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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1906.

CARL SCHURZ.

Many men are born to be slaves; a few to be masters, and now and then one whose inmost nature makes him a rebel. Carl Schurz could no more submit to established conventions and authority in politics than Voltaire could in religion or Walt Whitman in literature. The fact that an institution exists is to the minds of such men as these reason enough for attacking it; and if it has existed for a long time the reason is generally sound; for most human institutions become corrupt in the course of time and the world is preserved from putrescence only by critiism and rebellion. Carl Schurz commenced as a rebel in 1848, taking part the general European convulsion which finally overthrew the domination

of Austrian influence and started the human race again upon that march toward democracy which began with the French Revolution and which the fall of Napoleon had checked for more than a quarter of a century. France, then as now the storm center of Europe, took the lead and empelled her Bourbon King to make a place for Louis Napoleon. Schurz' part in the drama was played in Germany, and it ended with his flight from his native land to take refuge in Switzerland, the common home of the oppressed, the persecuted and proscribed

From the land of Tell and Winkelried he returned to his native country to rescue his old friend Kinkel prison, and, after adventures, as daring and romantic as any ever imagined by Dumas, the two men made good their escape to Scotland. Thence Schurz returned to Paris, where he made his living for a year in newspaper work. Then he taught in London for time, and finally, having married in Hamburg, he emigrated with a com pany of his friends to America and be-

honor as his years multiplied were turned to an offense by the way he exercised, them We have said that he was by nature a rebel. He could not work continuously with a party through good report and

evil, and yet it is only by unfinching party loyalty that an American citizen can rise to great and enduring influ-When Schurz disagreed with his ence. party he deserted it; a wiser man would have maintained his allegiance. When new questions arose in public life he

endeavored to organize new parties to solve them, failing to perceive how nuch more hopeful and economical it s to reform the old one. He seems to have believed that the experience of the Rpublican party could be repeated with each new issue that arose, but he learned that the American people will not array themselves under new polltical banners for trifling or transient causes. The more independent a man is within party lines the more influence he may exercise; to change his party allegiance almost always injures him

in the esteem of his compatriots. Again, Carl Schurz displayed his integrity offensively. There was too much of the Pharisee about him. His

was not the vital purity of the leaven which cleanses from within; he was an britant, an unfriendly critic, a thorn in the flesh. The judicious pedagogue al-lures to virtue by appeals to self-esteem: Schurz sought to reform by per petually wounding it. He sought to inulcate righteousness by acid rebuke nd in a measure he succeeded, but his nuccess would have been wider and ore enduring if he had used honey instead of vinegar. A great and good man, he failed of supreme influence through his ignorance of human nature perhaps, through his contempt

A DEFINITION.

or, p for it.

parley.

Mr. W. M. Langley, whose letter appears elsewhere today, asks The Orego tian to tell him what constitutes a Republican. To answer his question is an sasy and delightful task. There are some millions of voters in this country who by common consent call themselves Republicans. The measures and forms which they wish to bring about are Republican policy. Any person who accepts this policy and votes to arry it out may properly call himself

Republican. Others have not that privilege. Just at present Mr. Roosevelt expresses the wishes of the Republican

oters more accurately and clearly than any other man. He says precisely what they desire to have said; he endeavors to do exactly what they would have done; and his aspirations conflict with theirs in no essential particular. W. may therefore say of the President that he is a standard, or type, by which we may determine who are Republicans and who are not; and this puts us in a position to give Mr. Langiey the definition which he desires without further

A Republican, then, is an American voter, whether native or foreign-born, who stands with Mr. Roosevelt on the political issues of the day. If this definition excludes certain individuals like Aldich and Depew, who commonly call themselves Republicans, the party will lose nothing by it. It is much better that such men, who habitually oppose Republican measures and whose reputed membership in the party is an injury to it, should be ranked where they belong. Mr. Langley is mistaken in saying that the President has declared himself in favor of the netariour ship-subsidy bill. That part of his last message which is sometimes thus misinterpreted really refers to the anti-

quated navigation laws which disgrace our Federal statute-book and hinder the development of commerce under the flag. Upon this question there is no disagreement between The Oregonian and the President. We agree with Mr. Langley that it is

