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TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ter TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair: winds mostly

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1903.

THE LABOR FEDERATION AND THE

It cannot be supposed that the Federation of Labor is carnest, serious or resolved in the purpose it has declared to defeat if it can the Lewis and Clark Centennial. The proclamation is used as a weapon in the cause of the unions. in the labor contest now going on in Portland. Many of the members of the ion doubtless will sign the petition for the referendum. Very few will vote against the act in the following elec-tion. For the wage-workers can less afford it than those whom they would nish, and they know it.

It is common knowledge that those who have subscribed the greater part of the money for the Centennial, and those who would pay the greater part of the state tax to support it, never we been from the first, are no ow, enthusiastic for the Centennial bration and Exposition. They have dertaken it from a sense of public duty; they have made their own views to the utility of the undertaking subdinate to a desire to help forward a oject which appeared to be popular and to be wanted by the great body of people. They feel, however, now after all, it should not be anted, they can yield, give it up, sacbe what they have paid in, accept veto as deliverance from further or and trouble and rest content

The Federation of Labor has put forard this proclamation against the Fair an act of retaliation and revenge. is openly avowed. Yet defeat or allure of the Fair would hurt the wageorkers more than all others. Owners property, men establi ness, can wait, though undoubtedly they would be glad to have an active ess senson. Most whose capital their labor unfortunately are not so dustrial stagnation. The Fair would ploy a large body of labor. Fourfths of all the money will go to labor, ectly or indirectly; and the Federaof Labor, in taking this step, rikes at itself. It is like Saturn deuring his own children, Men who nk they may or can revenge themwes on the city commit a mistake. m may injure others or destroy selves, but Portland cannot be de oyed, nor seriously harmed. No efof man, in one direction or aner, can stop her progress. The city continue to grow, and faster than through sheer operation of the es within and around it. The which any body of citizens may urpen against the city will always turned against themselves; no cause, d or bad, ever was served by retaltion or revenge; and wrecks on the of retaliation and revenge are wwn all along the banks and shoals

The Oregonian is aware that this does at meet the points of contention belabor and employers. But it is ly by those in immediate interest that e points can be dealt with. And ng is to be gained by exchange of ipples between them. Blasts and ter-blasts only inflame the comrage. Such questions as those ed between these contending parties gire sober treatment. Yet the pree facts are difficult of ascertainment. h side thus far refuses to meet the ther on the vital issues; and each coner, while the Fair becomes the butt the contest between them. That pared with the cost a few years ago. not be denied. Nor is the wage the the main contention between the rties. On the one side is insistence right to employ workmer ther they belong to a union or not: the other is denial of it. All other ts of the dispute are merely rela-This, so far, is insoluble.

But nothing is to be gained in such matter by accusation or recrimina-The action taken by the milln, on the one hand, is not justified the action taken by the labor fedtion on the other. Though the contion will work itself out, or wear itout, some way, because it must, it at not to have involved the Centen-Fair, which belongs to the whole of Portland-since preparations eat historical, interstate and Naal project. The pride and reputaigon are in it; and the inter of our wage-workers, though they those of the mercantile people.

tate in Portland. Seldom or never is that done wisely which is done in passion or for retaliation; and The Oregonian believes that, in their sobe second thought, the members of the Federation of Labor will think differently of this manifesto and support the appropriation for the Fair. If, however, they do not-if they should suc ceed in defeating it—they should not suppose that all the triumph will be on their side, and all the regret on the other.

AGNOSTICISM FOR CHILDREN.

There is no more vital relation of the odern agnosticism than its bearing upon the training of children. What is to become of the rising generation if it is encouraged by fathers to disbelieve in the religion of its mothers and grandparents and Sunday school teachers? For be it known that the average agnostic seldom has the full courage of his convictions. He wants one of these things for himself, but he likes to have his woman folk hold to the old faiths, and he thinks very well of religious training for his children. He pays such poor complimen to his own superiority over "old wives fables" and so on that he forbears to instil his own freedom in his descend ants; or, if you put it the other way, he fancies that fable is good enough for them, so that the reflection is, after all, upon his own flesh and blood.

