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TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy, with YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum perature, 54; minimum temperature, 48; pro-

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, MARCH 29, 1903

THE POST OF HONOR.

It is with eminent propriety that the first dignitary of the Catholic Church in America has been assigned a prominent part in the ceremonial which is to inaugurate the great exposition at St. Louis. For be it remembered that the beginnings of civilization in the country involved in the Louisiana Purchase which the event at St. Louis is designed to commemorate, were under the auspices—the direct inspiration and pro-tection, in truth—of the Catholic Church, and very largely at the hands of her devoted and undaunted sons. No historic picture of the Americas

Continent is faithful or complete which does not represent the labors and nents of the fathers of the church, beginning at Quebec with the occupation of the continent by white men, spreading to the west, to the north and to the south, and finally gaining for France a hold upon the great central basin of the continent. The story of this great movement-the story of the French race in Americacovering nearly three centuries in point of time, is one of the most brilliant, and at the same time one of the most tragic d pathetic, of the world's records. It is brilliant because it exhibits human character in splendid and noble phases; It is tragic because it is a continuo story of human suffering and martyr dom; it is pathetic because all its effort, its courage, its sufferings, its triumphs. appear to have been expended in vain, aving little more to later generations of men than a heroic story and the names which marked the progress and the temporary triumphs of the Lilles and the Cross.

We say that all this great cost of effort, courage and suffering appears to have been lost. There is merit in the limitation. It appears to the world purpose with which it was associated came in the end to shipwreck. It appears to have been lost because the Indian tribes which it sought to bring to the Cross and to civilization have perished from the earth; because the very regions in which it was expended have ed from the dominion of the church and measurably from its influences. But in the larger sense it must ever be true that such sublime examples of Christian character as are afforded by the records of the Jesuit fathers in America cannot be lost to a world which retains the capabilities of human and religious sympathy. So long as the minds of man respond to the appeal of supreme sacrifice and fortitude in the cause of love for humanity, there will a noble inspiration in the story of Le Jeune, Garnier, Jogues, Breesani and the supreme martyr De Brebeuf. No change of political circumstance can rob human nature of the dignity with nich the sufferings and the fortitude of these men and others of their de-

voted faith have endowed it. It was the misfortune of the Catho lie Church to its ploneer career in North America to be associated with political systems incompetent for the work of occupying and organizing the country. The Frenchman has everywhere failed as a practical colonizer; the Spaniard, many centuries a mighty conqueror, has not the qualities which sustain and intain political power. To the north and in the great Mississippi Valley the country was marked by a thousand condidtions for the empire of the non-Catholic races. The struggle was long, but the odds were on the side of those who have established in North America the systems of political, social and religious which have so enriched and blessed II.

But the day which commemorates the foundation of civilization in the central part of the American continent is a day distinction and honor for the Catho He Church, Her sons were the pioneers. her sons were the martyrs and the heroes of that splendid record of fortitude and achievement. Their virtues if we may borrow the thought of a great historian, shine amidst the rubbish of political error and failure like diamonds and gold in the gravel of the torrent. And by right the Catholic Church, in the person of Cardinal Gibbons, will hold a place of honor in the ceremonial which signalizes the greatness of the present age and its gratitude to an age

The public is promised more of the early letters of Charles Darwin. Samples of these that have been furnished in advance show that as a boy Darwin made no profession of the epecific virtue that has caused Washington to be held up as a shining example to the boys of the He was, on the contrary, just a plain, erations that have succeeded him. Sor example, in one of

the letters written in his early youth he eration. It is doubtful, indeed, whether compared himself to the small boy in one of Leech's sketches, who was asked if he knew what a lie was, to which he replied: "Don't I, though! lots of them:"

ASPECTS OF SOCIAL LIFE.

