The Oregonian

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
(By Mail.)

Daily, Sunday included, one year	$8.00
Daily, Sunday included, six months	4.25
Daily, Sunday included, three months	2.25
Daily, Sunday included, one month	.75
Daily, without Sunday, one year	6.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months	3.25
Daily, without Sunday, three months	1.75
Daily, without Sunday, one month	.60
Sunday, one year	2.50
Weekly, one year (issued Thursday)	1.50
Sunday and Weekly, one year	3.50

BY CARRIER.

Daily, Sunday included, one year	9.00
Daily, Sunday included, one month	.75

HOW TO REMIT—Send postoffice money order, express order or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency are at the sender's risk. Give postoffice address in full, including county and state.

POSTAGE RATES.
Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

10 to 14 Pages	1 cent
16 to 28 Pages	2 cents
30 to 44 Pages	3 cents
46 to 60 Pages	4 cents

Foreign postage, double rates.
IMPORTANT—The postal laws are strict. Newspapers on which postage is not fully prepaid are not forwarded to destination.

EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE.
The S. C. Beckwith, Special Agency—New York, rooms 48-50 Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

KEPT ON SALE.
Chicago—Auditorium Annex, Postoffice News Co., 178 Dearborn st.
St. Paul, Minn.—N. St. Marie, Commercial Station.
Denver—Hamilton & Kendrick, 906-912 Seventeenth street; Pratt Book Store, 1214 Fifteenth street; H. P. Hansen, S. Rice.
Kansas City, Mo.—Ricksecker Cigar Co., Ninth and Walnut; Sosland News Co.
Minneapolis—M. J. Cavanaugh, 50 South Third; Eagle News Co., corner Tenth and Eleventh; Yoma News Co.
Cleveland, O.—James Pushaw, 307 Superior street.
Washington, D. C.—Ebbitt House, Pennsylvania avenue.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Ryan's Theater Ticket office; Penn News Co.
New York City—L. Jones & Co., Astor House; Broadway Theater News Stand; Arthur Hotaling Wagons.
Atlantic City, N. J.—Ell Taylor.
Ogden—D. L. Boyle, W. G. Kind, 114 Twenty-fifth street.
Omaha—Barkalow Bros., Union Station; Mageath Stationery Co.
Des Moines, Ia.—Moss Jacob.
Sacramento, Cal.—Sacramento News Co., 630 K street; Amos News Co.
Salt Lake—Moon Book & Stationery Co.; Rosenfeld & Hansen.
Los Angeles—B. E. Amos, manager seven street wagons.
San Diego—B. E. Amos.
Long Beach, Cal.—B. E. Amos.
Santa Barbara, Cal.—John Prechel.
San Jose, Cal.—St. James Hotel News Stand.
El Paso, Tex.—Plaza Book and News Stand.
Fort Worth, Tex.—F. Robinson.
Amarillo, Tex.—Bennett News Co.
San Francisco—Foster & Orear; Ferry News Stand; Hotel St. Francis News Stand; L. Parent; N. Wheatley; Fairmount Hotel News Stand; Amos News Co.; United News Agents, 11½ Eddy street.
Oakland, Cal.—W. H. Johnson, Fourteenth and Franklin streets; N. Wheatley; Oakland News Stand; Hale News Co.
Goldfield, Nev.—Louis Pollin.
Eureka, Cal.—Cali-Chronicle Agency.
Norfolk, Va.—Potts & Roeder; American News Co.
Pine Beach, Va.—W. A. Cosgrove.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, AUG. 6, 1907.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

In proportion to the adult male population of the Philippine Islands, few votes were cast in the recent elections. Registration did not exceed ten per cent of the voting population, and not nearly all who did register took the trouble to vote. These people do not appear to be extremely anxious for self-government. But the desire may grow.

The Filipinos always have had a master; hence have had no experience in self-government, and naturally care little or nothing about it. The United States exercises its overlordship very gently, unless there is an outbreak somewhere, which doesn't often occur, except in outlying islands. But why, ask our "antis," are not these people left to govern themselves? Why shouldn't the United States withdraw and leave them to enjoyment of the blessings of liberty alone?

The question is based on the assumption that all races are equally fit for self-government. We believe the people of the United States would seriously consider the thought of withdrawal from the islands, were they sure the inhabitants there would be able to take care of themselves. But it is not reasonable to suppose they would or could. They would fight among themselves at once. Other nations would interpose, or be called in, by one faction or another. Japan is not far off; her great island of Formosa is near by; Japan would be the most likely nation to interfere; and the example of Corea shows what the Philippines would have reason to expect from such a master.