This is a curious problem, and on which we do not remember to have seen discussed. 'Agnostics themselves are naturally slow to advertise their own inconsistency, and seem rather to pride themselves on their lack of logic. It is with considerable interest, there fore, that most will greet a paper in the International Journal of Ethics, by Mrs. Francis Darwin on "The Religious Training of Children by Agnostics." She correctly sets out the com mon attitude. Many agnostic fathers and mothers simply abdicate their function. They turn over the religious education of their children to nurses or governesses or teachers. believe these things," they tacitly say, "but we do not know what to teach you, so we will pass you on to those who think they do." The careless parent is also of this mood. Too many nominal believers allow ignorant or rash hands to sow all manner of strange seeds in the soil of their children's minds, which they themselves leave religiously un-cultivated. But the especial disaster of the unbelieving father who surrenders his child's religious teaching to another is that a wholly unnatural element is thereby brought into family life. Childhood reposes a touching and beautiful confidence in the absolute wisdom of parents. Therefore, for them to stand aside, in presence of the deepest things of life-to say, "We cannot talk to you about all that; you must believe what so and so tells you, though we cannot"-is to introduce rupture and self-repression into the lives of children, most unwholesomely,

Mrs, Darwin does not approve this slipshod and dishonest line of conduct, and for a remedy she urges an attitude at once more sincere and more sympathetic. She would have agnostic parents perfectly frank and free with their children. The latter must neces sarily be thrown into a world where creeds and dogmas are thrust upon them. These need not to be looked upon either with repulsion or with credulity, but should be interpreted, should be studied in their aim and effect, their good rescued from their abuse. If fathers and mothers cannot teach children a positive creed, they can at least speak to them of the great symbols which the world professes, and can say something like the following:

This is what many people believe to be the truth; to whom it is sacred; try to understa truin; to whom it is sacred; try to undersumd the power belief has been and can be, how it has had and still has its marytrs and its he-roes; and while your whole soul may go out to what they have done and suffered and hoped, naver for a moment think that your admira-tion and reverence for them obliges you to beifeve what they believe. But a world is shut to you if you do not make the effort to under-stand and feel the beliefs of mankind. With-out any effort a few years of life will make you understand the intolerance, the prejudice, the hypocrisy, the superstition of men, but un-less you have maight into what lies behind-into their higher spiritual life often no repel-lant and distorted on the surface—the best part of life is closed to you. It would be better no of life is closed to you. It would be better no to have lived than to go through the wo never penetrating below its crust, with eyes fixed on its dreariness and superstition and

How sound this advice is, and h practical its application, all rationalist fathers and mothers must determine for themselves. But surely there must occur to the mind of every reader some noteworthy instances of children admirably reared by unbelieving but deyoutly practicing parents. The prime lesson, we should say, of Mrs. Darwin's suggestions is, after all, that creed is not the whole of training. The life of the parent is more than his dogma. Saintly lives grow up all about us, much alike though planted in widely variant fields of religious thought. It will be idle, evidently, for the shiftless parent to shield his inefficience behind the excuse that he has lost confidence in the old faiths. He has at least no excuse for loss of confidence in the old virtues. The agnostic's moral example and precept before his children are as imperative as the believer's; perhaps more so, since he proposes to discard the old sids of emotion and the supernatural. The training of children is not made easier by abandonment of the Biblical standards. Perhaps it is harder. No honest mind should be content with the doctrine that children are to be made good by teaching them lies.

MINE AND THINE.

Before the Supreme Court, in session at Olympia last week, a suit for libel brought against the Spokesman-Review by ex-Postmaster James F. Leghorn, of Spokane, fell to the ground. newspaper had charged that Leghorn took \$100 from the special postal fund and converted it to his own use. At the trial Leghorn admitted the fact, but declared that, because his bank happened to be closed for a holiday. he did not have access to his private funds; therefore he used \$100 belo to the Government and restored the sum next day from his own money. The Supreme Court declared that the truth of the newspaper's assertion was established by Leghorn's own testimony, and if he had been unable to obtain the money to make good the shortage he could not successfully have defended himself against the charge of

embezzlement. In these days of loose business methods which obtain in political offices, perhaps the act of Leghorn, condemned Washington, would not create a ripple of excitement, nor even provoke unre uttered this fulmination against favorable comment among his associare just as deeply involved in it as ates, if it were known only in private. His "borrowing" money not his own ful plumage to the mediocre? The for twenty-four hours would, at the lioness guards her young against all

worst, be considered a trifling irregu larity by men who lacked nice percep-tion of "thine and mine." His standing, except among men of highest financial honor, has probably suffered no marking down.

