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Portland, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1906

THE SOUTH AND THE NEGRO.

To say that for the troubles between the Southern whites and the negroes the whites are to blame would be a harsh judgment and not wholly true. The blacks are guilty of grave offenses, but in dealing with their colored neighbors the members of the more advanced race have exercised little forbearance.

It has nullified the enfranchising amendments to the Constitution and deprived the negroes of the right to vote, so that the Southern whites have almost doubled the proportionate representation of the North in Congress. It has put them on the footing of a servile race on the railroads, in school, everywhere, without protest from outside.

It is a mistake to concede to the South that the negro question is local and not national. The original wrongs of the negro were the guilt of New England no less than of Virginia. He was set free and enfranchised by the act of the Nation. The whole country owes him reparation for the wrongs of centuries.

The demand of the Oregon State Grange for reform in the Postoffice Department is timely. The suggestions made point in two directions, economy and extension of the postal service. Economy seems to be the last thing which our postal authorities have ever thought of. They waste money, according to the Grange, in the purchase of supplies, by the franking system and in payments to the railroads.

The excessive payments to the railroads for transportation of the mails have been a standing grievance. Efforts have been repeatedly made in Congress to put a stop to it, but some mysterious influence is always on the watch to protect the graft. It is not an overstatement that the railroads receive 300 per cent more for transporting the mails than they receive from the express companies for similar service; here, in addition, the Government pays annually the full value of each mail car in rent. No wonder there is a perpetual deficit in the Postal Department.

In the Atlanta riots the blacks followed a certain spirit and vigor in self-defense. Whites who claim to be as negroes, but who are, of course, respectable; still, to gain respect the blacks must learn to defend themselves. The cry that the crimes against white women can only be prevented by Lynch law is a confession of weakness. It is the plea of a community bewildered by hysterical race hatred. Lynch law is not only a reversion to savagery, but it is utterly ineffectual. The particular crime which is said to justify it increases rather than the contrary, while the relations between the races march steadily toward war. The whites become more cruel and discriminating in their punishments, the blacks bolder and more united in resistance. A mounted rural police like that which has long and so admirably kept order among the desperado characters of Western Canada would do as much to save civilization in the South as any single thing that could be suggested. But the first real step toward the solution of the negro question must be the admission by the Southern whites, however reluctantly, that the negro is a human being with human rights and aspirations.

Can any one recall a prizefighter who retired before he had been beaten at least once? California's distinguished gladiator promised to break the rule, but after two years of absence from public view, James Jeffries announced that he is again to get into the game. Of course, he doesn't care for the money. We have his word for that; yet it is entirely safe to hazard the opinion that he will not consent to slug and be hugged for a smaller amount than he is offered for the negro light weight champion at Gold Hill on Labor day. Why should he remain in retirement? He is the biggest star in the pugilistic firmament; Nevada's most active mining camp fosters his specialty.

The German government may be a trifle meddlesome, but it has certainly learned how to make itself useful. The people get some return for the money they spend on it besides empty show. The pacifist post is a prime necessity of modern civilization. There should be no delay beyond what is absolutely necessary in its inauguration; and as soon as possible we should have also the postal currency, which would relieve the people in still another direction from the extortion of the express trust.

Salmon cannery men may now cease paying license to Oregon. Judge Hamilton of the circuit Court has pronounced it unconstitutional, in a decision freeing R. D. Hume, the Rogue River packer, from the compulsion of paying the license to the State Fish Warden for the hatchery fund. But if they are wise they will consent to pay, even though they may think the money ill-spent in artificial propagation of fish, and though their mutual jealousies may tempt them to refuse.

Y. M. C. A. AND Y. W. C. A. ENDEAVOR.—A very valuable work in guidance and training of the youth is that of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. These organizations have outgrown their present buildings in this city, and are seeking to raise a fund of \$25,000 for a structure that will afford ample room for their new crowded functions. The opportunities offered to young men by the Y. M. C. A. for education toward useful ends, for culture and fellowship and to young women by the Y. W. C. A. for training in domestic pursuits, securing honorable places of livelihood, coping with the hard conditions of the outer world and general self-improvement, are among the first things to make Portland think well of these associations.

In the Y. M. C. A. are 1700 members; in the Y. W. C. A., 1100. These figures show that the two associations have a foremost place among the public organizations of the city; indeed, it may be said that no other bodies are carrying on so great a work for the self-help and uplift of the youth of both sexes. The Y. M. C. A., in training young men in night classes for useful life occupations, is doing functions of high value to the community. Boys and young men are started toward becoming plumbers, carpenters, electricians, bookkeepers and other kinds of workers. The Portland association stands first among those west of Chicago, in the number of men in educational classes and in boy members. This is the activity that commends itself above others of the Men's Association. There are besides, such kinds of training, mental and physical, that add to the benefits accruing to the youth and the community.