the duty of the voter to ascertain the opinions of each candidate upon the issues which are before the people, and if his opinions are bad nobody should be up in arms over an invasion of vote for him; but that is not sufficient rights. Altogether, the rate situation in A candidate should not only hold good he Pacific Northwest is in a fair way opinions, but he should also belong to a good party, for his private opinions can to cause the Washington Railroad Comission more trouble than it has yet never be made efficacious in public life encountered. If the changed conditions without a party to enforce them. which the completion of the new water good candidate with a bad party back route from the Atlantic makes possible of him is often even more pernicious than a bad candidate. In the long run It is the opinions and wishes of the arty which prevail, and what the individual candidate may desire counts for ittle. The only good party before the people in this campaign being the Reublican, it follows by Mr. Langley's own reasoning that all conscientious voters should vote for the Republican

would seem scarcely

the first magnitude in American poli- for the nomination for President in 1908 tics and crowned him with increasing the Oregon Democracy will undoubt-

edly be guided in no small degree by the advice of Senator Gearin, whose few months of service at Washington will enable him to size up the political situation and form an opinion of the best methods to be pursued in advancing the Democratic cause and opposing

that of the Republican National ticket. JOBBING RATES IN THE NORTHWEST The early completion of the Tehuantepec isthmus route and the establishment of a frequent and regular steam-ship service between the Flantic and Pacific Coast ports are in a fair way to have very important bearing on the freight-rate question throughout the Pacific Northwest. The steamers of this new line have for several years been enjoying a lucrative business in carrying freight from New York to Portland and Puget Sound, at rates materially lower than are charged by the railroads for the same class of goods. Their rates on all lines of merchan-

dise are much lower than the rail rates would be, were there no water competition between the two coasts. This has resulted in the railrate on most mer-chandise being based on the water rate. and is the greatest protection a seaport lobbing center enjoys from the compe-

tition of interior cities. Except in the case of a few staples which are manufactured so far inland from New York or Philadelphia that they are barred from the advantage of the water route to the Pacific Coast the rates to interior cities like

Spokane are based on the water rate to Portland plus the rail rate to Spokane. This water rate accordingly forces the railroads to haul freight from New York to Portland at a lower rate than is charged for the haul to Spokane Much has already been accomplished in the way of rate regulation by the old

route around the Horn or through the Straits of Magellan, and with the shortening of the route by the opening of the Tehuantepec Railroad there will be an increased saving which is pretty certain to be reflected in lower rates or an ncreased effort to divert the traffic to the ocean route. It is hardly reasonable to believe that the railroads will sit idly by and witness any great diversion of heir business to the new route, and there is accordingly a possibility of readjustment of rates and rearrange

ment of interior jobbing centers. Up to the present time Spokane has been the one favored point in the interior, but a number of others are lamoring for recognition. The situaton promises to produce some questions solution by the Washington Railroad Commission, which is now enterng on its second year of peace and

erity. The Commercial Club of Walla Walla about a year ago entered complaint which alleged that the City of Spokane was enjoying jobbing rates which were denied Walla Walla. By the existence of these rates Spokane was in position to do a jobbing trade within a radius of 100 miles of the city, a terri-tory which incidentally brought the Spokane drummers down quite close to Walla Walla. At the same time the lmit in which Walla Walla merchants

ould indulge in the jobbing trade to advantage was about fifteen miles. The "soreness" which existed over this un-fair situation was due less to the inability of Walla Walla to enter the obbing trade herself than to the rank discrimination which permitted Spo-kane to enjoy the special privilege. The location of both Walla Walla and Spokane is such that they are depend-ent almost wholly on the wishes of the railroad company for their prestige as obbing centers, and up to the present

time Spokane has been accorded recog-nition which has been denied Walla Walla, If the Railroad Commissi anable to force the granting of jobbing rates to the other citles which are as much entitled to them as Spokane is. it will fall into very bad repute in Walla Walla and Colfax, two strong Railroad Commission centers. If It

does secure the granting of the jobbing rates to these citles, Spokane, another Railroad Commission stronghold, will

ress full plumed is passing up and down the land.