Society is full of Burdicks and Pennells whose stories never chance to be made public. There is little to commend in any of them, men or women, and much to condemn. The public's conto prevent their repetition. Little, obviously, can be done with the adult sinner but to pray for his speedy removal from the air he doth contaminate. The preventive of these social cuils, and their corrective in the long run, is with the younger generation. Nothing but home training in childhood can put moral fiber into the grown man or woman. Girls who are properly reared do not suffer themselves to be bu back and forth from one man to anoth Boys with the proper notions of right and wrong do not value the marriage relation so lightly that they beome principals or accessories to

wife's shame. Parental neglect takes many forms and it would be harardous to array them in order of their importance They who err on the side of indulgence are no whit more culpable than they who deny their children innocent pleasures at home and fall to study and sacrifice for their enjoyment. Boy or girl is quite as likely to rush into perilo gayety from a barren as from the indulgent home. Perhaps many of the most dangerous errors of parenthood are comprehended under inattention to the possibilities of comradeship between paent and child. The wisest and most seldom disappointed mothers seek to be the chums of their boy or girl. The boy that grows to manhood with his mother entirely in his confidence is an almost impossible drunkard or gambler or lib-

ertine. It is the temptation of the mother to neglect her girls. She fails to enter into their youthful dreams, she omits to impart knowledge they will later find necessary she lets them bloom into womod without habits of industry and self-control. She doesn't want her girl to do the hard work she had to do, or soil her hands in the kitchen, or be identified with the humble tasks of the household. It is a sad mistake. The young woman who is ignorant of the domestic routine, practical as well as theoretical, is on the broad road to fallure as a wife and mother. She is apt to be the victim of extravagance and selfgratification, and the prey of temptation when it comes along. Self-control is a habit which must be acquired from childhood up. Idleness is the chief cause of women's falls. The assaults which Nature permits upon the affections, for good ends in the aggregate, can only be resisted, when they ought to be resisted, by rock-rooted conviction and firmly seated habit, built up through slow and

careful years. Perhaps some day we shall conclude also that our passion for secularism in education has run to seed. The teacher must have some responsibility here, and some large sphere in view of the long time children spend in his presence, under his influence and in unco assimilation of his ideals and moral purposes. In divorcing church' state, and religion from education, have we not come near to eliminating the moral element in the child's life? Book-learning is a welcome grace for good character, but it only enables the morally untaught to sin more skillfully. cation is a failure if it imparts in formation merely, and not character. This truth is but dimly apprehended, it is to be feared, by the average school board. Is there a lesson for our publicists in the increasing vogue of denominational schools?

FINLAND AND HER FATE. After a vain contention against fate tically absorbed by Russia. It only remains for the Finnish language to be eliminated from the echools, as it already has been from the official life of the country, for the investment of Russia to be complete, so far as outward forms of life in that troubled principality are concerned. From this time forward the national life of Finland will be as that of Poland has long been-but history. Those of the Finnish people who cannot escape from the conditions that have been imposed upon them by all-absorbing Russia through emigration will act the part of wisdom in accenting them without show of resistance that can only make their humiliation in

their subjugation more complete. For more than seven centuries Finland has occupied a more or less unstable situation in the presence of her enemies. It was in the tenth century that the Swedes, then little more than stalwart savages, invaded Finland, and after a struggle that lasted for many years, subdued it. Under the dominion of their conquerors the people lost many of the distinguishing traits of which national character is made up. The language of the invaders became that of the country, and in half hopeless, half defiant attitude they worked and waited full 500 years while Sweden and Russia waged pititess warfare for the control of the state. The latter at length prevailed, and promise was given that the conditions of the people should become more tolerable by the change. Some special privileges were allowed them. Instruction in their schools in their own language was permitted, though not encouraged, and the acerbities of the Russian military system were softened toward them to the extent that they were not to be required to bear arms outside of their own home defenses Latterly, however, this relative mild-ness has abated. The heavy hand of Russia has been laid upon the liberty of the Finnish people, pressing out its life. Protest has been unavailing; resistance by force is worse than useless and cannot be thought of, and now, to complete the sum of their miseries. their crops have falled and pittless hunger, if not gaunt famine, confronts

Though a home-loving people, the Finns who have voluntarily exiled themselves from their native land are the happiest of their race. Large numbers of them have sought homes to America within the past five years, where, homestck but hopeful, they have set themselves to the task of beginning life over again. Those of the better class among them are industrious and thrifty, though with ideas of living that do not approach the American standard of comfort. Allen in language, with strained ideas of liberty, unused to the conditions and requirements of Western civilization, the Finnish colony will be a missit, so to speak, in an American community for the better part of a gen-

the middle-aged among these immi-grants will ever feel at home with us. It is to the young and those born upon our soil that we must look for the efits in loyalty to our testitutions, affiliation with our customs, interest in our schools and the adoption of our language. In the meantime we can do no less than bid them welcome as homeseekers and prospective citizens. To this end they should be encouraged to learn our language and adopt our customs, and required to send their children to our schools. Having formken old Finland, they should be content to enshrine it tenderly in memory, and not hope or strive to establish a new Fin-land in the land that gives them asylum and offers them the blessings of liberty.