Corresponding duties are performed by the Women's Association, on the feminine side, fitting young women to 400 girls in the seven months and in city. In addition is the service that is peculiarly needed for girls and young women—that of preparing them to cope with the ruthless conditions of the outer world. The travelers' aid department has secured positions for some 400 girls in the last seven months and has assisted at trains, boats and other places more than 1000 other women and girls in various ways. The "noon lunch" enables daily more than 200 girls and women to secure a midday meal cheaply and to rest during the noon hour away from the restraints of public restaurants.

The religious side of these organizations is conspicuous, but it is not thrust upon the members. Adherents of all religious doctrines find themselves welcome to share the benefits, and the only requirement is right conduct. The Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. are associations which all religious denominations can well support. The Oregonian wishes them success in their effort to obtain the needed \$250,000.

POSTAL REFORM.—The demand of the Oregon State Grange for reform in the Postoffice Department is timely. The suggestions made point in two directions, economy and extension of the postal service. Economy seems to be the last thing which our postal authorities have ever thought of. They waste money, according to the Grange, in the purchase of supplies, by the franking system and in payments to the railroads. Every body who has given ordinary attention to the subject doubts for a moment that the charge is well grounded. The franking system is a particularly offensive privilege which members of Congress have abused intolerably. They avail themselves of it, not only to send furniture through the mails, but to flood their constituents with electioneering pamphlets, but, worse still, they lend it to cranks like Wilbur F. Crafts, who use it for sectarian and faddish propaganda.

The excessive payments to the railroads for transportation of the mails have been a standing grievance. Efforts have been repeatedly made in Congress to put a stop to it, but some mysterious influence is always on the watch to protect the graft. It is not an overstatement that the railroads receive 300 per cent more for transporting the mails than they receive from the express companies for similar service; here, in addition, the Government pays annually the full value of each mail car in rent. No wonder there is a perpetual deficit in the Postal Department. This deficit is used by the officials as a standing argument against the extension of the system: It is really a reproach either to their honesty or their administrative ability. We have never had in the Postoffice Department a first-rate administrative genius who would do for us what Fawcett did for the English postoffice.

The charge that our postoffice is antiquated and inefficient compared with those of other civilized countries is true. The delivery of mail in American cities is slower and more dilatory than it is in London, and is more expensive. The English postoffice has the control of the telegraph and delivers messages at a fraction of the cost in this country. Such is our tendency to private monopoly that we permit the telegraph trust to rob the Nation and retard the development of civilization, rather than cut off its graft.

Again, nearly every civilized nation but America has the parcels post, which transports small parcels cheaply and rapidly. This has hitherto been denied to the American people, in deference to the express trust. In Germany parcels of groceries, tea, sugar, meat and the like are purchased by the post office and delivered to rural customers.

LICENSES FOR SALMON CANNERS.—Salmon cannery men may now cease paying license to Oregon. Judge Hamilton of the circuit Court has pronounced it unconstitutional, in a decision freeing R. D. Hume, the Rogue River packer, from the compulsion of paying the license to the State Fish Warden for the hatchery fund. But if they are wise they will consent to pay, even though they may think the money ill-spent in artificial propagation of fish, and though their mutual jealousies may tempt them to refuse.

Contractor Bennett seems to have been proceeding on the theory that the school children didn't know the difference and the taxpayers didn't care. Any old building is good enough for the public schools till it falls down. Morepower to the School Board in its effort to show an old contractor a new trick.

Ex-Banker Stensland's heart goes out in anguish for the unfortunate depositors of his bank. Sympathy, which butters no bread, seems to be about all they will ever get out of Stensland. But he would give them money if he hadn't spent it on his speculations and his women.

Before a grain-exporting firm sends its ships to Puget Sound port to load it should exhaust every avenue of arbitration with its striking grainhandlers. Loyalty to a home port may be a bit expensive at times, but it pays in the long run.

The good ladies of the Chicago W. C. T. U. are proving that there is alcohol in certain patent medicines by putting it in lamps and burning it. Why don't they get an expert testimony by presenting it to their husbands?

The Dalles has a school attendance of 653, which if multiplied by 1000 will give an "estimated" city population large enough to make Salem and Astoria think they have symptoms of municipal appendicitis.