The Philippine Islands thus far have done us little good, perhaps none at all, and may never. Moreover, they have cost us a lot of money and some lives. But this is the way the world is shaken up for new progress, the way nations grow, the way civilization gets on. It is very unlikely the time will ever come when we can get out of the Philippines. The people there, as they come to themselves, will want us to stay; and perhaps the longer we stay the more disinclined we shall ourselves be to leave.

THE JAPANESE POACHERS.

A new phase on an old question is presented by the appearance of the Japanese as raiders and poachers on the sealing preserves in northern waters. A Victoria dispatch in yesterday's Oregonian reported the attempted raid by a couple of Japanese schooners on the Copper Island rookeries. The exploit resulted rather disastrously for the raiders, one schooner and crew being captured and one man being killed and twelve captured from the other vessel. So long as the Russians can catch the raiders red-handed on the beach, Japan will have no cause for protest, for the right of a government to protect fur seal on its possessions is unquestioned and Japan has agreed to their protection on Copper Island.

But the Japanese sealers are poaching all through the sealing grounds of Behring Sea with a reckless disregard for a modus vivendi or any other plan for protection. The independence of the Japanese is due to their not being hampered by any of the international restrictions which have served to keep a tight rein on British and American sealers, since the Paris tribunal placed a limit on territory and time in which sealing could be followed. At the time this agreement was reached Japan did not occupy much place in the sealing business or any other line of maritime industry. She was accordingly overlooked at Paris, and now sets up the contention that, inasmuch as she had no part in the proceedings by which the modus vivendi was declared, she is in no way bound by its provisions. In other words, her sealers can continue to poach without fear of arrest so long as they keep clear of the brooding rookeries. Until quite recently these poaching operations, like the raiding of the rookeries, have been confined to the waters lying well to the west of Behring sea. Recently Behring sea has attracted some of the schooners, and if a British or an American revenue cutter should happen to find one of these poachers taking seal within the restricted zone, a seizure would probably follow. The outcome of this seizure would hardly prove different from that of the British schooners which were taken by the American cutters back in the "eighties," when the United States was learning by high-priced experience just what our rights were in the domain of the furbearer.

The Japanese in their present belligerent mood may make some trouble over any attempted restrictions on their poaching operations, but it will not be serious or of great length. Sealing returns from the North Pacific ocean indicate quite clearly that at least one golden-egg goose is about to utter her last gasp.

OPPORTUNITY FOR IMPROVEMENT.

It is quite fortunate that the Pacific Northwest should be honored at this time by a visit from Secretary Wilson. The three states which have been carved out of the original Oregon country this year produce approximately one-tenth of all the wheat grown in the United States. The output of the premier cereal in Oregon, Washington and Idaho will be more than six times as great as the yield in California, and there will be an exportable surplus, after making due reservations for feed, seed and home consumption, equal to one-fourth of the total exports of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30. This preliminary statement is made for the purpose of calling the attention of our honored visitor to the importance, not only in this country, but in the world's markets, of a trio of states which have been sadly neglected by the department over which Secretary Wilson presides.

There is a hazy tradition that somewhere in California the Department of Agriculture has an employe who is supposed to supply figures and data relating to the wheat crop of the Pacific Coast. There are also other employes in Idaho and Washington. Unfortunately for those most vitally interested in the accuracy of the statistics, none of these men is known to the grain trade, and at no time since its inception have the crop figures of the Department of Agriculture for the three states mentioned been even approximately correct. The Weather Bureau was for a short time engaged in crop reporting in the Pacific Northwest, and through intelligent handling and compilation of the reports the information thus collected was of positive advantage, not only to the grain trade, but to the growers, millers and other business men.

The Agricultural Department, a few years ago, overestimated the wheat yield of Oregon, Washington and Idaho to the extent of 15,000,000 bushels, and as its figures were eagerly accepted by the European buyers who were endeavoring to break prices, the misleading figures seriously affected values in the foreign markets.

Years ago, when the wheat yield of Oregon was much smaller than now, the department employed a man in this state. As his appointment was part of the political patronage of Oregon, he entered the service under a decided handicap, which he never tried to remove, and eventually the position was declared vacant and has never since been filled.

