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TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy, with

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 48; minimi elpitation, 0.10 inch.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, MARCH 16

YESTERDAY'S PRIMARY ELECTION. It was a very quiet primary election yesterday, the quietest Portland has ever known. This was due to the pri-

mary election law. Apparently about 75 per cent of the registered vote was cast. There was very little Democratic vote. Many of the Democrats who appeared at the polls voted the Simon ticket, for one

reason or another. But the Republican independents have carried a majority of the county convention. It is a result upon which pub-He congratulation is due; for it was a contest waged against a powerful organigation, strongly intreached in office and power, and it was carried on ab-

was paid to organizers or workers, The only object The Oregonian has had in this business was and is to extend and enlarge the party basis, so that the party would be a party, and not a faction or ring. The Oregonian believes it no good policy for a party to exclude from its councils a large part of its voters. Against such narrow policy The Oregonian has made its protest. In doing so it has drawn upon it all the concentrated venom of ac arrogant opposition. But it can stand it. The result justifies the effort.

The victors in this contest must now act with prudence and moderation. There must be no narrowness in their action, no proscription of those who hitherto have been opposed to them. Let us see now if we cannot have such breadth and such fairness in party action as will unite all Republicans in the common cause for which their party stands. Let those who now are to be responsible for the party pursue such a course as will justify their protest against the policy which hitherto has been pursued, and which has caused so much dissension. Through a wise and liberal course all this henceforth can be avoided.

HE WON'T REJOICE.

We have long had it from his steadfast admirers that Mr. Bryan is a great man. To his greatness there is almost no limit-social, mental or moral. It is fit to point out, therefore that he is now letting slip by one of the finest opportunities any man ever had to attest true greatness.

Mr. Bryan has long been a most con stant and agitated fearer of the trusts. They haunt his harassed days and be set his nightly dreams. As he wandered over the land in 1900, every poor applegrower moved him to tears because he couldn't be a trust magnate, and every working woman filled him with regre because she couldn't enjoy a luxurious home at the seashore. In addition to grief at the manifest anomaly that the poor are not rich, Mr. Bryan was sorely concerned at the spread of the trusts and the indisposition of officials everywhere to call them to account.

Another noteworthy activity of the Democratic demigod has been his fatherly solicitude for President Roosevelt Ever since that belligerent gentleman's manguration, the Commoner and its posal is irrelevant. editor have overflowed with advice for the new President. They wished him well, and especially they hoped and prayed that Mr. Roosevelt would not be taken into camp by the trusts and the Money Power. The truculency (Wheeler) of the McKinley Administration to the said iniquities was well known, and the Commoner and its editor fondly hoped that under Roosevelt something different and better might be

enjoyed. Well, Mr. Bryan has been in Wash ington for some days. The air is full of talk about President Roosevelt's declaration of offensive warfare against the trusts. But while Mr. Bryan has held receptions in the Senate and House lobbies and consulted with leading Democrats and furnished considerable copy to the amiable and accommodating has unremittingly overlooked the President's action and assiduously neglected to record the joy he must feel at the delivery of the Administration and the country from the malign influence of

the trusts. Among all the trusted and disinterested worshipers of the Nebraska great and good, there will not be one so unreflecting, we take it, as to suppose that the Presidential programme has escaped Mr. Bryan's attention. He knows about it, and he has some reason. satisfactory to himself, for concealing the patriotic joy that possesses his soul, He will keep it to himself, and the said the world at large plays it, too, but

devotees will never think of ascribing with unprofessional and inartistic awk- allows her daughter to come and go day his silence to the tactice of a self-seeking politician, who will say nothing in praise of an opponent's actions that might make it harder for himself to be nominated and elected in 1904. When Thomas Paine wrote the "Age of Reason" he fancied that the days of superstitious idolatry had passed. But foday he would have seen ample evidence of the reign of blind faith in the trusting devotion with which thousands of Bryanites follow about, with vows and incense, a certain wooden-headed and hollow-hearted idol of sixteen to one and scuttle.

