco's disaster that only a generaliza-tion of the loss could be given to a waiting and anxious world. To specify will require no small book. In libraries alone the destruction was and a part of the loss is irreparable At the Mechanics' Institute, on Pos street, which had been in existence nearly half a ceritury, was the most popular library in the city, with literary and historical treasures that never can be replaced; for example files of the San Francisco papers dating back to their first issue. In this con ection it will be interesting to know whether the files of a single publication escaped flames and dynamite. At the Mercantile Library, on Van Ness avenue, there was a copy of Audubon's great ornithological work, with plates in colors, almost of priceless value Rare books and manuscripts were—the gifts of public-spirited citizens-that can hever be restored Probably most of the volumes in the public library, which was housed in he City Hall, can be duplicated; yet the loss to the community in the three li-braries, to may nothing of larger similar loss in the thousands of homes, cannot be computed in dollars.

The "fundamental law" or new con titution of Russia seems to be fully as "square" a deal for the people as the celebrated division of game between the white man and the Indian, in which the child of the formt always got the owl and the white man always got the turkey. The Caar retains absolute control of the army and navy, with power to declare war whenever he is so inclined. He can also at will declare cities, towns and districts under martia! law or "in a state of reinforced security," which in reality is martial law No law becomes operative until pub-lished by the ruling Senate. As the latter is a body made up exclusively by the Czar's choosing, Russia has secured absolutely nothing under the new constitution which she did not possess under the old. The new deal may seem all right for the Czar, but the bomb factories will not close down until he makes a more liberal interpretation of the meaning of the word liberty.

That needlessly large number of obstructionists who are making strenuous efforts to prevent the construction of the Panama Canal are offered a new argument by the San Francisco earthquake. Isham Randolph, chief engineer of the Chicago drainage canal, and a member of the United States Board of Engineers for the Panama Canal, states that such a convulsion of nature at Panama would cause serious damage to either type of canal which might be constructed, but would be worse on a sea-level canal than on the lock structure. San Francisco will not go out of business on account of the earthquake, nor will work pause at Panama for any such reason, but the men who are anxious to delay the completion of the big ditch might do a lit tle sparring for time by arguing in favor of an earthquake-proof canal.

The local office of the United States Engineers has received notice from Washington that the \$400,000 appropriation for the Columbia River jetty is now available and it is ordered that preparations be commenced for the rork at once. With the money available now the outlook is quite favorable for a good season, as the weather for the next six months will be highly favorable for pushing the work to the best possible advantage. More tage at this time, but it is believed that the results obtained from this emergency appropriation will be of a nature that will leave no question about the advisability of making liberal appropriations for an early completion of the present jetty as well as one from the north side of the river.

A Liverpool dispatch states that onehalf of the reserve fund of the London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, amounting to \$10,788,675, had been swept away by the San Francisco disaster. Other insurance companies in Europe have suffered to the extent of ons. It is this almost world-wide distribution of losses among the insurance companies that prevents wholesale financial destruction among the underwriters. It is also a high tribute to the sagacity of the men who write the policies that the greatest fire loss ever suffered in the United States could be met without seriously embarrassing a large number of companies

Chicago had two eras-before the fire and after. For twenty years following 1871 the popular mind divided every historical event, great and small, into the two periods. But all this passed the "before-the-fire" era is only a fain memory to the older inhabitants. not reasonable to think of San Francisco by the end of the next generation easing to date things from "before the fire"?

The new St. Mary's Hospital, at As toria, to be dedicated next Sunday, is another monument to the elder church which has ever been at the forefront in providing means to nurse the sick and bind up the world's wounds.

Let us hope that the career of outlaw Frank Smith will not be so long destructive of human life as was Harry Tracy's.

Indian Territory Humor. Kansas City Journal

A good story is told on John R. Thomas, of Muskogee, a well-known lawyer of that city, who was formerly Judge of the Western Diatrict. One night Thomas found himself in a shabby little town which had no hotel. Desiring to stay all night, he asked a lounger in front of a grocery store where he might find accom-modation. The lounger went inside of the store, which was run by an Indian. When informed that there was a man outside

THE SILVER LINING. By A. H. Ballard.