So long as the Weather Bureau attended to the matter, we received accurate data from all parts of the state, but since it was relieved of the duty of crop reporting we have had no service from the Government except of a haphazard nature, not at all in keeping with the prominence of the state as a wheat producer. Now that the Secretary is making a personal inspection of the territory, which exports more wheat in proportion to the yield than is exported from any other part of the United States, he will probably recognize the necessity for paying a little attention to crop reporting. If the crop is as small this year as now indicated by the Government reports, the Pacific Northwest will supply more than one-third of all the wheat that will be shipped from the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

WHAT IS THE REASON?

In the opinion of Congressman Jenkins, and other publicists equally great, any resistance by a state to the domination of a railroad is "rebellion." We suppose, therefore, that Alabama must now be added to the roll of rebels, for it has actually undertaken to annul the charter of the great Southern Railroad. One is appalled at the impious presumption of such a thing. The rising of the Parisian sanscoulottes against their anointed rulers and plunderers, a century and more ago, was not half so shocking. Why cannot these Southerners lie quiet and peaceable like the rest of us while the trusts pluck them? It is exasperating to think how stiffnecked they are against their plain duty. Do they never read their Bibles? Is not the command, "Servants, obey your masters," intended for them as well as other people?

Last Winter Alabama made a law which declared forfeit the charter of any railroad company which should transfer a case from the state to the Federal courts. It did not forbid an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, but merely the transfer to a shelter presumably more friendly than the state tribunals. The effect would have been to compel the railroads to seek justice, first in the state courts and then take their appeal directly to the Supreme Court of the Nation. The provision seems to resemble one of the articles in the new constitution of Oklahoma, and it is difficult to understand why it was not perfectly proper. The corporation derives its existence from the state; why should it not be amenable to state authority?

But the railroads hastened with the law to a Federal judge and he promptly pronounced it unconstitutional. These judges are perhaps the only men on earth who are permitted to fix the limits of their own authority absolutely without restraint. Their position in a Nation, nominally free, is curious, to say the least of it. The decision, however, did not end the matter, for the Alabama Legislature promptly re-enacted the law, presumably with some slight modifications, and, strange to say, the Federal court omitted to veto it again. So now it is still valid for the moment and the state has presumed to enforce it against the Southern Railroad.

What the outcome will be we shall not venture to predict. The interesting feature of the affair is the new evidence it presents of an increasing popular hostility to the inferior Federal courts. What is the reason for this? Of course, one can readily reply that the people dislike the Federal courts because they check the impulse of the mob to plunder the capitalists. That reply is often made, but it is false. The State of Alabama is not a mob. The American people have never shown the slightest disposition to plunder anybody, though their forbearance is astonishing when we remember how thoroughly they have been plucked. It would be well, one fancies, for the Federal courts to put aside this easy but misleading explanation of the suspicion which besets them and seriously inquire whether there is not some better ground for it. It was the Southern Railroad, was it not, whose President said he would not dare to take a case before a Federal judge who did not hold a pass?

THE GIRL HOBO.

A young girl of 14 years left her country home, in the foothills of Linn County, several weeks ago for the purpose of "seeing the world." She was taken by the police authorities at Philomath and returned to her home, a day or two ago. She had lived, in the interval, the life of a hobo, working little and shifting from place to place. The madness in the blood of this girl will require, for its restraint, stronger barriers than those that a lonely country home furnishes, and firmer, more judicious hands than those of parents who failed, in her tender, impressionable years, to make home, even if isolated and lowly, the dearest spot in the world to the child. The boy who turns tramp places the stamp of utter worthlessness upon his future. For the girl who becomes possessed of the "wander lust" there is even worse in store—a nameless fate for which the grave is the only refuge. It is the shame of the state that there is, under its supervision and maintenance, no house of detention, no reform school for delinquents of the latter, most helpless and most pernicious class of juvenile delinquents represented by the wayward, untaught, unsophisticated female child. The criminal records of the State of New York tell of a girl named Margaret, who, several generations ago, started out at a very early age to lead a wayward life. She was allowed to go her way, with the result that her descendants have appeared and reappeared in the criminal life of the state in increasing numbers, through all of the intervening generations, aggregating a total of several hundred and costing the state for their apprehension, conviction and punishment many thousands of dollars. Neglect of this kind does not pay, even from a financial view, while to compute its evils from the standpoint of decency and humanity is impossible.

THE "NATIONAL" VIEW.

In the North American Review an article "By a National Democrat" bears the title, "Has the Conservative South a Presidential Candidate?"

The South is conservative, from its own standpoint. It holds a large body of people, and they are hard to move. But they are not conservative, nor are they progressive, from a National standpoint. The North American article makes this plain.