ENGLISH VIEW OF AMERICAN

The day when Englishmen visited America and returned only to express their contempt for our present civilization and utter gloomy predictions of our future is long past. This season of periodical abuse of our Republic by English tourists did not cease until our Civil War had convinced the world that we were a great people, whether in the business of war or the victories of peace. In the first half of the nineteenth century our critics were Captain Basil Hall, Mrs. Trollope, Captain Maryatt, and Dickens, who abused us roundly in his "American Notes," published in 1843. "Who reads an American book?" the meering inquiry of Sydney Smith. After our Civil War came men of a different type, like James Bryce, and his able analysis of our form of government and description of our people enlightened the English public so thoroughly concerning the United States that when writers of the ability of Matthew Arnold and Rudyard Kipling undertook to belittle our country and its people they simply succeeded in drawing upon themselves a vigorous rebuke from the leading English press. Andrew Lang in the London Dally News told Mr. Kipling that he could not convince anybody that there were not other things in America worthy of attention besides the "pompous hotel clerks, shrill-voiced women and spittoons," which Mr. Kipling records as the permanent institutions of our country.

splenetic "American Notes" there have been a great many books on America written by able Englishmen, and not one of them treats our country or its people with disrespect. The educated Englishman who has most recently written of our future is W. R. Lawson, who, in his "American Industrial Problems," presents the matured views of an intelligent man who has striven to be accurate in his information and to be as fairminded as is possible from the British point of view. Mr. Lawson believes that the export of American food products, which, including tobacco, nounted in 1900 to \$540,000,000, is destined to diminish rather than expand; that home consumption will become relatively more and more predominant until the food exports sink into comparative insignificance. This he gards as inevitable unless the food production of the United States should grow much faster than the population. If the other powers of Europe should follow the lead of Germany and impose stiff import duties on American foodstuffs, American export trade would surely suffer a decline. Three-fourths of our cotton is shipped to Europe in the raw state; so small a percentage of our wool leaves the country that our Republic is regarded as an importer rather than an exporter of wool. Even in lumber our country has but a small foreign business compared with the immense

Since the publication of Kipling's

quantity produced. While Mr. Lawson thinks there are limits to American competition as regards agricultural produce, he confesses it is far otherwise with minerals and metals, in which Americans have made the most startling progress and exhibit growth. Our output in minerals alone was valued in 1900 at \$672,000,000, and our metal production at \$524,000,000. Of the latter, about one-third was exported, but of the former only a seventh Mr. Lawson records the prediction of well-informed Americans that in the field of minerals and metals our output of raw material and our manufacturing capacity is for the future of boundles expansion. Mr. Lawson grants that the United States has both abundant raw material, and has the industrial skill to work up the raw material. This adrantage he grants would give us vic tory in the industrial battle of the future were it not for the fact that in international trade politice may become a dominant factor. If Great Britain ould "prefer American fiscal doctrines to American produce, it might no longer be so easy for the United States to maintain a flattening balance of trade." What Mr. Lawson says concerning the limitations of the area adapted cereals is a powerful argument for the application of irrigation on a great scale to the arid districts of the United States Statistics show that the area under cereal crops does not keep pace with new land broken up, for between 1895 and 1909 the new land has done little more than counterbalance the wasting of the old. Much the same thing may be said of cotton, for since 1894 cotton planting has made but little progress