ENOUGH SENATORS, SUCH AS THEY

ARE. Senator Penrose seems to be a bold man, for his proposal to increase the membership of the Senate by giving additional representation according to inhabitants is certainly as radical a piece of legislation as has startled Congress for many a day. Of its present and perhaps its permanent futility no one need doubt. For many minds, and cett, Miss O'Neil, Ellen Tree, were all especially for the Senatorial mind, a sufficient reason why anything should be done in the future is that it has been done in the past. Therefore it is that Nevada and Delaware seem likely to be as potent, numerically, in the Senate, Julia Arthur, Mary Anderson, Mrs. John as New York and Illinois, on to the end of-let us say the existent constitutional era-for this Constitution may be supplanted some day as it supplanted the old Articles of Confederation. The effective answer to Mr. Penrose's

proposal has been already anticipated day, in reference to election of Senators y popular vote: "This is a proposition change a principle upon which the Constitution is founded, and it is a matter of historical fact that without the incorporation of this principle the Constitution never would have been agreed to. The solemn pledge was given to the states, small and great, that the equality of the states never would be destroyed without the consent of every one of them The adoption of the reso lution could not be accomplished without a breach of the National pledge." Senator Hoar's sense of historical perspective must be very defective, if he supposes that the bargain consummated in the adoption of the Constitution was binding upon all future generations. Amendments have been made by time and change. Some of them have been incorporated in the document and others have not. Others will be made as they become necessary, and the least of the controlling factors in the result will be the motives that influenced the ratifying states. Doubtless the Constitution could never have been adopted at all if certain states had understood that the Union thus formed was to be indestructible. They understood otherwise, but the Civil War overturned the bargain and there is none to mourn its overthrow. The great basis of controversy, upon which the compromises of the Constitution were negotiated, was slavery. The South in-sisted that slaves should be counted as nhabitants for representation, but not counted for basis of taxation. A comsolutely without money. Not a dollar promise was reached. A compromise was also reached as to the power of Congress over the slave trade, and the Constitution says that the slave trade must not be prohibited before 1898. Time and change have set aside these curious bargains, but they are just as

> Yet the Penrose proposal is a matter of no great concern; for the fears of its opponents are not more visionary than are the hopes of its advocates. In theory it is an awful thing for Nevada the Senate as New York and Illinois; The rise of party government has done much toward elimination of geographical boundaries. Intensely fought questions are usually treated on party lines. Our small Rocky Mountain States, for example, caused us some uneasiness on the silver issue. But in the Senate we had Silver Democrats from New York and Virginia as well as from Colorado and Idaho. California does not control Nevada any more certainly than New York controls New Jersey and Delaware. The Senate has become odious through South Carolina, Illinois and Maryland as much as through Idaho, Rhode Island and Arkanana There is. in fact, nothing to show that the cause of good government would be advanced by increasing the Platts, Quays, Hannar, Masons, at the expense of states that have built history and ornamented humanity with their Bayards,

binding today as is the bargain by

which the small states were induced.

through equal Senatorial representation,

to ratify the Constitution.

Grays, Morrills and Edmundses The Senate is in need of repairs; but its defects appear to lie more in the direction of quality than quantity. The crying need of the Senate as of our publikely to come from the great states and great cities with their colossal and arrogant corporations and their powerful political machines. The men that and the men that rose out of the leisure and libraries of the Old South are not crush of metropolitan life. It is a far cry from Depew to Conkling and from Money to Lamar. Mr. Penrose's pro-

TOO GLOOMY BY FAR.

The great actress, Elonora Duse, not long ago spoke disparagingly of actors as a class, and now, in announcing her forthcoming American tour as her farewell to the stage, she has to say of her professional associates:

I must escape from the slavery of stage life. That is no life at all. I assure you it is hell-downright hell. Of many of my companions on the boards I cannot think but with feelings of loathing and suspicion. Most of the players I meet are a contemptible lot.

The famous actress, Fanny Kemble Butler, a niece of the famous Mrs. Sarah Siddons and of the great actor, John Kemble, always in her autobiography spoke of the dramatic profession as demoralizing upon its members. She thought the decent stage was good in young men of the newspaper world, he its influence upon the audience, but in the long run demoralizing upon the players, because men and women who daily for years personate the various passions of human nature, noble and ignoble, gradually become cold and heartless and come at last to think that all the world's a stage and that all are players, whether on or off the boards. Mrs. Kemble Butler held that a woman cannot simulate love in various forms and situations for years and retain love, for she will become skeptical and cynical on the subject. She has "played love" so often that she suspects that

wardness. So with the other noble passions of humanity. They come at last to seem flat, stale and unprofitable. Mrs. Butler believed that the actor who is constantly obliged to fool with the best feelings of the human heart uitimately suffers moral and spiritual deterioration.