Though conscious of the strong moving impulse of growth that WAS around about us, we were scarcely prepared for the statement 118 magnitude that has recently issued from the Census Bu-50 per cent in manufactured products

in four years; of 70 per cent in capital invested in manufacturing plants; of 28 per cent in the number of employed engaged, and 67 per cent in wages paid these are the evidences of substantial development in Oregon Industries which are furnished by the latest consus.

Further details show that the capital invested in lumbering-the leading industry of the state-has doubled in five years; that the output of the flour and grist mills has increased in value more than \$2,000,000; that the output of slaughtering and meat-packing plants has nearly doubled in value, and that the product of the fish canneries has in reased in value from \$1,788,809 in 1900 to \$3,577,746 in 1905. Beyond all of this, though the census

reports have not been completed, we know that the commerce of the state has grown, its trade has been quick ened, its agricultural interests largely developed: that its population has been materially increased, its educational in terests advanced, its position in the great commonwealth of states substantially promoted.

The decision of a court which ousts housands of families from their homes and vests title to their property in some one who had asserted no claim thereto for many years, will strike the average itizen as containing elements of injus tice which the law should be made to An illustration of a decision of this kind was that rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States recently, declaring invalid the convey ances by which the residents of Chicka saw, Okla., hold property valued at more than \$1,500,000. These lands were leeded years ago and large business blocks and valuable residences have been erected thereon. The supposed owners must now vacate or meet the terms of the legal owners. While this decision seems unjust, and does in fact work a great hardship upon those who believed they had a good title but did not, it is in accordance with principles f law which are essential to the pro-

tection of the right of private property. So long as organized society recognizes the right of individuals to own particilar tracts of real property to the exclusion of all others, this right must be protected in accordance with rules of aw applicable to all. If, as a result of

carelessness or mistaken judgment some one purchases property to which the seller has no title, and the real wher has not forfeited his right by acquiescence, the courts must enforce the principle that the private property of one person shall not be taken for the private use of another. The law cannot protect a man against the conse quences of his mistakes,

The fleets of the world which roam the seven seas occasionally bunch up prominent port or passageway like the Suez Canal and make an imposing showing. But in point of mag litude almost any of these marine pro cessions fall short of that unending ommercial parade which is forever steaming down the Great Lakes and through the canals. The immensity of this traffic is reflected in the official figures for April, 1996 for the "Son" Canal alone. During the thirty days of last month 1079 vessels of 2,006,640 tons net register and carrying 2,513,267 tons of freight, passed through this great highway. Nearly one-half of this traffic was iron ore, with coal to the extent of about 650,000 tons second in prominence, and grain and flour next on That this is essentially a the Hat. freight route is indicated by the figures which show but 729 passengers carried during the month.

The senior class of Butler College,

NEW SCHEMES OF TAXATION.

Measures Proposed by Oregon Grange for Action of Voters,

Two gross-earnings tax bills have bee drafted by a committee of the Oregon State Grange and have been propose by initiative for adoption by the people reau at Washington An increase of 1 of this state at the general election next month. One imposes a gross earnings tax upon express, telephone and telegraph companies and the other a similar tax upon sleeping-car, re frigerator-car and oil companies, The rate of the proposed tax is 2 per cent upon telephone and telegraph compa nies and 3 per cent upon the others. Briefly summarized, the measur first mentioned is as follows:

> Section 1 fixes the rate of tax at per cent for express companies and 2 per cent for telephone and telegraph ompanies, which tax is to be comput ed upon the gross earnings upon busi-ness transacted within the state as shown by a sworn statement which the president, secretary and treasurer of other highest officials of the company in the state, must make to the State Treasurer by the first of March of each cear. In case of failure to report with n 20 days after the time specified, or to pay the tax, the Attorney-General or a District Attorney must bring an action at law to collect the amount due, with an added penalty of 13 per cent, and in order to ascertain the amount due, the District Attorney may call the officers of the company before him and examine them under oath in the same manner that he does in the examination of wlinesses in a criminal proceeding.