either in area or weight of crop, Mr. Lawson thinks that New Orleans is one day to be the principal seaport of the United States, its largest ocean gateway; he argues that the trunk roads from the West to the Atlantic cannot cope much longer with the growth of the Mississippi Valley, and that relief must be sought by railway extension to the Mexican Gulf at New Orleans, which today is next to Chicago as a railroad center, is a cotton port for the Southern States, a grain port for the whole of the corn and Winter wheat belts, a fruit port for Central America and the West India Islands, a transit port for Mexico and the Pacific Coast. and one of the great ocean gateways for international trade. New Orleans, Mr. Lawson points out, dominates the Gulf of Mexico, whose commercial world includes Cuba, Jamaica, the Caribbean Islanda Mexico and the coast of Centra America, and a tremendous impetus will be given to the growth of New Orleans when the Panama isthmus is cut

by an interoceanic canal. Mr. Lawson grants that in the United States a man may learn his business where and how he pleases, and in conclusion he says that "if the Englishman the German and the Frenchman would with down to a thorough study of the arts of organization and supervision, as these are practiced in the United States, Europe might produce organizers and captains of industry to match any that

rope will do this, and confesses that the United States, with its industrial army of twenty-two millions of men, all more of less trained, with its vast command of capital and financial skill, with the best-known organization both for pro-duction and distribution, is become a most formidable rival of Europe for the control of the world's trade.

THE PAMILY TABLE. Not the old-fashioned board, at the ead of which sat the father, and at the foot of which eat the mother-with the sugar-bowl in her lap, to prevent incursions from childish fingers either side by a row of children with shiping faces and eager appetites; not the family table from which the chil-dren took turns in "waiting" when the grandparents came to occupy scats temporarily at the board, or when other "company" same; not the table at which "a blessing" was asked three times daily for 365 days in each year, at which children were taught to mind their man-ners and wait until their elders were

The family table, popular at this time, one of figures compiled by the careful statistician. It concerns the alleged decreasing size of families, and is spread in this wise:

New England New York ennsylvania louth Atlantic States.

There is a scanting of averages in this. it is true, but it is not very serious, Not so serious, indeed, but that any one holding this table in his hand and watching the children pour out of any one of a number of schoolhouses in any city in the land is able to subdue his apprehension that the race, from lack of recruiting agencies, is likely to run out. According to this table, New England does not show either the largest de-crease in ten years nor the smallest average size of families. In point of fact, this decrease in New England is but two-tenths of 1 per cent-a decrease in quantity that, if it is not made up in quality, much educational effort has been wasted in the past decade. In New York the decrease is five-tenths of 1 per cent; in Pennsylvania, three-tenths; in Ohio, six-tenths; in Indiana, seven-tenths; in Michigan, fivetenths; in Wisconsin, three-tenths; in Iowa, six-tenths; in Missouri, seven-

tenths; in Kansas, four-tenthe. That is to say, the average size of families in New England is larger than in New York, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, and equal to that in Iowa and Kansan This reckoning represents a labored process, but it is relatively valueless. It includes all races and conditions, and has no bearing upon relative size of families of long estabishment in the country and those of later immigration. It is a modern famtable, nothing more. Any one good at figures and diligent in delving into census returns can epread it, and all who are curious or apprehensive in the matter can come to it and go away satisfied that the American family is not rapidly dying out.

THE SPECTER OF SOCIALISM.

The specter of socialism, if it ever materializes into a formidable political movement in this country, will owe its organized existence chiefly to the folly of the plutocratic combinations of capi tal that pretend to fear its agitation while they stupidly multiply socialists by their reckless action. The specter of socialism was before the eyes of Macaulay when he prophesied the ultimate failure of the American experiment, saying that when we became as thickly peopled as Europe, when there was no more cheap land to settle upon, and battle between the American plutocracy and the American proletariat would begin and our Republic would be fortu nate if it survived the struggle without the advent of a military dictator of Napoleonic quality. There is nothing in the thought of Macaulay that is not found suggested by Chateaubriand in his "Memoirs," which were written many years before Macaulay printed his horoscope of our fate. Chateau-brised was born in 1768, and did not die until 1848, so that he had seen the great social and political changes which had been witnessed in Europe between 1789 and 1830. He had spent two years of his young manhood in the United States; he had lived several years in England as a French royalist; he had served Napoleon for a time, and then repudiated him; he figured in political life under the Bourbons until the revolution of 1830, and was a consplcuous figure under Louis Philippe.