Fall pasturage promises to be excellent throughout the Willamette valley. In fact, the verdure of April already carpets the slopes and valleys, making the Fall returns of the dairymen and stockgrowers sure.

Jerome, the man who never quits, gave up the fight against Hearst's meekly as he yielded to the insurance thieves. The game for Jerome's prowess is a ten-cent gambler who has lost his pull.

Every private savings bank that falls gives an impetus to the movement for postal savings banks. A fraction of the annual bonus to the railroads would meet the expenses of the improvement.

Mr. Bryan refers to it occasionally as "my platform of 1896." Merely the expression of his individual opinion, and not necessarily binding on any Democrat, we suppose?

Dowie has bade farewell to Chicago and a distinguished Portland preacher is going to Chicago. Chicago ought to be able to preserve its theological equilibrium.

Mr. Hearst is taking his turn at rocking the Democratic boat, but as a rocker he lacks both the skill, persistence and experience of Mr. Bryan.

THE BEST AND ONLY WAY TO DETERMINE a city's population is to count the people. "With you who are taking the right can add to his stature one cubit?"

Ex-Champion Jeffries is again ready to take on all comers, including John Barleycorn, the undefeated conqueror of all pugilists.

Mr. Jerome is now free to go back to the District Attorney's office and resume his interrupted slumbers.

Pearls Are Now All the Rage.—New York Times.

The brilliant diamond had its day. The modest, tearful pearl is in the ascendency at Newport, R. I., and all because Mr. Leeds bought Mrs. Leeds a pearl necklace which they were wearing last Sunday upon sealing their divorce papers. The necklace is more than passing fancy. Never were pearls so popularly more perfectly matched. The pearls range in size from 25 to 40 grains, the average being 32-40 flawless white spheres and perfectly graduated. No one is allowed to see the Oriental beauties without a written or verbal order from Mrs. Leeds herself. She does not believe in "casting her pearls before swine."

More New Books, Perhaps.—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Under a Mysterious Spell," by Brander Matthews.

"Chips That Pass in the Night," by John W. Gates.

"The Origin of Speeches," by W. J. Bryan.

Blasing Rings to Her Fingernails.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A famous Philadelphia beauty, Kate Furness, hardly more than a debutante, though she is now Mrs. Thompson, has been the sensation of fashionable watering places all this summer, displaying her ring-finger in a manner in a most original and barbaric manner. She wears her jewels only on the upper joints of her fingers, weighting the slender digits up to the nails with diamonds and rubies and emeralds and sapphires, leaving the bottom story entirely vacant. The effect is certainly bizarre, and not altogether fortunate. But what's the use of being the belle of the ball when one means to be to the man who never quits, she will be to the man who never quits.

Must Have Been Glad She Was Dead.—Gold Coast Journal.

We report with deep regret the death of Mrs. Amramah of Low Town, which took place on the evening of the 12th inst. She was buried next day with the amateur brass band.

HOW DID BAILEY GET RICH?—Texas People Are Asking Questions of the Senator.

From an address by the Gold Government Club, Houston, Tex.

"When he made his 27th of June speech Bailey attempted no denial or explanation, though publicly charged by Congressman Hearst and a magazine. Neither Bailey nor his friends can face a Texas audience and explain his part in the transaction to the satisfaction of honest minded men.

"Was Bailey paid \$25,000 for his services as a lawyer, or was it paid for his influence as a United States senator? Does Bailey claim he has a right to sell this influence upon the people? Where? When? How? Bailey stand when the Wall street crowd bought the railroad and helped him to make \$25,000 come before congress to kill the bills introduced to put a stop to this graft? What show will there be for plain people who have given Bailey the influence which enables him to make such magnificent trades in Wall street?"

Senator Bailey's speech in the senate of June 10 to be reviewed and pronounced "a confession of guilt to the shame of the people of Texas." His trip to Texas in the interest of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, which the state spent vast sums prosecuting and finally convicted, is set forth, and Bailey is charged with having used his senatorial influence and political powers in defeating the courts and will of the people and the Texas laws by replacing the company upon its former pedestal. It is charged that Bailey was not innocent in his connection with the Waters-Pierce Oil Company and the Standard Oil Company. Then follows: "The Standard Oil crowd and its associates, 'the system,' already control the railroads of the country. In the secrecy of the committee rooms in congress our representatives balance the interests of the people against the interests of 'the system.' How is the balance apt to turn when trusted servants have been bribed with a fat attorney's fee?"

"Bailey has been an active politician all his life. He never practiced law to amount to anything. Can he be so egotistical as to claim it was his consummate legal ability which induced the Standard Oil Company to get him to 'intercede' in its behalf before the secretary of state at Austin?"