It begins with this statement, to wit: "The Republican party was, in its origin, and remains to this day, a sectional party. Its Presidents, without exception, have been men of the North, and by the electoral votes of the Northern States they have attained office."

The Republican party had its origin in opposition to the extension of slavery. It declared that freedom was National, slavery sectional. Did this make it a sectional party? Where was slavery then, where is slavery now, in the judgment and conscience of mankind?

The South, adhering to slavery, was sectional. "The nigger" keeps it "sectional" and "solid" yet. But slavery wasn't National, nor is the negro question as the South views it. National. There are other matters. On account of the presence of the negro, whether slave or free, the South has isolated itself and still isolates itself from the general stream and force and current of National life. It makes itself provincial. It wants the whole country to frame its policy and direct its course on the Southern view of "the nigger." We have no censure of the South for its refusal to accept negro equality or negro rule. But there are other things in these United States of America than the South's view of "the nigger." We are too big a country for that. The view isn't "National," and can't be the basis of a National party.

MONOPOLY CAUSES DISASTER.

The "poor rail" agitation, which grew out of the heavy increase in the number of railroad disasters, has revealed that much of the blame for wrecks, is due to the very poor rails, supplied by the Steel Trust. In order further to increase the immense profits, made possible under the protective tariff, the trust has been making a grade of rail totally unfit to stand the strain to which it has been subjected. It thus required no far-fetched line of reasoning to show that our tariff law is a powerful factor in this carnival of disaster on the railroads. Now comes the report that still another trust has contributed to causes of many wrecks on the rail. According to a complaint filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, a number of companies, engaged in the manuacture of railway safety appliances, have systematically bought up patents on all new inventions and appliances, intended to improve the railway equipment now in use.

It is alleged in the complaints that the Westinghouse Company, General Railway Signal Company and a number of other similar concerns, especially those engaged in the manufacture of block signal machinery, have acquired patents covering inventions that, if adopted, would render worthless many of the methods and processes used and owned by the trusts now in control of the manufacture of such appliances. This system is especially pernicious, because it deprives the public of the increased safety, that would naturally follow adoption of the new inventions. It also enables the concerns which are in the trust, to perpetuate their monopoly and exact any price they may see fit to charge those who use the inventions. The complaint brings the patent laws before the public in a new light. Originally these laws were intended, and they are perhaps still intended, to give the inventor a limited monopoly as a reward for his ingenuity, because of the value to the people of the invention.

But in practice the patent law has been the means of building up some immense trusts, a notable case being that of the Pullman Company, which for more than a generation has purchased practically every device that, in any manner, would improve the ones on which it already held patents. Some of these inventions have been used and others, which promised to be too expensive by involving extensive changes in machinery, have been suppressed or kept out of use. The Harvester Trust has also followed the practise to great lengths. It has been said that the exclusive patent right is the one real monopoly granted by the Government itself, and directly protected by it. But as the law now stands, there is nothing to prevent any corporation which cares to purchase the patent, from suppressing it to the great disadvantage of the public.

If the patent law can be amended so that the actual inventor and the public, for whom he does his inventing, can reap some of the advantages, we will see, undoubtedly, a number of improved appliances in railway apparatus. The tariff law—the chief offender of all laws—should be amended so that American railroad men would be able to purchase the best rails in the world at no higher prices than are exacted abroad. Foreigners would be pleased with the opportunity to sell us good steel rails for much less money than we are now obliged to pay for inferior ones.

Now The Oregonian doesn't wish to give trouble or bother to anybody. It is for peace and brotherhood—though it well knows that nothing ever was gained through peace and brotherhood, but by war. It only wishes to say now, since there are numbers here and there throughout Oregon who have been led by the imagination of Brother U'Ren, of Oregon City, into the supposition that United States Senators may be elected by popular vote, that the Constitution of the United States fixes in the Legislatures of the states the power of election, and that an aspirant, presenting his credentials based on a count from the ballot boxes in a general election, would get no more consideration at Washington than if his appointment had come from a ward meeting in Oregon City. It is easy to juggle with the Constitution of Oregon. It has been juggled with time out of mind. All the wisdom our ancestors employed in production of this Constitution is an old, decayed and antiquated fashion—superseded by a few modern crackbrained theorists. But it is not so easy to get rid of the Constitution of the United States. There are some people yet in Oregon who have common sense, and we believe a majority of them.