In the final chapter of his "Memoirs" this gifted Frenchman, who had beer a political observer and actor for more than fifty years, expressed grave doubt whether the principle of individual property would be maintained, and was disposed to believe that it would be superseded by socialism. He said "Given a political state of things in which individuals have so many millone a year, while other individuals are dying of hunger; can that state of things subsist when religion is no longer there with its hopes beyond this world to explain the sacrifice? One man see his many furrows ripen; another will possess only the six feet of earth lent to his tomb by his native land. With ow many ears of corn can six feet of earth supply a dead man?" Chateau briand saw clearly that the drift of the century was toward religious latitudiparianism; that with the consolations of religion and its hopes extinct, the diffusion of education would promote

social revolt. The poor man, who becomes intelli-gent and is emancipated from religious content with his hard lot, will never consent to submit with resignation to the inequalities of life. He will never again endure patiently every sort of privation while his neighbor possesse superfluity a thousand times told.

Chateaubriand warms his country that the only resource which will be left an aristocracy or plutocracy under these circumstances will be to meet the de mands of the poor man, or as a last re ource to kill him. He predicted that in the future the individual would grow ess; that we may become industrious bees, occupied in common with the manufacture of our honey; and he actleipates the practical and moral results that would follow the adoption of the cenets of socialism, the substitution of collective ownership of all property, real and personal, for the principle of indiare produced in Chicago or Pittsburg." vidual ownership. He did not himself pany. This is He evidently does not believe that Eu- believe in socialism of any sort, but Administration.

held that without individual ownership body is free. 'Hereditary and inman's personality; property is nothing else than liberty. Absolute equality would reproduce really the form of

pervitude.

Chateaubriand was clearly, troubled the mere sight of the specter of socialism more than sixty years ago, and he is at pains to set forth its innate barrenness of good results. The specter of socialism is more clearly visible today than it was in 1840. Its worthlessness as a working theory of government is so clearly understood by the leading thinkers of our time that it would have small standing among the people, were it not for the reckless greed of the plutocracy, whose organized selfish and extortionate policy in public action prompts an increasing number of americans to consider state socialism not as a decirable thing, but as a better choice than government by plutocracy, which at present loses no chance to make of the public a patient ase for the transportation of its each of gold. The people admit that the ideal state of society is individualism and free competition, but the plutocratic combinations of capital are approaching moopolistic control so rapidly that the only choice will be between monopoly for the benefit of the few, which we have today, or monopoly in the name of all, which we should have under state cialism. The government of New York City is moving for a municipal lighting plant, because the gas and electric light company, by equeezing the public to pay for returns on its inflated capital, has forced the city to appeal to the Legislature for relief.

The recent increase in the Socialist vote in New England has alarmed certain Republican Senators, including Senator Hanna, who think a campaign of education should be undertaken against the spread of socialism. No such campaign would have any hope of success so long as some of the Republican leaders in the Senate are conspicuous guardians of monopolies and megaphonic defenders of trusts. The Pawtucket (R. I.) Times calls Senator Aldrich "Senator from Rockefeller," be-cause, as the father-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., he is one of the defenders of the trusts in the Senate of the United States. This man Aldrich is described as "the real boss of the United States Senate," and absolutely controls Rhode Island. In face of such a situation, of what value would a campaign of education against socialism be in New England? The object-lesson of Senator Aldrich, a very rich man, boss of the Republican Senate, boss of the State of Rhode Island, and defender of truets in the Senate, would completely nullify all oratorical argument against state socialism. And just here lies the danger for the future. The people, theoretically, are not weary of individualism in vernment, but they are very tired of seeing it warped from its moorings by a plutocratic combination of capitalists so that it is becoming a government by monopoly for the benefit of a few When a plutocracy is permitted to become the monopolizer of industry and of public service, what wonder that the people begin to give a tolerant hearing to the evangelists of state socialism which is monopoly in the name of all? Municipal ownership may stand for some degree of waste, but private ownership of public utilities, when it becomes a monopoly, means perennial

plundering of the people. The passion that, when thwarted, in duces a man to shoot, not infrequently lands its possessor upon the gallows after a tearful protestation made him before a jury that he really did not know what made him do it. The hangman's noose is a severe penalty for lack of self-knowledge and self-control pushed to this point, but the law pre scribes it, and the community justly demands that it be inflicted. One may properly pity the young man, Arm strong, who shot and instantly killed, without knowing why, a young woman f Baker County, at Chi but intelligent sympathy in the case is due to the victim and her shockingly bereaved family. The verdict on the evidence could have been nothing less than what it was-murder in the first degree. There was no evidence of prejudice at the trial, though popular feeling against the prisoner ran high at the time the crime was committed. The fair and impartial trial and earnest defense, so far as defence was possible proved that in disallowing the plea for change of venue the court estimated correctly the judicial temper of the citizens of Baker County.