"It is inexpressibly sad that this man, so magnificently endowed for leadership and once idolized by every Texan, should have surrendered to the demoralizing influence of his Wall street associates. But he has sold his birthright for a mess of pottage; he has been morally perverted. What would be the moral lesson taught our children by Bailey's reelection to the United States senate?"

Never Knows Price of His Own Stocks.—New York Journal of Commerce.

The presidents and other high officials of big companies keep one eye on the ticker? As a rule they do not, though there are not a few exceptions. The large industrial corporations, as a matter of fact, do not have either a stock or a news ticker in their offices, and only a few subscribe for news slips, although most of them have arrangements whereby anything of interest in the market papers is brought to the notice of the officers. Of course, many captains of industry keep themselves closely posted every day by telegrams and other means as to how the stock market is moving. Charles M. Schwab, for instance, is a frequent visitor to a prominent Stock Exchange house. Probably James J. Hill is the only man who never knows the price of his own stocks—vide his statement of less than a year ago.

Frick's New \$2,000,000 Palace.—Wall Street Journal.

The Summer home just completed at Frick's Crossing, Mass., by Henry C. Frick, of Pittsburgh, is attracting much attention. It cost approximately \$2,000,000, and to utilize the site a residence worth \$75,000 was demolished. It cost Mr. Frick \$300,000 to fence in his estate of 27 acres, and the value of the mansion worth the tidy sum of \$100,000, and is 115 by 48 feet, built of gray sandstone, and its height is the equivalent of the average height of a man. The mansion itself is 159 by 80 feet on the plan, and is of gray stone and brick. It requires 150 servants and other employees to do the work on the premises.

Motor Eye is a New Discnee.—Exchange.

The motor eye is the latest development that the medical profession has to deal with. It appears that those who are continually rushing through the country on a motor car cause the eye to take a too rapid impression of things it encounters and that this affects the mechanism of the eye. Nature did not prepare us for the conditions of modern times, and while it is adapting itself to them many unforeseen circumstances must occur.

TRÉPOFF DIED OF POISONING.—Dr. Sokoloff Has Been Arrested in Connection With the Crime.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 25.—(Special.)—It has been conclusively established that General Trepoff died from poisoning. An autopsy has revealed the presence of cocaine in the dead man's stomach and in the palace kitchen a text book has been found treating of uses and effects of the drug. What is more to the point, an arrest has been made of a man called Dr. Sokoloff, charged with giving or at least furnishing the poison.

Sokoloff, the police say, appeared August 30 in a suburb on the railroad between Viborg and St. Petersburg. Entering a drug store he purchased 15 grams of the poison, giving a prescription written by himself. The man is said to have been seen about the palace just before General Trepoff died, and the police are sure of his guilt. It develops that a week before the General died revolutionists sent a cipher telegram to their followers, saying that he would be poisoned in a few days.

WOULD WRECK CZAR'S YACHT.—Stockholm Terrorist Found to Aim at Ending Pleasure Cruise.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 24.—(Special.)—In connection with the arrest of a suspected terrorist in Stockholm Monday the police believe that they have unearthed a most daring plot to blow up the yacht of Emperor Nicholas of Russia during his cruise in Finnish waters. When arrested Monday the prisoner in question had in his possession several bombs. He explained that it was his intention to blow up banks, in order to get money with which to aid the revolutionary cause in Russia. "This story of the prisoner has been closely investigated by the authorities and they have discovered that the prisoner is really well acquainted with the plans of the Russian Terrorists, in a deep-laid plot to assassinate the Czar, by blowing up his vessel when he cruises Finnish waters."

SICILY ROCKS ALL DAY.—Inhabitants Fear a Violent Eruption of Mount Etna.

ROME, Sept. 25.—(Special.)—Earthquake shocks which have been felt every day this month in Sicily baffle all explanation as to their cause and character. They are accompanied by the strange phenomenon of activity in the geysers, while the volcanoes of Etna and Stromboli remain dormant. The continued rocking throughout the island, although almost imperceptible, has done much damage in various places. The alarm of the inhabitants increases with each shock. They fear a great eruption of Etna, which, according to the ordinary prediction, is to be preceded by two months of daily shocks.

TERRORISTS TRY FIRE.—Burn Villages, Factories, Estates and Part of St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 25.—The Yamburg district has been devastated by a series of conflagrations which are believed to be the work of organized bands of incendiaries. The villages of Simons, destroyed, and a great paper factory has been burned down. Two villages were in flames today. Great damage was done by fire in the Okhota quarter of St. Petersburg last night. Three persons are known to have lost their lives in this fire, and several have been injured.