Section 2 makes it a misdemeanor unimhable by fine of \$500 to \$1000 or imprisonment from one to six months. for any officer to fail or refuse to make the report for his company which it is

his duty to make. Section 3 defines express, telephone and telegraph companies.

ficially designated by Representative John Sharp Williams on the opening day of Congress as the "kid" of the House, and Section 4 requires that in addition to he statement of gross receipts reever since popularly known as "Kid Wharton." appeared in a new role yes-terday. For an hour he sat behind the cash register of a down-town resort, took in checks for drinks and rang up the ulred by the provisions of section of this act, such statement shall also ontain the following facts:

First-The name of the company. Second-The nature of the company, whether a person or persons, company se-corporation, and under the laws of what

Fourth Tentron and the transmission of what state or country it was organized. Third-The location of the principal office of such business or company. Fourth-The name, postoffice address and plane of residence of the president, secreary, treasurer, superintendent and genera

nanager. Fifth-The name, postoffice address and place of residence of the chief officer of sanaging agent of the company or business In this state.

The provisions of the second meastre mentioned above, applying to sleeping-car, refrigerator-car, and oil ompanies, are thus briefly stated: Section 2 defines a sleeping-car com-

Section 3 defines a refrigerator-cat

ompany, Section 4 defines an oil company so that the tax does not apply to an Oregon concern selling oll produced in

Section 5 requires each company nentioned to make a sworn report by March 1 of each year showing the gross receipts upon business transact ed within the State of Oregon, which report must also show facts similar to those required of express, telephone and telegraph companies, and also the amount and assessed valuation of all real property owned by the company within the state.

Section 6 provides a penalty of 16 per cent for failure to report or pas the tax when due, and makes it the duty of the Attorney-General or Dis trict Attorney to bring suits to collect taxes due and not paid, and authorizes District Attorneys to examine with

esses to asceriain the amount due. Section 7 provides for the same pun ishment by fine or imprisonment as provided in the express, telephone and

telegraph law, for refusal to make reports as required by law.

WHY THE SHIPS WEBE LATE. BOY MAYOR GETS TO WORK.

ders for First Time.

for that boy. I'm not going to let the ships annoy him by firing big guiss for the best navy department that ever lived.

"Kid" Wharton in a New Hole.

Washington, D. C., Corr. New York Sun Representative Charles S. Wharton, of

eral days ago that he would donate the entire receipts of his bar for the day to the San Francisco relief fund, and in-vited a number of debonnaire and dille-

tion for Congress in the Fourth Illinois district, which is a part of Chicago, be-cause the normal Democratic majority was something like 10,000. Wharton, who

was an Assistant District Attorney, took

the nomination. Everybody laughed at him. He started a canvass in the slaugh-ter-house district. According to his own

story, he went into one manufacturing

plant to talk with the voters and was seven times kicked out of the place by seven different exits. He persevered,

and when the votes were counted on elec-

tion night everybody except Wharton was surprised to find that he had de-feated an old Democratic warhorse by

"Central" Innocently Causes Arrest.

Sheriff Box, of Bedford, Ind., has ar-rested Raiph McCracken, after a some-what novel experience. He has had a warrant for McCracken, but was unable

to locate his man. He was getting ready to indorse the warrant "not in my ball-wick," when the telephone at the jaff

"Hello," called the Sheriff. "What do

'Tell Herschel to mail that letter," said

masculine voice. "Who are you?" asked the Sheriff. "This is Claude McCracken." was

Where are you?" asked the Sheriff.

"At the shops." The officer hung up the receiver and

went to the shope, where he arrested McCracken. When Sheriff Box told him

he had located him McCracken's

ply was: "H-1; Central gave me the wrong

Got as Good as She Gave.

'Madam, you are not at all likely to come

It's Now "Church Trust" Morgan.

New York Press.

contact with either

a substantial majority.

you want

answer.

McCracken.

A restaurateur announced sev

eccipts.

let the

"Fighting Bob" Evans Disobered Or- Milwaukee's Executive Slaves Eighteen Hours Per Day.

ders for ernst rune, Springfield (Mask.) Republican. The battleships of the North Atlantic fleet were due to raise Sandy Hook on the morning of April 20. The great white ships came racing home Thursday morn-North American Mayor Sherburn M. Becker, better nown as Milwaukee's "boy Mayor." has cen in office three weeks, and to say that he has led a strenuous life sit THE: ships came racing nome spursacy morn-ting, nearly two weeks late. And the reason for this was that "Fighting Bob" Evans, for the first time in his life, dis-obeyed orders from Washington, It hap-bened in this way: When the men on the Kearaarge had cleared her forward investigation. time, working some days the full 24 hours and cating his meals in the executive office, is putting it mildly. This is what he has accomplished up to this time, and he says he is not yet fairly started: He has closed gambling-houses, and turret of their dead after the recent ex-plosion during target practice William King, ordinary seaman, was taken to the Milwaukee, after eight years of wide-open