Fanny Kemble in the prime of he youthful genius and beauty married Pierce Butler, a wealthy Georgia planter. Her marriage was very unhappy, and after twelve years of plantation life she left her husband, never to return, and went back to the stage as a dramatic reader. Her unhappy marriage made a deep impression upon her, and she became a pessimist in her views regarding conjugal love. Her views regarding the profession of an actor as hardening to the human heart are more specious than sound. Too many actors have led excellent lives and made very happy marriages to justify the acceptance of Fanny Kemble Butler's view. Macready, Charles Kean, Mrs. Siddons, John Kemble, Helen Fawpersons of admirable domestic life, and in this country Mrs. Mowatt, Julia Dean, Joseph Jefferson, Mrs. Farren. Mrs. Barry, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, John Gilbert, William Warren, Clara Morris, Drew, Julia Marlowe, Maggie Mitchell, Modjeska and Ada Rehan are some of the leading names in a long roll of actors whose private lives have always been of good repute. If Mrs. Kemble's view is sound, then no man could be a jury lawyer of large practice without by Senator Hoar, who said the other losing all sensibility to crime, and to proper distinction between right and wrong.

A DIVIDED RESPONSIBILITY.

The Brooklyn Eagle, one of the mos reputable newspapers in the United States, recently found text for a strong sermon, which it proceeded to preach with all the power of plain speech, in the death in a hotel in New York, under circumstances that called for police investigation, of a youth of 20 years, the son of reputable parents. The young man went to this place, called by courtesy a hotel, but which in other civilized communities is called an assignation-house, and a little later was found there dead, with a bullet-hole behind his ear. His companion, a girl somewhat younger than himself, had disappeared when the body was discovered but later a young woman who had frequented similar places with him was arrested, and an old story full of sickening details is being compiled of "evidence" that doubtless will in due time be given in serial form to a shuddering

In fixing the responsibility for this crime, the journal above quoted deals heavy blows all' along the line that leads up to murders of this character. Men who for the sake of making money without work serve as ministers to the unspeakable in the ownership and control of these "hotels"; men charged with the preservation of the manners and morals of the city; policemen who know full well what is indicated by a hotel register upon which from the top to the bottom of the page the name of "John Smith and wife" is repeated—guests who travel without luggage and akulk away in the night; parents who, unmindful of their duty, allow the boys and girls to drift away from home restraint before they are men and women; panders, police, city officials, state legislators, and for the last responsibility, the people are arraigned in vigorous language as accessory to crimes of this character.

The subject is so vast that to take up every count of this indictment and pursue it to a logical sequence is imand Delaware to have as much voice in possible. The defense or such defense as is essayed, is as old as the story. said, and, it is added, "they always will exist," and here a large proportion of those indicted rest their case and the infamy goes on, mysterious murders are committed, arrests are made, disgusting details are brought out in trials, now and then an execution takes place as a sort of by-play of justice, the divided responsibility eits easily upon all concerned, and the shameful story goes

But dismissing the wider view, there are those more closely implicated who may well be arraigned as accessory before the fact, to the gross irregularities of youth that lead up to murders of this character. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there exists in the midst of so-called respectable society in this city, as elsewhere, a sort of vicious youth of both sexes, whose presence is a serious menace to public decency. The Cycle Park tragedy, with its blast ing details, as brought out in the testimony of young fellows about town, eager to save the neck of their accused omrade, is still fresh in the memory of lic life generally is a higher type of the people who at the recital turned character and capacity. He would have away in disgust and horror. But what a serious task who should undertake to is the underlying fact? Is it not that prove that this improvement is most youths who are not yet men, and girls who are not yet women, are allowed to live outside of parental control or knowledge and to deprave one another according to their lawless instincts? It England gave us in the old days is admitted that family life in a city is hard to maintain, but its breaking down is a thing too shocking to con likely to be duplicated today in the template. "God's and Nature's will," says the article referred to, "Is that the young man shall be subject to the rule of his father's household until such time as he becomes the acknowledged head of a household of his own, and that the young woman shall be under the kindly but watchful oversight of her mother until she comes to the house of her husband." This, of course, refers to people in the reputable walks of life, who have well-ordered homes, but from which, alas! so many vicious youth go out to shame the community.