The man who in youth learns the difference between his own money, however acquired, and money he holds in trust will if he have moral backbone so conduct the trust that the strictes investigation, in his presence or in his absence, whether he is alive or dead, cannot fail to reveal a clean balance sheet. Such a man never lays hold of trust funds. He does not, for a moment, mix his own money with the money he holds in his fiduciary capacity, either in his pocket or his cash box or his bank account. There are a few lawyers who, when they receive from a client a dollar or two and a half to pay a fee at the Courthouse will not put the silver in the same pocket with their own loose change And there are others.

Boys cannot begin too early to learn the distinction between "thine and mine." They should be taught that no exigency can arise under which they may appropriate to their own use the mey of their employer. Whether the illicit borrowing is only till next morning or the end of the week, or until pay day, no moral distinction can be drawn. It is embezziement, pure and simple, and every young man who is the custodian of another's property must shun such an act as he would shun-smallpox. He may not be found out, but his moral features will there

after disclose plts and scars. Even under stress of circumstance young man, never allow yourself to yield, and offer to your conscience the dangerous balm, "Well, I can pay it back when the company pays me what it owes me." Suppose it is medicine for your sick mother, or a present for your sister at her graduation, or help for some friend in trouble, or a sum mons late at night to a death bed in a neighboring or distant place. Don't touch "the company's money." Meet the emergency exactly as you would if you hadn't access to the trust fund. Don't break into it any more than you would break into a store and tap the till. Remember every moment in the day that this trust money isn't yours, and that you must render an account for It.

The line between "thine and mine is strictly drawn. It is nonelastic. You cannot bend nor stretch it without loss of honor. One act like the Spokane Postmaster's may not wreck you, but it surely will dull your conscience, and, if repeated, must lead to disaster. Mankind accepts the command, "Thou shalt not steal." Under this generalization let every man include temporary borrowing from trust funds of which he is the custodian.

HOW MAN BECAME MAN.

An Oregon man has arisen to offer at ast a plausible explanation of a longdebated and gravely doubted step in evolution. How was it that man lifted himself from the plane of the brute creation? This is the question which has puzzled inquirers, rejoiced skeptics and annoyed the high priests of the evolutional religion. An attempt to an wer it is put forward in the American Journal of Science by Dr. J. L. Wortman, of Yale University. Dr. Wortman as is well known, was an Oregon product, being a brother of H. C. man, one of Portland's leading merchants. His work at Yale, in the field of palaeontology, has attracted widespread attention, and some of his most pronounced successes, like his perfection of the fossil records of the horse from discoveries in the John Day region, have been based upon his Oregon researches.

we shall content ourselves with announcing without adducing his evifrom some form of the higher type of ern Europe or Asia by the advance of the ice sheet in a glacial period, and life that is in them; not as machines, so were forced to exert mental skill to save themselves from perishing under the new surroundings. Most of them, he believes, succumbed, but the anthropoidal ancestors of man proved equal to the emergency by the exercise of qualities which began to differentlate them from brutes. Dr. Wortman believes that none of the present hypotheses provides sufficient reasons for the great step in evolution from the apelike creature to man. He is led to environment as the source of the progress. This he finds in the shifting of climate that occurred at the ice age. when the advancing glacial sheet drove the tropics south from the Arctic circle No one has ever doubted, we believe, that the earth has been subject to a gradual cooling process which extends step by step from the poles toward the equator; but this hypothesis seems to have been so far denied its logical application to the migration of animal species. Dr. Wortman, however, now adduces discoveries of fossils going to show that the origin of the higher forms of plant and animal life was in the extreme north at a time when the Arctic regions received tropical heat. He believes the fossil evidence indicates a retreat of living things southward, in the course of which they were scatover the Old and New World alike. For example, he believes he has found fossils of monkeys in Wyoming which were the progenitors of the monkeys of South America and which were closely related to the present aye-ayes of Madagascar, Similar species, he says, are found in deposits of the same age in the same latitudes in both hemispheres. The monkeys, of course, took part in the general retreat southward through America, Europe and Asia; but while on this continent life was easy, owing to the equatorial habitat to which they soon repaired, in the Old World retreat was cut off by the The advancing cold thus compelled them to look to the ground for food and for fire, and the step from brute to man was begun.