A

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policy, is once more a closed town. He started a crusade against auto scorching, and by his orders a score or more of scorchers have been arrested and sick bay, where the surgeons of the fleet looked over his ghastly burns and sfleitly shook their heads. 'BBI'' King had noth-ing to say for himself. He knew he was

He has ordered the police to enforce the in desparate straits, but he gritted his teeth and made no sound. It was time for the great battleships to break out their homeward-bound bennants and head for anti-splitting law, and all persons who are caught splitting on walks are promptly" arrested.

He has cleaned out the City Hall and rehomeward-bound bennants and head for New York, but the surgeons went to Admiral Evans and told him that there was a man on the Kearsarge whom it would kill to put ashore and who must be kept in perfect silence. Evans asked if "Bill" King flad one chance in a thou-sand, and the surgeons said that possibly he had. Then, coolly, Evans replied: "This fleet will stay here at anchor in Guantanamo Bay until Christmas, or later, so long as there is a fighting chance for that boy. Um not going to let the placed a dozen Democratic office-holders with Republicans, all of them young men. He has started a reform in the manner of conducting the Health Department by cutting off a dozen or more "snap jobs" held by Mayor Rose's men. He has given the Dira Department

He has given the Fire Department a shaking up by serving notice on the mem-bers and the chiefs that politics and jeal-

He has informed the Chief of Police that hereafter the Chief will have full power to run his department without interference

from any source He has raised \$50,000 for the San Fran-circo sufferers, and was one of the first Mayora to offer aid to the stricken city. So the white squadron rode peacefully at anchor, the big guns were still and the target practice discontinued until the stillness of the little cemetery overhang-He has given orders to have the streets of Milwaukes put in decent repair, and served notice that it be done at reasonable ng Guantanamo Bay was broken on

Ing Guantanamo Bay was broken one morning by the crashing vollsy of small arms and hugles sounded taps. Then the battleships broke out their homeward-bound pennants and raced off to the northward, leaving Ordinary Seaman "Bill" King behind them, "Fighting Bob" has done a number of things which people like to recall, but none which rings with a truer note. From the day that young Becker took hold of the city government he has been busy. He was inaugurated under the most favorable conditions. Caremony over, he began to work.

The Engles Weren't Birds. New York Times

Half a dozen animal dealers rushed to the dock of the White Star steamer Teu-tonic yesterday morning with wallets bulging in anticipation of a lively struggle in bidding fof "75 cages of eagles." which were listed among the liners cargo.

'Got to get about 40 of those 'eagles.' said one dealer to another. "Good busi-ness in eagles on Broadway just now." said the other. "the eagle mar-"Sure."

ket is dead ripe." They nosed about the dock and finally found the purser.

"How about those birds?" asked one. "What birds?" replied the purser. "Those cagles," said the dealers.

tante young men about town to act as cashiers in relays. "Kid" Wharton was one of those who accepted the invita-"Oh! yes, the eagles," said the purser a laugh. "They're cuckoos, all Come on, I'll show you some of with

right. The "kid" has barely turned 30, but for a score of years he has been in poli-tics up to his collar button. Two years ago no Republican wanted the nomina-He took the dealers inside and showed

35 strong boxes loaded with gold eagles. "Gentlemen, their face value is \$1,000

000." said the purser, with a wink. "Now go ahead and bid." The dealers vanished.

The confusion arose because the money been listed as "eagles" instead of It was a shipment of gold for the Hanover National Bank from Liver-

Ship's Log Like Jungle Book.