What, as a matter of fact, do the pa rents know of the movements of these victous boys and street-walking girls? The police could tell them much, but that is considered beyond the line of official duty. Suggestion of parental control would no doubt be regarded as fine joke or a fine impertinence by the juniors, but others are concerned in the matter. This is not a country in which people can do as they please, and if the parents who brought these young persons into the world are not aware that society holds them responsible for the manners and morals of their offspring, some stern reminders are in order. It is the business of every father to know where his boy is and what he is doing. The boy may not like the restraint, and the father may not like the trouble; but what of If, quoting again, "the father know the youth to be vicious, and if his vice bring harm to any member of the community, the father is really as responsible as if he had permitted his dog which he knew to be rabid to run at large and bite his neighbor's child."

and night at such hours and with what company she chooses? Those who manage boarding-houses for young women otherwise homeless, know better than this, and insist that girls shall be circumspect in the matter of the company they keep, and punctual as to hours. Should mothers be less careful in the supervision of their daughters than are the matrons of working-girls' homes? If a boy left to his own vicious impulses meet his death at the hands of a girl similarly abandoned to her fancles, or vice-versa, who is really the murderer? The boy was "headstrong" and the girl "wayward." . Of course they were. This is precisely the reason why society had a right to expect that those who are responsible for them should have looked after them. "W have information," says the Eagle, warranting the statement that there are scores of eminently respectable parents in Brooklyn who would be simply horror-stricken if they knew what their own children were doing. They do no know because they do not take the trouble to know, and because custom has fixed a false standard of liberty for young persons." Is the same true in relative degree in Portland? Do not the records of crime in this city and tion laws of the state, the county exthe well-known misdemeanors of an army of vicious young people of both sexes warrant an affirmative answer to this question?

AN INTELLIGENT EFFORT.

The question of securing better

nore nearly adequate pasturage for the increasing flocks and herds of the Middle West is attracting serious consideration and engaging careful experts in experiment. The Federal Government has taken it up and experiments looking to this end are now being carried on in Harper County, Kansas, for the purpose of determining what can be done toward making buffalo grass grow thicker on the pasture land of the state Buffalo grass is the most nutritious of the native grasses of the Western plains, but it does not sod like bluegrass, growing instead in bunches and spcts. In the culture of alfalfa it has been discovered that the use of disks which cut and stir the top of the soil separate the roots and bring out the lifalfa thick and strong where it had before been thin and weak. A suggestion that this method be applied to buffalo grass was made to the Government, and upon it a number of experts are now working. It is stated that these experiments have proceeded far as an invasion of the property rights enough to demonstrate the feasibility of the plan, the success of which, if it is uccessful, will be of immense value to cattle-owners throughout the prairie regions of the West. Deterioration of the ranges from wasteful and careless grazing during the past twenty-five years has become a menace to the stock interests of the country. It has set the cattle and sheepmen at war, and inaugurated a crusade of extermination against range horses that, during the period of depression in the horse market, incident to the boom with which the electrical age came in, were allowed to breed and roam at will over the country. It now requires a much larger area to pasture a given number of cattle or sheep than formerly. To restore Nature's bounty in respect to the native grasses is greatly desired, since in many of the more arid regions these grasses only can be depended upon to furnish pasturage. Irrigation and cultivation insure enormous yields of alfalfa and other forage plants, but, as far as the pasturage of the great ranges is concerned, the native grasses are those upon which the stockman depends for

grazing. Some months ago Secretary Wilson, of the National Department of Agriculture, in passing through the Oregon grazing region east of the Mountains, noted the poverty to which the ranges had been feduced by inconsiderate herdsmen, and stated in plain terms that a remedy-the great remedy of rest-must be applied to these ranges if the stock industry is to continue to thrive on the grazing basis. Since then, though little has been done in lines suggested toward the rehabilitation of the great table lands with their native bunchgrass, many experiments have seen carried forward under the direction of the O. R. & N. Co. in the production of forage plants suited to the conditions of soil and climate of that section. The purpose to make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, when successfully carried out, is held to make the demonstrator a blessing to his race. In this view all such purpose, supplemented by intelligent effort, is laudable, whether undertaken by the Government through the Board of Agriculture, corporations under the direction of practical men, or individuals with private holdings of land. The work of the latter class, of course, must be within relatively narrow limits, but