It is not too much to expect of science that some day it will have shown us how all these wonderful steps in progress have come about. quiry will never be satisfied until we learn not only how, but also why. At every move in the cosmic procession the inquiring mind, on discovering how some chapter happened, is fain to demand also why it should have hanpened. Why did the Himalaya apes choose to resist the advancing rather than lie helplessly down and die? The beautiful plumage of tropic birds has been developed through long selection of the most beautiful specimates. Very well; but why did the birds so persistently prefer the beauti-

mers, that the species may b rpetuated; but why should she be pos ed by so fierce an altruistic pas-? There is no rainbow or sunse giory except in the eye of man, no odor except in the nerves of the brain, no sound where there is none to hear How these phenomena occur we are coming at length to know. But why the earth should have been peopled with beauty and delight, why the breath of God should ever have moved at all upon the primordial nebula, why the instinctively to its mother's breast and the maiden to her hero's arms-these are problems the fossils do not an swer, these are things that science can

ARROGANCE OF MEN IN PLACE.

The Rev. Charles F. Dole, of Jamaica Plain, N. Y., is a Unitarian clergyman who, in a recent fine sermon on Arrogance of Men in Place," put his finger upon the peculiar and besetting disease of the successful. Arrogano is the expression that predominates in the portraits of the Assyrian and Egyptian Kings, and is conspicuous in the lineaments of Alexander the Great The Greeks had a special word to des ignate the insolence of tyrants. Epaminondas alone among Greek Generals and Caesar among Roman statesmen seem to have been free from repulsive arrogance of speech and action. Alfred the Great and Cromwell among great Englishmen were not arrogant, be cause they both were pious men who feared God too much to give wanton insult to their fellow-mer Franklin, Washington and Lincoln were men of conscience and large brain, who always mingled persons modesty and kindness with their im pregnable self-possession, and Grant and Lee were equally eminent for personal modesty and freedom from im periousness of temper. Arrogance the flaw in the diamond of Napoleon's genius. The proclamations of the Em peror of Germany are instinct with repulsive egotism and arrogance.

gance is "a universal moral distemper which is shown in the conduct and bearing and spirit of the rich to the poor, of the powerful to the feeble, of the intellectual to the ignorant multitude, of the people of a certain color toward other colors, often of the man to the woman, of one woman toward another less fortunate woman, of the teacher to his pupils." The most timely illustration of the injurious cons quences of arrogance manifested by en in place is found in the arrogano exhibited by unscrupulous and over bearing rich men in pushing their self ish and corporate interests. These ar rogant rich are clamorous for the stern enforcement of the laws that defend property, while they do not hesitate themselves to evade all laws that interfere with the consummation of their selfish schemes. They behave as if they were the state and above the law. In all labor troubles arrogance plays a greater part than any question of hours or wages. John Mitchell more than said that the great Pennsylvania coal strike was due more to the brutal arrogance of President Baer and his confederates than to any other single

Mr. Dole's argument is that arro

The arrogance of priestcraft in all ages has quite matched the arrogance of soldiers and rulers, and today the ministerial profession is always exposed, says Mr. Dole, 'to the worst of all moral diseases-spiritual pride," There are both Philistines and Pharisees among the clergy, whether they speak from an orthodox or a "liberal" pulpit. Mr. Dole holds that so far as any human being has real superiority he must arrogate nothing to himself. at the peril of losing what superiority It is Dr. Wortman's opinion, which he has. With arrogance, fatal disease saps the life of every kind of su-"The moment arrogance enperiority. dence in detail, that man was evolved ters the heart, the light of goodness goes out." What our American democ all men with reference to the divine but as men, to look for the best in them and hope for the best, not the worst. We must keep our own law, and must never forget that we are all human together. "Arrogance lies at the root of all exclusiveness, privilege and aristocracy. Modesty is the soul of true democracy. Arrogance breaks When the modest rise to the command of great business enterprises, they do not seek to grow rich; they are content look for some sudden change in the if they can enrich the world. Arrogance divides men from each other runs the line of classes through society, breeds bitterness and envy. creates friction between employers and employed, and adds burdens and loss