Saxons Join for Defense.—LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Odessa correspondent of the Standard telegraphs that the British and American Club of Odessa has been inaugurated under the presidency of Lord Curzon, British Consul-General, and the vice-presidency of Thomas E. Keenan, the American Consul. "To face the troublous times through which the country is passing," the correspondent continues, "it was thought eminently advisable that the members of both communities should have a common rendezvous and refuge in case of extreme peril."

Hanging for Unknown Assassin.—ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 25.—The man who killed General Kozlov at Peterhof July 14, in mistake for General Trepoff, has been sentenced to hanging. The murderer has never been identified. He declares himself as a peasant named Vassilief.

EVIDENCE IN THE PAPERS.—Segal Built a Refinery in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—President Roosevelt is in possession of evidence furnished by Receiver Earle of the wrecked Real Estate Trust Company which is expected to result in proceedings by the Department of Justice, against the so-called sugar trust. One of the assets of the Real Estate Trust Company is the sugar refinery in this city, built by Adolph Segal.

WALSH NAMED FOR CONGRESS.—Montana Democrats Declare for Bryan in 1908.

BUTE, Mont., Sept. 25.—Honorable T. J. Walsh, of Helena, was named by the Democratic state convention for Congress and Judge John B. McClernan, of Butte, was the candidate chosen for associate Justice of the State Supreme Court. The convention was harmonious throughout, not a single contest arising, and both nominations being made by acclamation on motion of the most prominent of the other candidates named for the offices.

The platform demands that in the battle of 1908 W. J. Bryan be chosen as standard-bearer of the party and pledges co-operation by the state delegation in carrying out his policies after election. The adoption of Democratic policies by President Roosevelt is approved as the explanation of his popularity.

The Republican administration is condemned for the employment of Chinese on the isthmian canal; tariff revision is endorsed upon any articles controlled by a trust; the administration of the forest reserve and land laws is condemned; the reclamation of arid lands is approved; the opposition of Arizona and New Mexico to joint statehood is encouraged and the action of the Democratic Senator from Montana in opposing the forced admission is approved; a state railway commission is promised in event of Democratic success, and a law advocated making the issuance of passes by state or county officers a private railway commission.

The assessment of railroads at their face value as a basis for taxation and rate regulation is favored; a law is demanded taxing sleeping cars, refrigerator and express companies; a law for city regulation of water and lighting rates and street car fares is favored; legislation is demanded to restrict operating in the state, especially combinations of wool and cattle buyers; the party is pledged to enactment of laws for initiative and referendum, an eight-hour working day, and the prohibition of working children of tender years.

The party is pledged to maintain the credit of the state in the matter of bonds for the education of children; a law is demanded limiting the working hours of railroad employees; the interest of public moneys is declared to be the property of the state; an exporter who shall file primary law is condemned and a substitute pledged to provide for nomination at primaries of all officers, including United States Senators, the election of the Senators by the people is favored, and a compulsory arbitration law to settle disputes between capital and labor is endorsed.

FOREIGN IMPORTS EXEMPT.—Moody's Opinion on Meat Inspection—New Rules for Exports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—A decision has been reached by the Department of Justice that the meat inspection law recently enacted by Congress does not apply to foreign products shipped into this country. This opinion was prepared several days ago and submitted to Attorney General Moody. He concurred, it is understood, in the opinion prepared by the department.

The Acting Secretary of Commerce and Labor today promulgated certain rules regarding the exportation of meats and meat products, prescribing the duties of inspecting carcasses and the issuance of certificates, labels, etc.

The rules require that both the original and duplicate certificate shall be destroyed at the point of destination by a law enforcement officer. The duplicate with the original with the customs officer and the duplicate with the consignee, to be used by the latter in identifying the shipment at the point of destination by comparison with the original.

Clearance is to be denied to any vessel carrying meat products which do not comply with the rules which will go into effect on October 1.

ALASKA NEEDS A REGIMENT.—Colonel Noble Wants More Troops and Extra Duty Pay.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—In his annual report to the War Department, Colonel Charles H. Noble of the Tenth Infantry recommends that Fort Davis, Alaska, be abandoned and that the company of infantry now there be sent to Fort Esker. This disbanding of a similar recommendation made last year resulted, Colonel Noble says, in a serious condition of military affairs in Alaska. He directs attention to the fact that several of the organizations in Alaska are short of commissioned officers. He urges the necessity for the maintenance in Alaska of a regiment of infantry with a full complement of officers and men.



ROCKING THE BOAT.—From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.