New York World. The richly laden tramp plodder of the

coans, the steamer Barenfelds, from Calcutta, slowly warped into her berth at Bush's Stores, South Brooklyn, with a tale of valorous and tragic deeds at

sea. Her log read like a jungle book. When Captain Sarang Hodah bin Hallal and his 53 orthodox Lascara left Cal-cutta, the cargo consisted of two big

Sacred white elephants, one ordinary ele-phant and 500 assorted scrpents for a New York animal dealer. The while elephants were objects of great rever-ence to the Lascars, who painted them with half moons and rising suns. In a slant of few water in the indian

In a slant of ley water in the indian ocean the sacred elephants died and were thrown overboard. Three nights

later a big python climped into the rig-

Captain Bin Hallal laid on with a belaying pin, while his crew backed at

the python with knives until they freed

the victim. The man lay unconscious until Port Said was reached, and he was

The Town Kicker,

The kickers on the farms are not so

sent ashore with his ribs crushed

ging and embraced a Lascar

ocean

critic and man of letters which has made for him a distinguished place in the history of this country. From Philndelphin, his first place of residence in America, Schurz soon went to Wisonsin, where, even at that date, the German population was numerous. In telligent and politically influential. Naturally, he joined the recently organized Republican party, the party of human freedom and advanced thought, and in the state campaign of 1857 he ran for Lleutenant-Governor, powerfully aiding the rising cause of Lincoln and liberty by his speeches in German and English. His ticket was defeated in that election, but when Lincoln was candidates, and we think it is quite elected, in 1860, Schurz was not forgotlikely that they will do so. He had already, by his surpassing abilities, made himself a National fig-

BAILEY AND OREGON DEMOCRATS. ure, and he was appointed Minister to Spain, only to resign when the Civil Dispatches from Washington inform Way broke out and join the armies of is that the brilliant work of Senator . He saw service in the great Balley, of Texas, in the United States the Union. battles of the Rebellion. He fled with Senate during the present session will Hooker's defeated army from the disasmake him a formidable candidate fo trous field of Chancellorsville; he was the Democratic Presidential nomination with Meade at Gettysburg. n 1908. It is asserted that, notwith-

standing his far Southern residence, he When the war was over Schurz re sumed his political career, Johnson will command the favorable considerasent him on a confidential mission to tion of Democrats both North and the South. The Chicago Republicar South, and have an exceedingly good chance to win the nomination over any Convention of 1868 made him chairman. other aspirant. Perhaps there is good He served a term in the Senate from Missouri. In 1872 he left the Republican party and supported Greeley for | uation. The Democrats have not been | try where the climate was mild and the President, but in 1876 he returned to his very successful of late with Northern eld allegiance in favor of Hayes, who made him Secretary of State. In 1851 candidates, and might think it the part of wisdom to try a leader from Schurz became for the third time in his South, though it ife an editor, taking charge of the New advisable for them to go to the Southern limits. The theory in the past has York Evening Post, and in 1884 changed been that the South will support the his politics again to support Cleveland. Democratic nominee, whoever he may In literature as well as journalls did meritorious work. His "Life of be, and that, therefore, a Northern man Clay" is a valuable contribution to should be nominated, who would be American biography; his "Essay on likely to find favor among the doubtful Lincoln" is one of the finest tributes to states this side of Mason and Dixon's the memory of that great man.

line. The theory did not work out in Few careers present vicissitudes more the last contest, for Parker not only varied and numerous than that of failed to carry a doubtful Northern State, but lost ground for the Demo-Few men of any age have finia. surpassed him in ability; none in cour crais in the South. As a consequence, Democrats have been scanning the uge and integrity. And yet his influ-South for available Presidential timber. during his most active years was The nomination of Balley would probless than his merits should have won ably be satisfactory to Oregon Demoand in his later life it dwindled to nothing. That he felt disappointment crats, who have not the same feeling is certain, for he developed toward the upon the negro question that prevail end of his career too much of the in the East. Two years ago Governor querulousness of the common scold and Chamberlain, though apparently favorable to the nomination of Hearst as the in his utterances was heard something most available man with whom to deof the despairing tone of the pesalmist. That his political career was a comparfeat Roosevelt, took the position that the choice of the candidate should be ative failure we cannot deny. What was the reason? Certainly not his ineft to the Southern States, upon whom dependence of character, nor was it his integrity. Schurs was not more indethe greater part of the burden must rest. If the South wants Bailey nomipendent nor more upright than Andrew nated, the delegation from this state D. White, and yet White's influence would probably concur, and stand upon his countrymen has steadily in-creased from year to year, while that of unitedly for his election. Not so much could be hoped for in the East, where the brilliant and gifted German had it would be difficult for the Democrats almost disappeared years before his to win Republican votes with a far in relatively recent years that we have The qualities which Southern candidate at the head of their should have made Schurz a power of licket. In the selection of its favorite passed away in Oregon, and that prog- rake,