The Big Haystack. Honest hearts and honest men Exist on earth today; But where they are, and who, and We'll meet them, we can't say; We try hard to discover them, and elt down 'way back-

Tis hard to find a needle in a big truthful girl existed On earth long, long ago,

The bent to firt, you know: To catch one in this century your brains you may rack-Tis hard to find a needle in a big hay stack.

successfully resisted

enevolent financial kings There are, we do not doubt: thief may be some other things If you could find them out; You can't turn up a pluto who grip his sack Tis hard to find a needle in a big hay

stack. Many a woman travels for her hushand's health.

A hard heart blights the world. Sympathy nourishes affection makes life bearable.

You usually have to hit an obstacle to know how fast your are going. Weakness and duplicity are bad enough,

but a knocker is the limit of evil. Whose trieth to raise himself up using some one else as a footstoot hath an inecure foundation.

Do things and you'll have plenty; think over and you'll be empty-handed.

The man who is hurt mortally remains

The Lost Vision.

Tall was she And fair to see, And stately was her tread; She looked on me Unfathomably. She-simply turned my head

The vision sped. It vanished And left my brain to reel; Just now a giri! Then swish and whiri! She stepped on a banana peel!

The one who does the talking selder loes the work.

If a scheme don't pay, get up and dust Don't wait for some one to say you must. Life is full of spotlights. If you have good front, try to get in one.

Advertise yourself, my son, but be sure that the goods will give satisfaction,

A threat is the most futile utterance man can make. If it were not a bluff he would not make it-he would do som thing.

Spring Hints. To clean the stove-hire an Afro-Amer

To clean house-let it go till next year To make sure that your rose bushes will bloom abundantly - establish credit with a florist,

To provide against catching cold-take dose of strychnine. To cure hysterics-go to the vaudeville

shows; like cures like. How to move-look at your bank book and see if you have enough to buy a new outfit. If you have, then let the auction house have your old stuff at its own price and blow yourself for a new estab-

To get rid of the blues-drown v To realize that your troubles are unimportant-go to San Francisco. To be misinformed-read the red-ink

To stop the cheating of butcher and rocer-stop eating.
To interfere with similar practices on the part of all tradespeople-stop living. To make the landlord reduce the rent-

buy the place. To make a wife doctle-pet the dog, and vice versa. To get the dust off pictures and bric-a

brac-burn them. To make gastight more brilliant-use electricity.

To save board bills-avoid the marriage habit. To clear the atmosphere and annihilate hallucinations-go on a toot,

To get a good perspective on yourself-compare your own estimate of yourself with the general opinion held at the of-

To do the best you can with an opportunity-drop it. To gain relief from things that annoy ou-lick your little brother or sass you

To be absolutely happy-you can't do without a big, red automobile.

Boston Herald

"The Good Times of Graft."

The late Samuel H, Ashbridge had the distinction of being elected Mayor of Philadelphia by a plurality of 120,-

date for the office ever received. This, however, was in the paimiest days of the Philadelphia ring when majorities were always made to order, and Ashwere always made to order, and Ash-bridge was one of the ring's particular favorites. One of the memorable achievements of Ashbridge's adminis-tration was his defiant act of tossing into a waste basket, at a public meet-ing. John Wanamaker's offer of \$5,-600,366 for a Philadelphia street rail-way franchiae which immediately after-ward was disposed of to other inter-ests with no compensation to the city. Times have changed considerably in Times have changed considerably in Philadelphia since the days of Mayor Ashbridge, and they have changed for

Miss Coyleigh-No. Mr. Penwiper.
mamma doesn't allow me to accept
presents from young men.
Poet—And I had so wished to present you with a copy of my poems!
"Oh, I thought it was something of

What did your wife do when she found that you had paid your creditor with her dowry?"
"Do? Why, she divorced me, and married the creditor,

Perfectly Safe.