An enterprising British Lieutenant named S. C. Young has seized an American island in Lake Superior and presented it to the British. A Port Arthur (Ontario) dispatch bringing the news says that the Lieutenant met with "no opposition from any quarter." That seems reasonable, but if Great Britain should make the mistake of regarding the presentation seriously or attempt to hold the island, there would be opposition from so many quarters that the dashing Lieutenant Young would beat a hasty retreat for the tall timber. Just why Lieutenant Young bothered with one insignificant island is not clear. While making presentations he might have included a tier of states off the northern boundary, or if the generous Lieutenant Young has a "hankerin'" for islands as presents, he might go down and plant his banner and make his bluff in Hawaii, or over in the Philippines. Lieutenant Young should be in the funny papers. He is a joke.

At Pendleton the liquor shop people assert that if they are forced to close on Sundays the drug shops and candy shops and ice cream shops and cigar shops shall close, too. This is merely bosh and again bosh, and then bosh some more. They who utter such talk have no conception of the general judgment on the retail liquor trade. It is not like any other trade; hence must be held under closer restraint. The tobacco trade we believe also an evil, but its abuses are not so observable; hence it is tolerated more than the liquor trade. Perhaps the time may come when the tobacco trade, around which certain evils are observed to gather, will be put under closer restrictions than now, and shut up on Sundays, too. But drug shops are deemed a necessity, every day in the week; and there is not much revelry or dissipation in shops devoted to lemonade, peanuts and ice cream, nor much call for the police from them.

The heavy increase in the price of lumber has nothing to do with the cost of railroad transportation. The fact that John D. Rockefeller charges an exorbitant price for oil would not justify a railroad in exacting from him a higher freight rate than would return good dividends on the investment. There is plenty of evidence that the lumbermen are making money out of the business, but this does not concern the railroads so long as they are also making a good profit in hauling it. If they are not making such profit, there will hardly be much difficulty in showing it in plain figures which the court can understand.

Among the skeptical the question is whether the two inches of rain said to have been produced by the rainmaker in Eastern Oregon came from his factory or from the brew of Nature in the clouds. And indeed there are whole multitudes who yet will have to be "shown." Hume's touchstone of the miraculous will come in here, namely, that it is much more probable that men should be mistaken than that a miracle should occur.

The reason for the shortage and high price of cordwood in this city is thus succinctly stated: "Men will not go into the woods and cut cordwood at any price." Let this fact be remembered when at Thanksgiving and Christmas time mistaken philanthropists make their customary appeal to the public for contributions to a turkey dinner for the "unemployed."

Wouldn't it be interesting to see Fairbanks and Taft on the same rostrum, addressing the same crowd on the same occasion? Then the popularity of the two candidates could be judged by the shouts and cheers of the crowd. What's that? Is that a Fairbanks or a Taft admirer who says a crowd has no sense when it cheers?

Suppose Milwaukie tries now for a sawmill or a fruit cannery or a creamery. Either is worth more to a town than a dozen "clubs."

In recent news from Cleveland, O., we regret to note the absence of a sympathetic telegram to John D. from Ida Tarbell.

No doubt the town of Milwaukie is in sympathy with Ireland in its fight for Home Rule.

RAMESES, FAKE ADVERTISER.

Egyptian King Was First Man in History to "Claim Everything."

New York Sun.

Even in the memories of the frivolous lingers one great Egyptian name besides the general one of Pharaoh. Who has not heard the simple jingle:

In the days of old Rameses,
This story had paresis.
This story went to pieces.

Rameses, or Ramses II, was the original man who "claimed everything." His habit of cutting out the names of his predecessors and inserting his own on public monuments is well known. He has come down to us as a mighty builder, a conqueror, and especially majestic god and King Sun, the Louis XIV of Egypt, save that the Great Monarch was but a pygmy in comparison.

In yesterday's dispatches an Egyptologist asserted that Rameses II was "a fraud," "not great in any way;" and that he had the notion of "causing his name to be inscribed on every temple, statue and monument that he imagined would stand the test of time."

This, as we have said, is no new charge, and we cannot believe that any or all of the assaults of iconoclastic explorers upon this truly Exalted Personage amount to a hill of beans. He was a born advertiser. He had a genuius for advertising. Luxor and Karnak, Memphis and Abu Simbel, Bubustis, Abydos, the Ramesseum, and we don't know how many other memorable temples and edifices bear his name. If he was a fraud he carried it off splendidly and triumhpantly for more than 2000 years. Advertising pays. The bashful man grows no laurels.