novement, the appended table of bank clearings for the week ending March 14, in four years, may be of some signifi

As an index of Pacific Coast business

cance: When we remember that Portland's balances are paid in cash, whereas Se

the next day's totals, the showing at least presents food for reflection The interests of labor are likely to ruffer serious wounds from the proclaimed friends of the workingmen. It was against such a factional war as is now brewing in the camps of organized labor-with, it is said, Oregon for its battle-ground-that President Gompers

ago. The truth of the old declaration, 'A house divided against itself cannot is proven as often as it is put stand," Admiral Dewey has recovered his mental balance. The joit that he sufered shortly after his return from

nila unsettled him on some points temporarily. This was in evidence in the self-made announcement of his candi-dacy for the Presidency. His return to his normal condition of sound commor sense is recorded in his recent declaration that the office of President of the United States should be filled by a man in the prime of life.

The rain that has fallen throughout the Willamette Valley in the past two days has been of incalculable benefit to farmers. Gently failing, but copiou and persistent, the showers have settled the March dust, started the grass in meadows and pastures, freshened the early gardens, provided grain fields with needed moisture and given promise of linryest abundance.

Portland's bid was lower, but the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company gets the 4,000,000-foot lumber contract. Senator Foster and two or three others are the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Com-This is at least a considerate

MR. DEVOUNG'S OPINION.

Mr. M. H. DeYoung's opinions respect ing the organization and administration of expositions, quoted at length in this of one but of many experiences. Besides being the president and director-general of the San Francisco Fair, Mr. DeYoung was one of the commissioners of Califor nia for the Colifinbia Exposition; he was also officially associated as a representa-tive of the United States Government with the last Paris Exposition. He was the author of the classification lists of the Columbian Exposition and he has had more or less to do with every exposition which has been given in this country or Europe during the past 20 years. In brief, he has come to be one of the world's authorities in matters of this nort, his views having everywhere the weight which attach to experience and eminent success in exposition management

It will be recalled that in vesterday's

demning the principle of divided authority

in the organization and administration of

whole thing" at San Francisco, and to

the

expositions. He was practically

writing Mr. DeYoung was quo

that fact it is universally conceded that the financial success of the enterprise was due. He counsels the centralized system of management, especially small fairs, and would it to such an extreme as to delay the appointment of subordinate officials to the last possible moment. In our Midwinter Fair at San Francisco, he says, insisted upon having the appointment of department heads in my own hands and then I delayed action until the time arrived for actual department work. There were several reasons for this, the first and most important being that the minute you name a subordinate official there arises a demand for money. Salaries are to be considered, of course, and, worse still, the incidental expenses of organiz ing and maintaining department staffs. Of course every department head much have his office, his stenographic secreta ry, his more or less numerous corps of clerks, his stationery and telegraphic expense account; and when a half dozen or more such officials get to going actively there is a big output of money. I had seen great waste in this way at Chicago and elsewhere and I made up my mind that the best way to avoid it was to hold down the administrative organization to the lowest possible limit. Possibly some work that might profitably have been done was not done, but certainly much money that would surely have been spent by an elaborate organization was saved. I commend to your people at Portland, he said. the plan of holding down your departmental organization to the least possible number of persons who have occasion to spend money, and of delaying your appointments until the time comes when actual and essential work is to be done Asked about a woman's department and voman's work at the fair, Mr. DeYoung smilingly said that so far as he had ever been able to see there was no such thing as woman's work as distinct from man's work. Work, he said, is work, and it makes little difference who does it. A