Simpliciasimus. octor, I'm horribly afraid of Patient-Doctor, I'm horribly afraid of being buried alive. Physician-Don't worry for an instant,

Homer Davenport in the N. E. Evening Mail The first city a boy sees, though he may be grown and awkward, still the impression that city leaves on your mind always remains the assertest, especially if the city that you first saw was the brightest, the most inspiring, the widest awake of all the cities in the Union. To me no other city in the world could ever

awake of all the cities in the Union. To me no other city in the world could ever take the place of San Francisco.

I went there in 1888. Held spellbound by the awe of that beautiful busy throng. I rode up and down Market street, even far out on Valencia, trying to find a place to alight. The town, was too big for me, and after wandering around a lew weeks, though fascinated by its beauties, perhaps more still by its hisbeauties, perhaps more still by its his-toric points and buildings. I was com-pelled to go back to the farm for shelter. But the memories of what I had seen gave me no reat, no peace of mind. So in '22 I returned again. On this second visit I got really acquainted with the San Francisco people. They are unlike any other people in the world. In a few months I felt that I was as much a part of San Francisco as all other San Franciscans were. Everybody on Market street and Kearney had a speaking acstance with one another. It seems that we missed each other if one of us was absent from the nightly parades that took place on those two historic thor-

Those thoroughfares were crowed all the time with distinguished lawyers, great actors and actresses and famous ath-letes. The brightest newspaper men in the world walked arm in arm with the few remaining pioneers, many of whom wore the picturesque attire of the days of '49. People of California, and more especially in San Francisco, if they had offices and studies and places of business seldom remained in them. They were too fond of outdoors. The very air of the city seemed to be full of inspiration and success.

In later years, when skyscrapers arose, a tail building would stand majestically by a little old wooden building that had perhaps been famous when gold dust was weighed out on the main streets in exchange for merchandise. Both build-lags seemed to look as though they were proud of each other. Whether it rained or whether it shone

San Francisco was happy. The only time that its people ever seemed alarmed was now and then when some slight quiver was felt from beneath the earth's quiver was felt from beneath the earth's surface that caused the evening papers to sell like hot cakes. But the laughing, beautiful women for which the city was justly famed soon smiled the seriousness away and San Francisco resumed a gain away and S . . .

At clubs the wittiest speakers joked off any serious attempt to get fright-ened over the rumbling sounds and the unsteady buildings. In a few years the slight terror caused by the feeble earthquakes had been forgotten, people were charmed and captivated by the picturesque trees and most exquisite color of green that covered the landcolor of green that covered the landscape just out of San Francisco, and thousands upon thousands were con-tent to call existence in San Francisco supreme success, and existence in an-other city in the world a failure in life.

life.

To a lover of San Francisco it's an awful task to read of what seems to be its total destruction. After the loss of life the financial loss in property doesn't appeal to one as much as the destruction of the buildings so intimately associated with its historic past, and so typical of it—buildings that were built by the pioneers, and the wiping out of that first beautiful picture that impresses itself like mother's cooking, never to be replaced by any others quite as good.

Once gone, always gone. A new city may grow but it will be built with the memory of awful times. New San Francisco will never look like the old one. Mark Twain, Joaquin Miller, Joe Goodman and Ned Hamilton looked like San Francisco. The George Knights, the Reuben Lloyds, the Louis Strausses, and John P. Irish were characters in keeping with San Francisco and the Golden Gate. I am fearful that when the new San Francisco appears it won't harmonize with the low-cut velvet waistcoats and the watch-chains that circle around the neck; that the Bo-hemian Clubs, through Uncle George Bramley, may continue to recite "When Nob Hill will never as it is in my memory

The landmarks of time are gone. They couldn't have been bought by man, and can't be reproduced by man.

I knew Fire Chief Sullivan and knew him well. Years ago I saw him, as as-sistant chief, as a hero in the fires among the wooden buildings south of Market street, and the brave deeds he was capable of doing were written in his plain, homely features. It was he that led me in fear and trembling into the presence of the late Sam Rainey, the political boss, after he had been

the political boss, after he had been cartooned by me. His monument should be one of the first new structures to adorn the modern San Francisco.