Not great in any way? Why, Professor Naville admits that the man's "vanity was colossal." Unroll those mummy cloths of time and how natural, how contemporary the old fellow looks. His vanity was colossal. "He did not care whose name was erased" so long as his own was put in its place. Other people might build temples and avenues of sphinxes and platforms on the Nile. Your Uncle Rammy didn't care who paid the feright so long as his was the legend and superscription on everything notable done or built. He was a warrior, "for a time in personal danger," a kindly cyclopaedia tells us; "his exploits * * * form the theme of the so-called poem of Pentaur, in which they are celebrated with gross exaggeration." So, by the banks of Nilus early Jake Rilses and Albert Shaws and Jimmy Garfields were spoiling papyrus in honor of the great man. "He arranged," continues Professor Naville, "that posterity should take him at his own valuation." A hard job, even if one writes memoirs, but Rameses carried his point.

A fraud? No, a most successful character; a pattern to the rulers who love to be well thought on; and one of the best advertisers that ever sat on a throne.

NOT GUILTLESS, BUT NOT PROVEN

General Verdict of Country, of Haywood Trial at Boise.

Every reputable newspaper in the country deals with the trial at Boise and with its results as the Weston (Or.) Leader deals with it, to-wit:

The verdict in the Haywood case was based upon the law and the evidence, and the court's instructions, after one of the fairest trials known in the history of criminal jurisprudence. The public should accept the result as conclusive—not that Haywood was altogether guiltless, but that his alleged guilt as a conspirator in the murder of Frank Steunenberg was not proven to the satisfaction of 12 dispassionate, unprejudiced men, who had every opportunity to hear and weigh the evidence.

A monster of cruelty such as Orchard confessed himself to be could not be believed by the jury, and the state's corroborative evidence was not sufficiently strong to hang the defendant. He must either be hung or acquitted—no middle ground was logical for the jury—and it could not reconcile itself to taking human life without stronger proof of guilt. Haywood was not acquitted by reason of the violent and inflammatory speeches of his counsel—Darrow's attack on the Constitution of his country injured his cause—but rather in spite of them.

The verdict should not be misinterpreted as a "vindication" of Haywood and the "Inner Circle," any more than it is a vindication of designing mineowners, Pinkerton detectives, corrupt Colorado courts and legislatures, Governor Peabody and Sherman Bell. There is still a strong presumption that lawless acts were connived at by the "Inner Circle." Its objects in employing such agents as Orchard, Simpkins and Adams could not be described as humanitarian. Lawless labor leaders are and will continue to be quite as "undesirable citizens" as lawless capitalists, despite this verdict, which merely says that the prisoner at the bar was not guilty of the particular crime charged in the indictment.

The Democratic Candidate.

The Louisville Courier-Journal is still talking in "double leads" about its dark horse and Democratic political prospects generally. It says:

We would relegate to the rear all bygone dimension and recognize the living situation as it is. It is our judgment that Mr. Bryan can not poll the full party vote, nor get any considerable portion of the independent vote. He has identified himself with too many concepts of the lecture platform. It is safe to say that quite two-thirds of the Chautauqua audiences which applaud him are Republicans and will vote the Republican ticket, regarding him as an agreeable lay-preacher whom they like to listen to, but not their preference as a Presidential candidate. In all of the debatable states there is a distinct anti-Bryan element just as there is a distinct pro-Bryan element. Each can defeat the other. In the face of these conditions, why should not Mr. Bryan be first to see the impracticability of his own candidacy and rest content to have the party name a candidate who can unite its vote and draw to his standard that ever-widening circle of independent voters who in the final equation determine the result? To go no further, there is Governor Folk, of Missouri, and there is Governor Johnson, of Minnesota. Both are good, regulation Democrats without a blot on their party escutcheons.

Highly-Paid Workmen.

Boston Transcript.

That $100,000 bank account of the Butte lodge of the Western Federation of Miners shows clearly that the sinews of war have not been all on one side in this long labor battle. These Western miners in the copper country are the best-paid toilers of their calling in the world, but their high wages have brought no contentment but rather discontent. The war fund of a labor organization, rolled up so easily and heavily as that at Butte, puts an enormous power in the hands of unscrupulous leadership.

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

Him—I would die for you!

Her—Would you? Well, that's about the only chance there is of us two becoming one.—Cleveland Leader.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is an idle theory?

Pa—There is no such thing, my son. Every man or woman who has a theory keeps it working overtime.—Chicago Daily News.

"Gentlemen," said the prisoner, after acquittal, "I thank you for my vindication." "Young fellow," replied the foreman of the jury, "you don't seem to know the difference between a vindication and a streak of good luck."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

First Summer Girl—Who is that clean-shaven, handsome boy?