roman's department at an exposition, he declared, is inevitably a source of bother and ill-feeling and a veritable sink-hole of money. Women are not accustomed to in 1861. financial administration on a large scale; they always make a mess of expense; they invariably fall into contention among themselves, and they get appropriation on the basis of sympathy or gallantry far out of proportion to the importance or the necessities of the work in their hands. We had no woman's committee at Sar Francisco, and as I have observed other expositions, I have never ceased to congratulate myself that we had the good fortune to avoid that particular pitfall. It is true, he added, that the women of an exposition city may prodigiously help by social organization and through the manifold offices of hospitality. The several Southern expositions were immensely promoted in this way; but organization for social purposes ought not to be extended to any administrative department of the fair and it ought to find its own financial

The great popular feature of every ex position, said Mr. DeYoung, is its de partment of amusements. This fact must be recognized at the beginning and provision must be made for keeping things moving on the Midway. In this respect, Mr. DeYoung continued, you will be greatly aided by the St. Louis Fair, for it is und to do the best part of your organtring for you. It will bring the best side ahow attractions from the ends of the earth and when they are done at St Louis many of them will be ready to come for a season at Portland. The Midway show people are difficult to deal withhard game truly-but they are worth all the trouble they give you, for they are in very large measure the making of your They must be dealt with by every device known or possible to be invented by a skillful and patient diplomacy; they will amuse, annoy and confound you and turn your hair gray; but they are a neces sity and you must recognize it from the start and be prepared to deal with them.

Much of your promotion work, said Mr.

DeYoung, will have to be done at St. Louis, for you will find there better exhibits than you can possibly organize origiattle carries the balances over to swell nally. Dealing with the foreign exhibitors you will find a curious business. You will have to get some man of the Cairo type who knows all languages and understande the foreign temperament. He will probably be both a cheat and a liar, but you will have to have him-or several of himand at every point there must be watch fulness and restriction. He will get for you exhibits which could not possibly be warned labor organization a few months had by American methods of dealing; but you must reserve to your own director general the business of signing all forms of pledge. The foreign agent who will serve you well as a diplomatic agent must ot be trusted to sign the firm name. In all your dealings, whether at home or abroad, let there be but one authorized and responsible man privileged to make ontracts in the name of the exposition Otherwise you are certain to work at cross-purposes and to find that too much has been promised. It is largely in minor details that money

is wasted in the organization and admis istration of an exposition, Mr. DeYoung continued. You have got to do a lot of obbing, dickering and close trading or rou will let loose large sums unnecessay. Why, in the matter of electric nrs alone, I saved several thousand llars for the Midwinter by decilining all bids and having the things made by di-rect order. It made a difference of some-thing near two dollars to the lamp-a big sum in the aggregate when it is remembered that the number ran into the thou-sands. And so with a thousand other matters of detail.

matters of detail.

You have not merely to be on your guard against dishoncety; there are sharpers and grafters enough to be sure; but the specialists and enthusiasts are nearly as bad. Each wants to make a hit with his specialty-to blow in money on senti nental things which yield no return. Lef o their own way they would—and with he best intentions in the world—run you to the devil and back again. They often be dealt with with a rough hand, for nothing makes a man more insistent and nothing makes a man more insistent persistent than an artistic purpose.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It strikes the Bee that some of the stu-dents of the High School of Sacramento need far less "higher education " and far more of a good blokory switch. The same clusion has struck people in various other localities from time to time.

An Army officer in Washington swears he read the following epitaph on a tombstone at Sault Ste, Marie, Mich. Here lies the body of Elizabeth Gordon Mouth almighty, and teeth according: Stranger, step lightly over this wonder. If she opens her mouth you're gone, by thun-der!

At a public banquet in Baltimore a few nights ago Mayor Hayes, bachelor, made the statement that if he is re-elected he will marry. He seems to have no doubt that he can find some worthy woman to accept his hand and help him to spend his If anybody had doubt about the candi-

dacy of the oleaginous Clackamastan for the Congressional nomination, that doubt may be cleared up by reading this morning's news. The voters of Clackamas County seem to have taken their statesman at his word. There must be some mistake about that

eport that the railroads of Washington are going to get out of politica. We had the most solemn assurance of Mr. James J. Hill and other railroad leaders in that state that the railroads were not in politics in the least. And certainly nobody knew better than Mr. Hill.