succeed in showing up the uselessness of the Railroad Commission, some good will have been accomplished FOUR YEARS OF PROGRESS. Every citizen of Oregon must feel nudable pride in the material growth

of the state in the past four years, as shown by the tabulated reports of the Census Bureau covering that period. Compared with the slow development in industrial and manufacturing lines during a period covering many years, this growth is almost phenomenal.

The charm of the ploneer era is over the earlier of those years of practical stagnation. The people who came hither found themselves possessed of a beautiful wilderness over which sof urs brooded and rude plenty reigned. Many of them had come from portions of the Middle West where pioneer con ditions had not been outgrown, and where climatic conditions were exceedingly rigorous and exacting. The reason back of this estimate of the sit- change to pioneer conditions in a counland at least equally productive wrought in them a feeling of satisfac tion that, as homesickness wore off, grew into contentment and later into a feeling that Oregon could not be in proved upon or life within its limits made more enjoyable by progress.

Slow-moving trains drawn by oxen brought hither once a year a few huntired people, and these, partaking of the quietude and peace and easy plenty of the land, became absorbed in its few industries without materially increasing the development of the country's resources. It was over scenes and con ditions of this type that the sunny and the rainy seasons came and went year after year, producing little, if any change in the industrial status of the state, but intensifying, if possible, the lovalty of its people and setting them tore firmly in the habits that isolation

induces. All of this, however, was broken in upon when the first direct transcontiiental raffroad pushed Its way and irew its trains across the Oregon border. A change, gradual at first, but be oming more marked every year-the change that results from the magic touch of the world beyond the horizon's rim-began to be noticed, and later felt The gulf between ploneer times, with their slowly moving events, and the opening years of the twentieth century was not bridged in a day, and it is only come to realize that old things have

Indiana, threatens to strike in a body if certain classmen who were suspend ed for an assault on a member of the faculty recently are not reinstated. If the diploma of the college is worth the time, expense and energy that leads up to it through a course of four years' study, the strike would be the students -not that of the college. The attitude of these senior classmen is something like that assumed by the unruly

boy in revolt against parental disci-pline, who refuses to eat his supper. thinking thereby to "spite the old man."

The Maharajah of Gaekwar, second Prince of India, has set foot on American soil and says he intends to visit Yale, Harvard and Cornell. It is to be regretted that he didn't come in November. Only at the football games can he get into touch with the true college spirit of America.

All Oregon is feeling the impulse of ew capital seeking investment in real industries. Its latest manifestation is a railroad from Grant's Pass to a rich opper district forty-five miles away, And this is only the beginning of Southern Oregon's big development.

One man at Mount Tabor talks about 1 60 per cent crop of strawberries this year. It will take unheard of weather conditions the next two weeks if Oregon doesn't have all the choice berries she needs, and at moderate price, too.

Carl Schurz marred what might have been a career of great usefulness by lack of trust in the plain people. H could not, or did not, understand that the leader of a reform must work with his party, not with the enemy.

Hereafter any department employe at Washington who spits on the floor is liable to dismissal. Cuspidore manufacturers ought to take steps to make this reform National in its scope.

"Death rate here is very low," say the Portland undertakers. But not too ow to suit them, we hope, though the recent war among them raised the publie expectations somewhat.

A timely rain has soaked the wheat felds, watered the gardens and washed clean the orchards and hopyards of the Willsmette Valley. And it looks as if more were to follow

Two attacks on Withycombe by the Democratic managers have proved boomerangs. His political record and his character are not assailable.

Hint to Democratic managers; Don't throw mud; a "glad hand" campaign is more effective in Oregon.

From the Presidential point of view a pitchfork is just the same as a muck-

Middle Class People More Sober.