it is commendable still. Man when he comes in touch with Nature's bounty, is proverbially a wastrel. The denuded pine forest areas of the country; the practical extermination of black walnut and hickory timber; extinction of the buffalo and the impoverishment of native pasture lands -all tell the same story-that of carelessness and greed in handling this bounty. It is encouraging, therefore, to note that the spirit of reparation is abroad, seeking to make good as far as possible, on a commercial basis, the losses induced by this willful waste, before it leads to "woeful want."

If we cannot have direct popular election of Senators, it is a comfort at least to have found an approximation to it in the primary law that was tested yesterday with such satisfactory results. It is true that no choice of a Senator was made or contemplated yesterday, but it is also true that a Senator went before the people for re-election and was effectually defeated. We can see now the reason for the inadequacy of primary elections heretofore. They were not real elections. When the voter comes to understand that votes at primaries are counted and recorded, the primary will be a true election, and a very close approximation can be had to direct election of Senators.

Some surprise is expressed that Postmaster-General Payne, who went into office with the reputation of a practical politician, should have taken fourthclass postmasters out of the spoils system and put their tenure on the basis of good behavior. There is no just ground for surprise, for the President called Mr. Payne to the place of Postmaster-General simply because of his exceptional fitness for the position. The President wanted an exceptionally man of business; he wanted an absolutely loyal personal and political friend, and he secured them in Mr. Payne. If the President had been seek-What can be said of the mother who ing to construct a Cabinet that would

be in a subsidiary sense a machine to help secure his renomination in 1904, he might have hesitated to invite so forceful a leader of a Republican faction to enter his Cabinet, but the President is not trying to make his Cabinet a political machine, but a very efficient business machine for the administration of his executive duties. From this point of view it was of no sort of conseq whether Mr. Payne was a "practical politician" or not: he was a man sure not to misunderstand what the President wanted; he was sure to give the country such reforms in the Postoffice Department as the President desired he was sure to obey the man behind the gun.

the method of conducting primary elections and nominating candidates for office in that state that the Governor is being petitioned to withhold his signature on the ground that the bill is unconstitutional. According to the terms of the bill, all nominations will be made at primary elections. Even United States Senators must be nominated in the same way. The primary elections are to be governed by the regular elececutive committees of the different parties having the functions of the county election commissioners and appointing the officers to have charge of the primaries. Participation in a party's primary "elections is restricted to voters who have affiliated with that party for two years, or who are admitted by the terms of the state committee. The expenses of these elections are to be borne by each party, and the printing of ballots, receiving the vote and making returns are carefully guarded by strict regulations. State conventions are to be held only once in four years to name delegates to the National conventions and choose electors. Bills to effect the same purpose of taking primary elections out of the control of parties and placing them under the control of the state and county authorities are before the Massachusetts and New York Legislatures.

District Attorney Jerome, of New York City, replying to the question why the law against the selling of liquor on Sunday cannot be enforced just as well as the law against larceny is enforced says that the law against larceny is enforced because the great mass of peo ple regard the commission of larcen; of all, an immoral act, and want to see it punished, while there are hundreds of thousands of people in New York City who do not consider the selling of liquor on Sunday as a crime, and who will not sustain any attempt to punish men for such selling. Mr. Jerome is right, and this is the difficulty with the prohibitory liquor law wher ever it is enacted. There is no selfish human interest that is arrayed in favor of its enforcement; there is a good dea of selfish human interest arrayed against it, and so it soon becomes a dead letter. When the people prohibit murder, theft, rape, they mean what they enact, but when the people prohibit the sale of liquor they do not mean what they say. It is an eas; matter to force a law through a Legislature, but unless there is some vigorous human interest behind that law, it is sure to die for want of breath,