Captain Wilson's report from Alaska doesn't give much comfort to the antieanteen party. "The present regime is an era of blind drunks and pint bottles in garrison," he says in his official statement. He also adds that red whisky in Alaska "runs 16 fights to the pint." Then he expresses the opinion "that the sale of beer in the canteen promotes temperance and sobrlety."

Mount Airy, a Maryland town 20 miles east of Frederick, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was saved from annihilation by fire recently by the railroad. A special train took the Frederick fire department to Mount Airy, and the progress of the flames was checked. Four freight locomotives each holding 7000 gallons, hauled water from nearby stations to supply the steamer.

Those Chicago women who will "dare to print anything and everything exactly as it really is" will have a merry time of it. In the first place, they can't come within 40 rows of apple trees of agreeing among themselves as to how anything "really is." Then, if they were to print everything, they'd soon get in jail. If there is anything this giddy old world doesn't want and won't have, it is the whole truth.

It is reported in Boston that Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles will again make that city his home upon his retirement from active service in August next. He was a clerk in a store in that city from his 17th to his 22d year, and left there for the South as Captain of a company in the Massachusetts Twenty-second Infantry under commission issued by Governor Andrew at the outbreak of the war

The piety of a Huntsville, Neb., banker caused a run on his bank the other day. He posted a notice that "This bank will be closed for the next 15 days at 3 o'clock on account of the revival at the Methodist Church." The first five words were more conspicuous than the others, and the depositors began calling for their money, When the source of the trouble was discovered and explanations made, the money went back in the bank vaults,

Attorney-General Webb, of California, as just rendered an opinion that the reading of the Bible as a religious exercise or its use as a textbook is prohibited by the constitution of the state. Similar opin have been rendered in Oregon and Washington. In Kansas and Nebraska recent opinions permit the use of the Bible in the public schools as literature. It may be necessary some day to draw the line be and as "literature."

The other day one of the Hearst papers quoted John C. Chase, of Birmingham, Ala., for an elaborate encomium on W. R. Hearst as "the people's champion," who had fought the cause of the laboring man with untiring energy, etc. This did bring what different statement to this effect: This entire matter is a hard-finished lie fro start to finish. I not only did not say what the Journal and American claims, but did not

wen mention Mr. Hearst or his paper. If I

and, it would have been for the purpose

When Miss Anne M. Lang was nominate ed for the Receivership of The Dailes Land Office, there were two other women holding similar offices in the United States. One was Miss Martha C. Brown, at Gunnison, Colo., and Mrs. Minnie Williams, at Lander, Wyo. Miss Brown's term expired several months ago, but she has not yet been superseded. Last week a man succeeded Mrs. Williams in the Gunnison office, leaving Miss Brown at the present moment the only woman land official in the United States. Both those offices were of minimum pay, however-\$1500 a year-while Miss Lang, who will assume official duties at The Dalles in a few days. will receive the maximum salary of \$3000,

During his forthcoming Western tour President Roosevelt will be preceded a few days by an officer of the secret service, whose duty it is to go over every foot of ground the Chief Magistrate will cover while in the cities visited. The track on which the Presidential train will arrive is selected and the route from his car to the carriages that will be waiting for him and his party is mapped out. It is known exactly where the Presidentia car will stop and how many steps he will have to take to reach his carriage. The secret service man points out where ropes are to be stretched to keep the crowd at the proper distance and where the policemen are to stand; also the stations for carriages of the reception committee.

Recent discoveries in the excavations near Babylon confirm the Biblical story of Abraham. A tablet found in the ruins of the great temple of Baalrat Nippur, dating back to the year 260 B. C., contains a brief reference to the Father of the Faithful and his migration southward, The tablet was inscribed on both sides by a Parthian engraver, with such distinctness that it can be read without the slightst difficulty today. It tells us that Abraham, with his family, left that region because the Elamites had turned the pastures into a desert and made the gardens and groves camping grounds for their armies. The temple in which this tablet was found dates back to 3800 B. C. The original structure was evidently destroyed and rebuilt about 1300 B. C. by the King of Babylonia, as a votive offering to the thief goddess of Nippur for the preservation of his ...te.