While the homeless gather on the warm sandhills of Golden Gate Park, peering through wet, glazed eyes upon the harbor called Golden Gate, that admitted their ancestors in better days, they will realize that all the associations with those golden days have gone tions with those golden days have gone -have been wiped out by the same destiny that made their landscape and their people so beautiful.

A Real Thing in Bookworms

New York World. The bookworm has come to New York again after an absence of 14

At noon yesterday Henry Thorpe, an employe at the Merwin-Clayton auction-rooms, was taking out of a wooden box some old books belonging to the late Dr. Burnett, of Washington, when

out dropped a bookworm.

The bookworm, which was one-third of an inch in length had apparently wriggled out of an ancient Shakespeare folio. It showed signs of life, and after being identified by the bug sharp as the real thing, was put in a plain white envelope. It soon perished.

Thorpe, who has been handling old books for K years, said this was the second bookworm he had come across in all that time. In 1892 two were found in all that time. In 1892 two were found in Benjamin's Sookstore, 751 Broadway, in a worn, leather-bound copy of "Sen-eca." published in London in 1675.

Exit Red Coats in Canada

Montreal Gazette.

The last troops of the British army have left Halifax for home. The event is a step in the evolution of the relations of motherland and colony that will create some feeling of regret. The presence of British regiments long ago ceased to be necessary in Canada, it is true, either from an imperial or a colonial point of view. The departed corps will doubtless fill a more important place in the scheme of general defense in their new stations, and Canada should be able to care for her own strategic positions. Yet the departure, breaking a chain of service that has lasted nearly a century and a half, will to many seem like breaking a link in another chain. It will be long before those who hastened it will get much credit for their work. credit for their work.

In the Spot Light

Boston Heraid.

The records of the Rough Riders' Association show that of the 50 members of the famous regiment now living in Oklahoma and Indian Territory. 20 per cent are holding Federal positions. The popular impression has been that the office-holding percentage was

DAVENPORT'S SAN FRANCISCO. STRIKE THREATENS FRANCE

All Industries May Cease, and Great Army Guards Paris.

PARIS. April 25.-(8 P. M.)-The strike situation has improved before the govern-ment's military and police preparations to crush disorder, and public uneasiness has been considerably relieved. Alarmist reports, however, continue to circulate concerning what may possibly happen May I One report says that Spanish and Swiss anarchists have succeeded in bring-ing 40 bombs into Paris. The police are exercising extreme rigilance and are shadowing the chief agitators and watch-ing the centers of disorder. The military precautions include sta-

tioning 2000 troops in the basement of the Grand Palace, where the National Art saions are being held. Infantry and cav-alry are shadowing the chief agitators and watching the centers of disorder and watching the centers of disorder.

The government appears to be fully aroused to the nacessity of adequate preparations. Frequent conferences are being held among President Fallieres, the premier and the military authorities.

The strikers already out are comparatively quiet. The places of business of the manufacturies tenders are beautiful.

the manufacturing jewelers are heavily guarded. About 100 book printers made a manifestation today and several minor affraya occurred.

The labor quarters here show extreme animation. The various sections are hold-ing meetings and are issuing appeals and listening to the violent speeche

Reports from the coal mining regions show that there are 20,000 men on strike and 14,000 st work. At a meeting longht of 500 building contractors it was decided to close all and dismiss the workmen in the eve and dismiss the workmen in the event of strike May 1. The contractors subscribed a fund of \$300,000 to meet the cost of actions that may arise from the stop

LABOR REVOLT SCARES FRANCE

General Strike on May 1 Causes a Panie in Paris.

PARIS, April 25.—The gravity of the strike movement throughout the coun-try, which assumed alarming proportions last week during the height of the excitement caused by the San Francisco disaster, has momentarily improved, but the people have been wrought up to a state of apprehension concerning the imminence of a crisis May 1, when all the ranks of labor will make a gigantic eight-hour dem-

onstration.