"Modern Eloquence," in ten volumes is a book that is having large sale. It has been advertised extensively in The Oregonian during the past six months The editor is Thomas B. Reed. So great is the range of matter that falls under the title of "Modern Eloquence" that selection becomes an imperative necessity; and a committee of selection, at the head of which is Edward Everett Hale, has gone over the matter and designated the pieces that these volall the noted names in modern English and American literature, and many of the pieces-indeed all the more im portant ones-are given without abridgment. For those who cannot possess books-and there are few who can-the collection is one of very high value. It contains, besides, many fugitive pieces of great excellence, which the reader will not easily find elsewhere. More than one thousand sets of these volume have been sold recently in Oregon and Washington, and the satisfaction of purchasers is attested by their prompt payment on delivery. It is a series of permanent interest and value

The existing disaffection toward the Conservative Government of Spain is due to bad faith. When Silvela came into power in 1899 he promised the peo ple of Valencia an administrative division of Spain into cantons, each having its own local laws. Valencia began to issue cantonal postage stamps, but soon found out the Conservatives had no intention of keeping their promise Catalonia today clamors for autonomy with a provincial Legislature of its own General Weyler is said to favor the demands of the Catalonian autonomists. It is predicted in Europe that a new political party will soon appear in Spain headed by General Weyler, who will seize the government and with the support of the army proclaim a republic. Weyler is an able soldier, is a very wealthy man, and is said to have always been a republican in his personal

Another death is recorded in this city as having resulted from lack of proper medical care. The victim in this instance was a devout young woman who depended upon the healing power of prayer to save her, and the disease was pneumonia. While we are dispesed to pity the credulity of the person who expects to overcome material conditions by protest and pleading, let us be charitable. This is a free country, and that was her way of looking at things. Much depends upon the point of view.

The Cabinet harness does not fit Secretary Hitchcock. He neither works well nor rests easily in it, being, it is said, by nature unfitted for the work which its wearing necessitates. This being true, the sooner it is adjusted to close touch with the Department of the

worked satisfactorily, and with remarkably little friction, considering the utter newness of the whole process. Actual test of the law indorses its framers and approves the confidence expressed in it by the courts,

actment of the new charter.

OPPORTUNITY IN A REPUBLIC.

The thing in America that attracted the most serious attention of Prince Henry of Germany was the prevailing mood of optimism in the people. The average man looked hopeful, if not absolutely content, while the prevailing expression of the European masses is that of listlessness, if not open discontent. Prince Henry sees if he did not confess, that under our popular institutions native nobility has chance to get upward and succeed that is practically denied them in Germany. Germany's military forces are with few exceptions children of the aristocracy, the gentry or the well-to-do middle class. There is scarcely a representative o

the poor peasant class, from which Webster, Lincoln and Sheridan sprang, among The Mississippi Legislature has passed the great statesmen and soldiers of Ger. a bill making such radical changes in many. The parents of our great soldier Sheridan, were poor Irish immigrants. Does anybody suppose that the same child of the sturdy peasant stock would have ever had a chance to rise to the pinnacle of military fame at 34 years of age had he been born of peasant stock in Germany and sought distinction in the German Army? Of course, the paths of literature are always open to the humble-born man in any country in Europe, even as they are to women with a gift for letters or art, but the public life of a statesman or soldier offers no such chance of quick rise to distinction to the humble-born man in Germany, or even in England, as it does in America. That this statement is true of Germany is confessed by an able and scholarly German, Wolf von Schierbrand, in the current number of the North American Review. This writer says that the laboring man, the mechanic, the small shopkeeper, the form hand, has never been able to acquire what the same class of the population has acquired since the great revolution in France, in England on social and political lines, during the 19th century, and what has been the birthright of every man in our American Republic since its foundation.

> ening, for which the Socialist party is responsible in Germany, there has come no other to the lower masses of the people, and because of this fact they are behind their fellows in countries more favored politically, so far as self-respecand sturdy independence are concerned. These reasons explain the remarkable rise of Socialism as a political power in Ger many. This German writer further points out that Germany is a country where class legislation prevails to a remarkable degree; that the poorer classes are in many ways discriminated against in the matter of taxation. The tax and revenue system of Germany rests heavily on the backs of the poor. The import duty or cereals, petroleum, coffee, lard, cotton goods, meats, rice, sait herrings, cheese tea, eggs, cattle and sheep, butter and oleomargarine, table fats, etc., greatly enhances in price articles for the poor man's consumption. In the matter of internal revenue taxes three of the principal ones rest on tobacco, sugar and salt; me-made spirituous liquors are heavily taxed. The government raises the price of nearly every foodstuff the poor require. but encourages the distiller, who is nearly always owner of a big rural estate, in every possible way. The anti-strike laws are severe; justice is continually stayed to the injury of the poor, the laws render marriage so difficult for the poor man that in Bavaria the illegitimate birth rate is 26 out of every 100. Antiquated contract laws are enforced in a sided manner against the rural and city laborer. To this class legislation, which discriminates against the poorer classes, is due the remarkable rise of Socialism