Second Summer Girl—Oh, he's an actor.

First Summer Girl—No; I mean the other one.

Second Summer Girl—Oh, he hasn't any money either.—Harper's Weekly.

"I'm afraid," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "Mr. Harkins would have been better off if he had never inherited that money from his aunt. He is rapidly becoming a voluptuary." "Do you think so?" replied her hostess. "But mebbe he'd of got that way anyhow. Most men begin to fatten up when they get along about his age."—Chicago Record-Herald.

OUR NEIGHBOR MARS.

Size of Inhabitants, if Any—Four Full Moons Every Day.

London Chronicle.

In picturing the inhabitants of Mars it has been supposed that we should regard them as two and a half times as large as ourselves, on account of the smaller attraction of gravity on their planet, which would reduce the weight of a 10-stone terrestrial to four stone, and made a man 15 feet high as agile as a six-footer here. But this is a trifle compared with the inhabitants of Mar's two little moons, Deimos and Phobos, Fear and Terror, if we may estimate the Phoblans' size on the same basis of reckoning. They work out as men a mile and three-quarters high, occupying a world 23 miles round. A dozen of them, lying head to foot, would girdle the equator.

The most daring of all literary prophecies which science has later justified is recalled by the fiery glow with which Mars now burns in the evening sky. In "Gulliver's Travels" Swift represented the Laputan astronomers as having so keen a vision and such excellent telescopes that they discovered that Mars was attended by two moons, one of which revolved round the planet in 10 hours. In 1874 it was discovered by Professor Asaph Hall that Mars actually has two satelites, and, moreover, that one of them circles round Mars once in every seven hours 39 minutes.

As the day on Mars is only a few minutes longer than our own earthly day of 24 hours, this state of things has some curious results, especially as the other moon of Mars revolves round it in 30 hours. It means that if you live on Mars you will get a full moon four times a day, and that while 28 terrestrial days make one lunar month, there are betwsen four and five months in a Martian day. It seems quite lunatic and fitting that these moons of Mars should be called Phobos and Deimos—

Mars spake and called Dismay and Rout
To yoke his steed.

GERMANY ALONE IN ORIENT.

Left Out of Circle of International Treaties and Agreements.

New York Times.

The conclusion of the treaty between Russia and Japan, which is expected to remove the last traces of the great war, has been announced. The treaty is mainly commercial, but it is announced that it is on the same lines as the Franco-Japanese treaty. It guarantees the integrity of China. There was announced at the same time the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement, adjusting all outstanding questions between the two powers on the Indian frontier and in Persia.

These complete, with the exception of the negotiations between France and Italy, which are reported to be in a promising condition, the circle of treaties, agreements, or understandings between Great Britain, France, Russia, Japan, Italy and Spain. As was pointed out in an article in last Sunday's Times, the significant symptom they all have in common is the exclusion of Germany from the list of high contracting parties. This exclusion, with the complete series of guarantees that now exists for maintaining the status quo in the Far East, and especially the integrity of China, puts an absolute veto on German hopes for expansion in Asia, and emphasizes the isolation of the German Empire. The "lease" of Kiao Chau has not yet been denounced. But it is evidently limited to its terms. It is not the "foothold" or the "entering wedge" that it was considered in Germany to be when it was concluded. The blood of the martyred missionaries of 1897 is not the seed of German commercial supremacy in the Far East.

Very possibly this series of alliances or agreements had for its immediate motive the punishment of Germany for the part she took in Morocco and afterward at Algeciras. But, whatever the motive, the result is now before the world. And the world is also aware that the chief factor in this system of agreements to disagree with Germany has been the imperial and royal uncle of the Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia.

The Socialist's "Divide."

Wall Street Journal.

A wealthy patron of a well-known brokerage house returned the other day from an extensive tour of foreign countries, and came into the customers' room with an air of one who had a confession to make. "I have just come back," he said, "from a trip over Europe and find myself a confirmed Socialist."

"Then," said the head of the firm, "you are prepared to divide with your associates that portion of wealth which you have accumulated in the course of your business career?"

"Oh, no," replied the returned traveler, "I'm not prepared to do anything of the kind. I expect the other fellow to divide with me."

This is the secret of the Socialist propaganda. The other fellow is to do all the dividing, and the Socialist is the only one who is to receive dividends without having to put up any capital from which to get the returns.

Unaccounted For.

Hartford Courant.