Cincinnati Enquirer. That the use of liquor is decreasing mong the middle classes while it is increasing with the idle poor and idle rich John G. Woolley, temperance advocate, traveler and once Prohibition candidate for President, considers the most import ant fact observed in a tour of the world, lasting 15 months. Mr. Woolley, stocked with information

Mr. Woolley, stocked with information on the liquor question gained in contact with many nations, said tonight: "Of the various countries I visited New Zealand is most addicted to the use of liquor. Taking all the countries together, my observations led me to the conclusion that the main body of people-the great middle classes who do most of the bust-ness and form the backbone of the people are drinking iess liquor today than ever are drinking less liquor today than ever before. I am forced to the opposite con-clusion, however, with reference to some of the lower classes—the idle classes among the very poor, and the idle classes among the rich."

Office Boys Dabble in Wall Street.

New York Sun. As the pages in the Senate sometimes hold an extra session all by themselves, so the office boys in Wall street conduct a lively market at times after the broka invery market at times after the brok-ers have gone home. They call up a number at random, it is answered by an-other office, and a conversation some-thing like the following ensues: "Hello! This is Mr. Jones of Biff, Bang & Bung's. Kindly huy me 14,000-000,000 shares of Amalgamated Copper Im-mediately."

mediately.

"All right. This is Mr. Smith, of Hop. Skip & Jump. But we will need m margin for that. Kindly send us a tified check for one billion dollars. A wordy argument ensues, and the of-fice boys finally hang up their phones and go home content with the days'

transactions.

No Osleriam in Driver.

No Oslerism in Driver. Roseburg Review. Though SL years of age, Rev. I. D. Driver, D. D., prominent divine and ac-counted by many as Oregon's leading student of theology, has purchased 320 acres of land six miles south of Albany, and will superintend the work of making a model farm. Dr. Driver paid \$10,500 for the property. The aged minister says he will personally direct the development and improvement of the property, and expects to have not only a model farm, but a paying industry. He recently sold id0 acres of land in the suburbs of Edi-gene, where he formerly resided, for where he formerly resided, \$17,000.

> His Plan to Stop the Blues. Kansas City Star.

KEEP SMILING.

William Clough, City Clerk, one of the most genial men around the City Hall, yesterday pasted on his light shade a card bearing this motio. "I want to put that where everybody can see it." he and. "It is the only thing to do. I like the man with 'the smile that won't come off." Of fourse there are times when the smile grows a little faint."

Fought to His Death With Bees.

hard to get along with as those in the towns. On the farm there is the kicking cow and our long-eared friend, the mule, while in town there is the old mossback, Cincinnati Enquirer. Thomas Carlton, a well-known farme who wants all the privileges of municipal lving without paying for them, blocks, so far as he can, every muniaround Gleason, Tenn., has died as th result of an encounter with bees. Th bees had swarmed on a limb, which improvement. The cow may be sold for beef and the mule traded for a shorgun Carlton attempted to cut. He got too close to the bees, the whole swarm assailing his face and head. Death came but nothing short of a funeral will get rid of the town kicker. in a few hours. Physicians think probably contracted a hemorrhage fight-ing the bees.

was the

"Allce of Old Vincennes" Pearla Vincennes (Ind.) Corr. Indianapolis News.

"Wes" Pierson, who found a 22-grain Wes Pierson, who found a 22-grain pearl while fishing for mussels in the Wabash, within the city limits, sold the pearl for \$315. It is said that the pearl will bring more than \$1000 in the East George M. Paris cleared \$150 in the pearl-fishing last week, having found three that were worth \$25 apiece. Indianapolis News. Winston Churchill, Britlah Under Secre-tary to the Colonies, is growing a musuche and lately when he was taking a in to dinner she remarked: "Mr. uurchill, I like your politics as little an like your mustache." He replied:

An Assistant Pastor-A Dog.

Washington (D. C.) Dispatch. The Southern Railway Company has granted clergymen's half-rate privileges

to "St. Patrick, the Presbyterian," a dog owned by Rev. A. W. Pitser, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church South, of this city. The dog is known among A broker said the other day that J Plerpont Morgan owns 13 churches. Hetiy Green once said that she held mortgages on 28 and they were of all denominations. out 30 churches in every 100 are in debt. Mr. Pitzer's parishioners as the "assist-