to human labor." This is substantially the argument of Mr. Dole in his remarkable sermon doncerning arrogance as the universal fatal disease of men in place. It is fatal because it is the brutal pride that is the prophet of its own fall. It is the organized, aggressive selfishness that stimulates insurrections and resistance to its authority, and slowly but surely undermines its strongest support. It is easy to whistle down the wind this losophy of Mr. Dole as a barren ideality, an altruistic aspiration, the most recent echo of the oracles of Utopia. But this eloquent preacher is correct in his high estimate of human sympathy as a most powerful and effective social force for weal or woe in the every-day working world. The human personality manifested by a strong and sweet man among his fellows is a social dynamic worth all the rest of the forces included in the economy of human life. One man of strong, radiant, helpful nature is worth more through the contagious influence and persuasion of his wise, just, humane, impressive personality than all the social cranks and political chariatans that have plagued the world from the dawn of authentic history to the present

The only sure way to reform social wrongs and industrial abuses, to help the world out of satanic darkness toward the blessed light of better things, is for every man to try to reform him self; to make himself helpful by seeking to make others hopeful. No social machinery, however ingenious, however well equipped with business methods, will ever do much for this without the application of Christ's shoulder to the wheel, in shape of sympathetic, humane personality, fested in the life, speech and action of every man who sincerely believes that "God has organized the race once and forever under the order of human brotherhood." This spirit, and only this spirit, which substitutes men of modesty for men of arrogance in

personal power of the nonarrogant man

the world lacks today, not social ma trenchant stroke, vice, ignorance, poverty and crime. It is not the man wh merely gives money out of his great abundance that the world needs most It is the man that, without arrogance modestly devotes something of his personal life to noble ends.

Not what we give, but what we share-For the gift without the giver is bars: Who gives himself with his alms feeds three Himself, his hungering neighbor, and me.

There are two periods in human life

in which appeal for mercy to the wrongdoer is well placed and seldom falls to be effective. The one is extreme youth, the other extreme age. In the latter case the honorable achievements of a lifetime have weight, in the former the possible achievement of coming years is considered; in the one the irresponsibility of judgment that comes with the pressure of years mitigates to the judicial mind the enormity of the offense; in the other the lack of responsibility due to immaturity is the mitigating circumstance. The Judge who suspends sentence in a case where a boy is the offender, pending reformatory effort in his behalf, or the Gov. ernor who pardons a criminal undergoing penalty in the state's prison be cause of his youth and of the possibility of the development of honorable manhood, is upheld in the act by public opinion, while the aged man of previously honorable life may well be excused from severe penalty because of the fact that his opportunities for evil are nearly at an end. In this latter view, Judge James N. Tyner, recently dishenorably dismissed from the Government service, and now in a state of physical and nervous collapse from the strain that the scandal with which his name is connected has induced, may well be left to such repose as tired Nature gives during his few remaining days or months. A feeble old man, he was no doubt the sport and play of younger minds, and whatever his crime the dishonored end of a long life of public service will be sufficient punish-ment. The fault lies not so much with him as with the lack of judgment in high places that kept him in office long after he was entitled to the security of an old man's quiet corner by his own fireside.

It is asserted that higher rents have resuited from the proposition for the Fair; in other words, that owners of real estate are using the Fair as the neans of "working a graft" and of oppressing tenants. Therefore the Federation of Labor strikes at the Fair. But here, as in most cases, something remains to be said on the other side. Rents doubtless have been somewhat advanced. But there is no good reason to suppose that the proposal for the Fair is the cause of it. During the past two years nothing, or next to othing, has been had out of rents in Portland. In 1893-94 rents in Portland suddenly fell off one-half, or more. In all these ten years since there has been no profit in real property. Few have been able to get out of real property | Portland is expected to furnish the public charges and the cost of re-With the very first movement rents were bound to advance. But, as a rule, they have not yet advanced to a point where they pay any actual profit. Rents in Portland are still far below the old figures, when there was profit in property, and may never again reach them. There is idle money in Portland by millions. If there profits in rents, this money would come out. Thousands of persons in Portland have money enough in bank to build them houses to live in, but don't build the houses. They prefer to rent, because they think it better economy to do so. And many rich people rent for the same reason, rather than build their own houses.