Except the political and social awak.

as a political power in Germany. In 1878-79 the Socialist vote, under Bismarck's repressive measures, was but 312,-600 for the Reichstag electors, but at the last general election, that of 1898, it number are by far the largest pa and at the next election they will reach 2,500,000, and possibly exceed it. In 1898 umes are to contain. The list embraces in a total vote of about 7,000,000, the Socialist party represented two-sevenths of it. These facts illustrate why the popular masses in this country look hopeful and contented to Prince Henry, compared with the poorer classes in Germany, who are in a mood of natural insurrection and discontent, because of class legislation which imposes upon them an undue share of the public burden.

Knowing these facts, Prince Henry must have smiled to himself when Dr. Butler, president of Columbia University, at the dinner of the "captains of indus try" attributed to the German University "the great impulses which, faith, fully followed by Americans, have led to the wondrous scientific and material advances made in the United States."

This is utterly without foundation, Long ago Wendell Phillips truthfully said: "Two-thirds of the inventions that double the world's sunshine and make Old and New England the workshops of the world did not come from colleges or from minds trained in the schools of science but from the irrepressible instinct of natpral power. Her workshops, not her colleges made England for a while the mistress of the world." How poor and mean the German universities seem today when we remember that in spite of all the schools of philosophy the German masses cannot today wring their birthrights from the strong hands of wealth and learning. No. America owes nothing of her greatness to any impulse that dates from Goethe, or Kant, or Hegel, or Fichte, or Carlyle; she owes it to states. manship and scientific intelligence that goes back to Franklin. She owes it to a long line of inventions that range from Ell Whitney to Edison; to a long line of statesmen from Hamilton and Webster down to Lincoln. What pedantic nonsense is the glorification of the German uni versities, whose intellectual and spiritus influence have left the German masse robbed of the right to a fair chance they get in America. The German schools from the days of Goethe, have been dis tinguished for nothing so much as their political subserviency.

We are a great people, a great country but not because of any ideas that German university philosophers have given us. German philosophy soon inspired Lincoln "to marshal the conscience of a Na tion to mend its laws," and it did not inspire Bismarck to do anything of the sort. Germany today, so far as the rights of her masses are concerned, is behind every great country, in Europe, for her rulers continue to make "the feur of one a man who does not chafe in the traces the better for all concerned—which means a vast multitude whose interests are in one way and another in close touch with the Department of the something of the inspiration to insurrec

tion to the example of America.

We have shown Europe how to make and manage better railways than there are in Europe; we have anticipated Eu-rope in the most admirable application of the powers of steam and electricity to the work of the world, and we have set Europe an example worth more than are the learning of her schools in creating a free state where the humblest man i the possessor of equal rights under law to life, liberty and property. No wonder the American people look hopeful and con-tent, compared with those of Europe.

SLINGS AND ARROWS.

The Microbe. fling defiance at plodding science, And slap my thighs in give. To see it grope with a microscope In a culture tube for me. Though sterilized and Pasteurized. I am still at the same old stand, And despite every cure that is safe and sura.

The learned M. D., with an extra degree Conferred from some prominent college. The chemist profound, with a large stock of sound-

Information and accurate knowledge 'ursue me with serum, but little I fear 'em. For, though they take every care To isolate me, like the vanishing flea, When they nab me, I never am there They strain me through satin, apply to me

Appellations ten syllables long. Sut whenever they try to persuade me to die They get off invariably wrong. In some fleeting shape I will make my escape, Founding numerous fam'iles the while, when they pursue me intending to do me, I hand them the fare-you-well smile.

scatter disease on the whispering breeze, That breathes of the joyous June, And the lover who sips of the innocent lips Of his sweetheart beneath the pale moon, Sips also of ms, and is likely to be Laid up with diptheria soon. The scent of the rose carries me as it goes. To tell the sweet message of Spring, And to the perfume of the violet's bloom I find it convenient to cling

Intil I may meet some child, pure and sweet,

To whose lungs I do not do a thing. I lurk in the walls of the parlors and halls Of the mansions of opulent wealth, And steal forth at night like an uneasy sprite To advance the great cause of ill health In the mists that arise to the darkening skies.
When the sun slowly sinks in the West.
I load up the wings of the insect that sings. The song that fulls sleepers to rest.