Several facts are not changed by the Haywood verdict. One is that there are a number of newly-made graves in Idaho and Colorado whose occupants were killed by violence. Another is that all of these dead men were non-union men or real or fancied opponents of the Western Federation of Miners. A third is that these sudden deaths remain unaccounted for. The only change made by the Haywood verdict is that these deaths are not likely to be accounted for.

SAYS LAW WON'T STOP GAMING

Mrs. Duniway Declares Why Women's Power in Politics Will Do It.

PORTLAND, Aug. 5.—(To the Editor.)—A careful perusal of The Oregonian's report of the Milwaukie situation should set every wise and thoughtful mother of men to placing her knowledge of human nature before the sons of women by every just and honorable means within her power.

Every mother who has succeeded in rearing a family of exemplary men has been successful because neither she nor her husband was tyrannical or arbitrary. Having studied human nature in its varying moods, through the diversified wills and intellects of her children, carrying all the while the lamp of love as her beacon light, she has permeated (as far as her environment would permit) the minds of her sons with the principles of justice, freedom and equity for everybody, thus leading them to do right from the love of right, and not from the outside pressure of enforced or catspaw power.

The Milwaukie Club, like the better classes of its kind in Portland, had decided to obey the Sunday law, and was doing so without protest. But the genus agitator (who, it seems, is destined to be always with us) is always overdoing every reform movement and bringing it to a reactionary point. Every wise mother knows instinctively that it is not by right or by power, but by the spirit, that the law of love is able to uplift and purify mankind.

I recall the case of an ambitious boy in his teens who desired to break away from home and try his wings on his own account. His father sought to enforce parental law and by so doing hold him close to the family hitching-post. But the mother (it was lucky for the boy that the father in his case was a reasonable man) expostulated, saying: "I have often seen you training a thoroughbred colt. You would keep a firm hold on the halter and turn the colt out to romp. But you would judiciously play out the slack, allowing the colt sufficient latitude to work off his surplus energy, while you held fast to the end of the halter. Our boy is like that colt; only we must hold him by the halter-strap of love. By and by he'll get his play out, and then, like your colt, he'll willingly follow the rope when we begin to wind it up."

Another mother, a few blocks away, consented, because she couldn't help it (the law being on the father's side always, unless he is wise enough to rise above it) to obey the iron-clad rules of her husband, who held his boys too tight, with the result that they broke the halter-strap and wandered into perilous ways as soon as they were old enough to get away; and they are wandering yet, their parents know not where.

Grown people are merely children of a larger growth. They may obey, or seem to obey, sumptuary legislation for a time, but nothing but the law of love, engendering voluntary self-government, will guide them permanently.

I have read The Oregonian's report between the lines, and I cannot choose but see the speedy re-opening of Milwaukie's closed clubhouse. The halter-strap has been drawn too taut, and the tether will be snapped in twain. Then the human colt, having conquered arbitrary human law, will naturally throw voluntary restraint to the winds.

I am no pessimist. I know that for every wrong there is a remedy, and I can see a natural remedy for the sumptuary laws that react upon the deeds and consciences of the people, and that remedy is the granting of law-making poper to the mother of men, that they, through the law of love and liberty, may spread the dual principle of home-government among all the people, inspiring every son of woman to be a law unto himself. Would you stop the agitation of sumptuary legislation, men and brethren? Then, give freedom to your wives and mothers at the ballot box next June, and the chief festering cause of your discontent will die a natural death, as it has done in the four states where women vote.

ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY.

Apples of Virginia.

Richmond Times-Dispatch.

A Richmond commission merchant recently sold 25,000 barrels of Albemarle pippins, which is said to be the largest single sale of apples ever made. Twenty-five thousand barrels of pure, unmixed joy—25,000 homes made riotously happy. That was a kind of deed of historic dimensions, and old Virginia is doing others just like it every day.

Language of Birds.

Boston Transcript.

There is nothing sensational in Professor Watson's theory that seagulls have a language. All birds have, and the only kind unfit for publication is that sometimes used by the parrot.

Do It Now.

New York Sun.

When you've got a job to do,
Do it now!
If it's one you wish was through,
Do it now!
If you're sure the job's your own,
Just tackle it alone;
Don't hem and haw and groan—
Do it now!

Don't put off a bit of work,
Do it now!
It doesn't pay to shirk,
Do it now!
If you want to fill a place
And be useful to the race
Just get up and take a brace,
Do it now!

Don't linger by the way,
Do it now!
You'll lose if you delay,
Do it now!
If other fellows wait,
Or postpone until it's late,
You hit up a faster gait—
Do it now!

NOT DRY, BUT NEEDS A FILTER

—Washington Post.