M. Jusserand, the Ambassador of the French republic at Washington, who made a fine address at the St. Louis apes which had been trapped in South- racy badly needs to be taught is to treat | Exposition on Friday, is a man of high literary as well as diplomatic distinction. No Frenchman since Faure's death has shown himself so conversant with English literature as M. Jusserand, and no Englishman has shown himself so thoroughly acquainted with the social life and literature of England in the fourteenth century, the age of "the black death" and the serfs' uprising, of Wycliffe, Edward III and Chaucer up society. Modesty establishes it. His latest book, just published in America, is "Shakespeare in France," which presents a review of the recention which Shakespeare had encountered in France from the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth down to the present time. Of this the New York Sun critic M. W. Hazeltine, says that "the author's command of the English language is not more remarkable than his familiarity with the history of the English stage." Before his appointment to Washington, M. Juseerand was the French Ambassador at Copenhagen.

The admission by J. Piercont Morgan that the market is filled with undigested securities has furnished a theme upon which financial and industrial writers are working vigorously. The financial editor of the New York Herald, for example, after a careful investigation, finds that the funds that come under this head aggregate no less than \$2,000,000,000. 'This means that this amount remains in the hands of promoters and underwriting syndicates, unable to find investment. The Morgan list alone represents of undigested securities \$655,000,000, to which may be added the stocks known as industrials to the amount of \$780,000,000, and untaken "railroads" representing \$405,-000,000. An undigested financial mass of this magnitude may well be regarded as a menace to the prosperity which it represents, but cannot feed.

The story of the feeble "old 'un" who gives away in his last days all of his possessions to a sympathetic or otherwise designing person is as old as the history of property accumulations. It is in one respect like an unsuitable marriage-no one knows or can imagine why and wherefore the suffering party could have been so foolish as to make such a one-sided bargain. In yet another respect there is a similarity in the two cases—the lesson conveyed does no sort of good. Old people will continue to deliver themselves into destitution, and young people into incongruous marriage, regardless of disasters following such ill-considered action, the details of which are spread upon the court records in every community throughout the land

Should Also Be Indorsed.

Albany Democrat. Having been put out of the office of Commissioner, Miss Ware, of Eugene, would make an excellent running-mate for Mr. Hermann, and would have no trouble in proving that she is pat with

THE QUESTION OF ATTENDANCE.

In his final report to the board of directors, the secretary of the Omaha Exposi tion had this to say: In closing, it is but just to call attention to the fact that the success of the exposition was due to the feeling, general among our people, that it was their exposition; that they each had a proprietary and prideful interest in it.

The Omaha Exposition was the com mon property and the pride of the Trans-Mississippi people. They gave it their support, and it proved to be one of the most successful undertakings in the his tory of expositions, returning 30 per cent to the paid-up stockholders. The Lewis and Clark Exposition will be the cor property and the pride of the Rocky Mountain people in general, and of the Oregon Country in particular. They will support it with their patronage as they are now encouraging it with their influ ence and appropriations, and it will take its place among the notable achievements of Western enterprise. That many states

east of the Mississippi will be friendly to

the exposition is foreshadowed by the

early decision of North Dakota and Minnesota to participate. No exposition has ever had a smooth and easy path from start to finish. Chicago Commission which visited Great Britain in 1891 met frequent doubts as to the possibility of holding a great inter national exposition at a point a thousand miles west of the Atlantic seaboard. San Francisco's fender against the shock of the hard times ten years ago was dubbed in its initial stages the "Mud-Winter Exposition," and only the enterprise grit of M. H. DeYoung made it go. There were pullbacks at Omaha, but they were soon brushed aside. Every exposition has had its dollars and cents scrutinizers who have raised their hands in dismay at th cost and, "Where are you going to get the financial resources for your company?" one element will ask, and anothe will demand, "Where are you going to get your attendance after your gates are Happily, the Lewis and Clark Exposi-