I am the bug that defies probe and drug, That science hunts down all in vsin, dwell everywhere, in the sea, in the air, In the forest, the desert, the plain. Though doctors may strive to destroy me

And they stand for my work willy-nilly. No serum can drown, no treatment can Myself and my brother bacilli.

Over the 'Phone Hello! Is this The Oregonian? What have you heard about the elec-Is that so?

No! Are you sure? Is it possible? How did the steenth precinct go? Are you sure of that? Are you very sure? Are all the returns in? Well, how can you tell who won if they

ren't? Yes; I suppose you ought to know Who did you say was elected United States Senator? Why, yes you did.

You certainly did, and you said he carried the steenth precinct, Yes, I live there. No; of course I didn't vote, but my husband did.

I can't ask him, because he isn't here, How do I know where he is? Who was elected Governor, did you say? You don't mean to tell me there wasn't ny Governor elected?

Well, wasn't there any election today? Well, what is a primary election? Yes, of course, I know what a kindergarten ist

I'll do nothing of the kind. You'd better attend one yourself, Mr. Smarty! Good-bye,

Lament of Uncle Sam. It appears to me, Columby, we've been livin' too durn plain; What we want is this here splender of our dear friend William's reign;

We should like them decorations fur to ornsto hev folks take their hats off when we travel east or west; We should like to hev them call us "your most gracious Majesty," An' to prance around the country for our sub-

jects all to see, We should like to say "Bong jure, muzzir," off-hand like, or "Vee gates." was 2,107,000. The Socialists today in point It's mighty hard, Columby, just to talk United

It seems to me. Columby, that there ain't quite anything
In the world so satisfyin' as this thing of bein' King.

We should like a coronation, an' a scepter, an' a throne.

An' a bunch of abject subjects we could boss around and own.

This here German Prince's visit makes us

yearn to put on style, An' to be a reg'lar mona reg'lar monarch like the Kaiser fur a while.

This here humdrum way o' livin's got to be almighty flat, we want's to put a crown on, an' to be

an autocrat.

Answers to Correspondents. K-ng Edw-rd-General Function is at present employed by the United States, and we doubt if he could be induced to enter your employ. Gladys-Yes; there was an election yes

terday.

B. R. T-lim-n-There are plenty of openings for good lawyers in Oregon, but the politicians generally are a pretty husky Seaside Hotelkeeper-Yes; \$100 per day

would probably be considered excessive. J. P. M-rg-n-We have investigated the matter, and learn that the Pacific Ocean is not at present for sale. Miss Al-ce R-sev-lt-Up to the present

only 16 have been named for you in this state, but things like that are happening every day in Oregon. Pr-nce H-nry-Yes, we shall be glad to see you. Come by way of the Nicaragua

Lucky Poets. Now poets bid a long farewell To blizzard, grip and plumber, And with rekindled arder tell Of things of Spring and Summer. The coul man's bill is laid aside, The ground hog's abdicated, The breezes have already sighed, The birds already mated. No longer dim and sickly burns The \$00 heater, The iceman into verse returns, As also does the skeeter, And now the bards who blithely told How fiercely it was snowing. Speak out in meter strong and hold Ah, happy wielders of the pen, To have both rhyme and reason, To use the same old jokes again With each returning season

For thus without a thought of care,

New songs go on forever,

Or worry, or endeavor, They take their scrapbooks out and their

-J. J. MONTAGUE Rest is not quitting The busy career; Rest is the fitting Of self to one's sphere, 'Tis the brook's moti Clear, without strife, Fleeing to ocean, After this life. "Tis loving and serving The highest and best And this is true rest.

The March Wind.

Mad the wind of March is blowing, 'Cross the fields and down the lane, As the' it were bent on showing Us that Winter's come again. Still another fancy takes me. That the wind of March doth playho' it seizes me and shakes me Just a prelude to the May.