Weether this will be accompanied by violence and bloodshed is only con-jectural, but the people are intensely alarmed and the authorities are adoptalarmed and the authorities are adopting extreme military and police precautions. The garrison at Paris is being rapilly atrengthened, and it is expected that 60,000 troops will be available here May 1. In the mining region there is another camp in which an army corps is ready for eventualities, and similar precautions are being taken at other centers.

taken at other centers. The labor organizations do not con-ceal the fact that it is their intention to make a supreme effort. These bodies are partly composed of anarchists and revolutionists, who counse violence, but the responsible leaders insist that the movement has a pacific object similar to the American eight-hour day. Nevertheless, it is feared that the lawless element may get the upper hand, and this inspires the pub-lic with a feeling of terror bordering

on panic. se of the newspapers freely assert that the movement is the prejude of a revolution in which the proje-turiat intends to overthrow the existing regime. The alarmist rumors add to the real danger. Some of the re-ports picture the business and residen-tial parts of Paris as about to be sacked, the streets barricaded, and, in The alarmist rumors add brief, a veritable renewal of the Com-mune. This has had the effect of great-ly alarming the more nervous people, some of whom are selling their val-

uables abroad and are preparing their residences to resist attacks.

The strikes in the north, where 40,000 miners are still out: in Paris,
where thousands of book printers and employes of the Jewelry and paper trades are on strike; at Brest, where all branches of labor have voted for a general strike, and at other points, are merely a precursor of the national la-bor movement to be inaugurated May 1, when it is expected that the entire proletariat will quit for a day and perhaps for a longer period of time. The masons and many other branches of labor decided today to quit from May 1 to May 15 without violence.

Employes of grocers, dairymen, butchers and bakers and all purveyors of food supplies, as well as hotel serv-ants, met last night, and there is promise of a decision for a similar ces-

A complete suspension of operations throughout the building, food, industrial, commercial and other branches s feared, and fears are ente that the gas and electricity and other utilities upon which the public is de-pendent will be affected; but the compendent will be allected; but the com-panies assert that they have no fear of interruption of metropolitan and other means of communication.

In the meantime the Government

appears to have awakened to the ne-cessity of stern measures. This is in-dicated by the assembling of troops. One of the chief difficulties is the fact One of the chief difficulties is the fact that the approach of the elections makes the politicians hesitate to offend labor by the threat of severe repression. However, the early temporizing with the disorderly miners in the Pas de Calais district has been succeeded by vigorous measures, the massing of troops and the arresting of disorderly persons.

TROOPS READY FOR STRIKE

Will Confine Paris Workmen to Own Quarter of City.

Own Quarter of Chy.

PARIS, April 25.—According to a semiofficial statement made by a high functionary of the Prefecture of Police today,
the military and police are prepared to
meet every eventuality, May 1. He said
the police canvass shows that 80,000 men
have stopped work of which number the
disorderly element does not exceed 20,000.
Against these can be massed 42,000 to 45.

600 troops, namely, 26,000 infantry, 10,000
cavairy and 10,000 to 15,000 Republican
Guards and police, with large additional
reserves.

The police will endeavor to localize the manifestation to the Place de la Republique, which is the great labor center, and to the vicinity of the labor exlique, which is the great labor center, and to the vicinity of the labor exchange. This will prevent the manifestants from gaining the center of Paris or getting west of the Place de la Concorde into the residential sections of the Champs Elysee or Passy. It is expected the strength of the military and police will readily enable them to confine the disorderly element within its section, thus reducing the demonstration to isolated spots, easily controlled.

The police are convinced that there is no danger of lack of food supplies owing to the strike in the provision traces. They declare that the dealers in provisions are reaping a harvest by agreading alarmist reports. The police are in favor of closing the stores altogether.

In conclusion, the official of the Prefecture stated that the situation, while serious, does not warrant it being represented as tragic. The painters have decided to stop work May I and to remain out until granted an eight-hour day and a weekly holiday.

Dowle Injunction Trial Delayed. ROCKFORD, Ill., April 3.-The Do