tion has passed through most of its form

ative stages and the directors are now es abled to give attention to the question of probable attendance. An estimate submitted to the ways and means committee by Secretary Reed puts the paid adminis ns at 800,000, of which 871/2 per cent are adult or over 12 years of age, and 13% child, or from 6 to 12 years of age. By ome this figure is thought to be too low, by others too high, and by still others to be about right, so that there are various ways of looking at it. A close examination of the estimate would seem to justify the belief that it is within bounds. For the purpose of this computation it is fig ured that the exposition population, that is, the population over 12 years of age, of Oregon, California, Washington, Idaho Montana and Utah, in 1995, will approximate 3,000,000, as compared with about 2.260,000 in 1900. These states will furnish the bulk of the attendance. In Oregon the population over 12 years of age in 1900 was 72.3 per cent of the total, in California 75 per cent, in Washington 71.9 per cent, in Idaho 67.9 per cent, in Montana 72.8 per cent, and in Utah 64 per cent. paid admissions, an average of little over four per inhabitant, assuming that the population of the city in 1905 will some what exceed the conservative estimate of 150,000. Oregon, outside of Portland, is ounted on for 100,000 paid admissions, and remainder of the states named for a total of 50,000 paid admissions, Is the leisure and fun-loving spirit of

Portland sufficiently developed to justify

an estimated average of four paid admis-

sions per inhabitant from it for the Lewis and Clark Exposition in 1967 The generous patronage given to theatricals, musicales and sports would seem to call for an affirmative answer. Portland does not run after everything that comes along, but it does not miss the good things, whether Madam Bernhardt or the Los Angeles baseballists, and the exposition will be a good thing. Granted that Portland will not let good things pass, has it a working population earning the money to pay for all this leisure and enjoyment? The answer to this question is partly after reading to us how Judas betrayed found in the statistics of manufactures, census of 1900. In respect to percentage of population over 10 years of age engaged in gainful occupations, Portland, with 61.8 per cent ranks fourth among American cities. Comparison with other cities in which expositions have been held makes the showing very favorable to Portland. Buffalo reported 49.8 per cent, Omaha 56.4, San Francisco 56.7, Chicago 53.4, Charles ton 55.5, Atlanta 56.5, New Orleans 49.5, and Philadelphia 54.9. In the matter of average annual wages of wage-earners in factories. San Francisco led with \$37. Portland \$507, Omaha \$505, Chicago \$500, Buffalo \$450. Philadelphia \$452. New Orleans \$393, Atlanta \$332 and Charleston \$296. Charleston, the most complete and disastrous failure of all the expositions, played to a white population that 'was temporarily broke and a colored population that never had a cent. In 1900 Portland has 2500 more wage earners than Charleston, 1000 more than Omaha and about 800 less than Atlanta. In the matter of salaries, of salaried clerks and officials, Portland reported an annual average of \$1048, compared with \$575 for Buffalo, \$584 for Oma-\$1143 for San Francisco, for Chicago, \$1086 for Charleston, \$1663 for Atlania, \$990 for New \$1663 for Atlania, \$960 for New Senate doorkeeper a day or two before Orleans and \$1664 for Philadelphia. In respect to percentage of population engaged ator Quay." The doorkeeper, rather imin gainful occupations and earning capacity of the great body of workers. Portland is a better exposition town than any other place in the United States in which an exposition of pretensions has ever been held. Let the people profit by the Omaha lesson and make the Lewis and Clark Exposition their Exposition. The 1905 Fair is not local, but National and international. It is Portland's Exposition only so far as it was Portland's duty, as the chief city of the Ore-

gon country, to finance the local company and set the enterprise on its feet. In all other respects it is the exposition of the people of the Oregon country, and they should have a "proprietary and prideful interest in it" frem now until the close of the gates in 1906.

The Army and Its Chief. Fairhaven Herald.

It is such a feeble echo of the embalmed beef campaign as to show the advance of senile decay in Miles. He journeyed about in grand state from point to point throughout the Philippines, listened to some tale of woe from every old crone he could find, and comes home to report, like an old woman, the vague stories floating in the islands of the Orient. It is a pitiful fizzle for starting a Presidential boom. It is a pitiful fizzle for the secret emissary of Edward Atkinson's army of tadpoles. It is a performance fit to make the Amerkean people ashamed of the nominal chief of their Army and make them rejoice that he is rapidly nearing the age limit that will retire him to private life and give him a chance to spend his whole time in his favorite occupation of posing for his spectoarraph.

NOTE-AND COMMENT.

ball.

For once in our lives we didn't have to celebrate May day with our mackintoshes

The fans need not be discouraged. The academic baseball teams are playing good

Better include a drive up Roosevelt street in the itinerary of the President's parade.

Turtle Mountain, at Frank, N. W. T. was simply living up to its name when it turned turtle

Dallas has had another oraterical contest, and in a few days we will begin to hear about "gross and culpable careless-

It's pretty near time for the Board of Trade to butt into the strike question with a few resolutions from the able typewriter of Hon, Tom Guinean,

Seattle has a Burdick case all of her own, with several victims, and a long list of suspects. Next on the programme will be an auto accident.

Now that Andrew Carnegle has loosened up to Tuskegee College to the extent of \$600,000, Booker T. Washington need not dine with the President again. He will be able to take in Delmonico's.

The set of messages and papers of the Presidents of the United States, sent to the pope by the President, has reached its destination. It is in ten quarto volumes, We may look for an early decline in His Holiness' health if he undertakes to read the books.

The guest from the city sat in the bedroom that had been allotted to him in his brother's house in the little country town, He watched his breath turning to lcy clouds as it left his lungs, and wonder how long it took a man to freeze to death. "They call this the 'spare room,' said, shiveringly, to himself. "And it's well named. I don't wonder they can spare it. I think that I could get along without it myself."

They are joshing President Boardman, of the college, says the Yambill County Reporter. He was bearing a class recite the other day, and asked the question: "Where is the proper place to punish a child?" The answer should have been: "In private rather than in public." But the young lady to whom the question was addressed had not studied her lesson that morning and blushingly replied: "On the lower limbs."

The United States Board of Geographical Names has now decided that Peking is the correct form in English to indicate the northern capital of China, Pekin had always been spelled with a "g" from the first treaties of 1858 and 1860 down to February 3, 1897, when the board decided to shorten it to the Cantonese dialect sound, "Pekin." The reversal of the decision is mainly due to Miss E. R. Scidmore, who has spent a long time in the Far East, and who brought so much evidence in favor of "Peking" that the board could not do otherwise than readopt

Henry White, American Charge d'Affaires in London, feels much satisfaction because of his election as a member of the Athenaeum Club, among the most ex-clusive in the British capital. In fact, a embership therein confers a badge of distinction. Many famous Englishmen of letters have been members, including Macaulay, Thackeray and Dickens, A. number of distinguished churchmen be long to the club now, and this fact moved Lord Salisbury to remark on one occasion that he never dared take an umbrella to the Athanaeum because he "couldn't trust the bishops."

William Dean Howells was recently talking about the slight change of phrase that may make an impressive thing ridic-"L remember a sermon that I a sermon about Judas, and the minister, the Master for 30 pieces of sliver, added; "Thirty pieces of silver, dear friends, is \$18 in our money.' And then he went on heatedly: 'Yes, Judas betrayed the Master, he prostituted that holy symbol, the kiss, for the small sum of \$18. The change of phrase was slight," Mr. Howells concluded, "but somehow it sufficed to make everybody smile,"

The following interesting account of the Western Lumber Company's fire was printed in the Walla Walla Evening Statesman. One item was unintentionally correct, the statement of the loss. It might also be said that the 60 laborer are still missing:

Portland, May 1.—The entire lumber district along the water front is burning. Six lumber mills, several factories and a number of dwelling have been destroyed. The immense tanks of the Standard Oil Company are threatened. A boiler exploded and two men are reported killed and three fatally hurt. This is the 20th supposed to be incendiary for within 10 days. supposed-to-be incendiary fire within 30 days. The loss is \$250,000. The insurance is \$60,000 Sixty employes fighting the fire were cut off by a sudden burst of flames, and were seen to jump on the logs underneath and disappear in the smoke. They are still missing.

A tall and athletic-looking man, suntanned and wearing a sombrero, said to a pressed with the tall man's appearance, stammered: "The Senate is very busy now, and I'm afraid the Senator can't come out and talk to you." "I don't want to talk to him. I only want to see the noble features of the man who has been fighting for statehood. I'm from Arizona." He was shown into the gallery by a page, who pointed out the Pennsylvania statesman. The Arizona man gazed long and carnestly. Then he said sadly to the page: "Son, I wish I hadn't come to see him. He don't impress me none."

The Sick Child. He for whom the world was made Cannot lift his heavy head,

He the tyrant, whimsical, With the round world for his ball, In a dreadful patience lies, Old since yesterday and wise,

Like a martyr on the rack his soft lips burnt to black. While the fever still devours. His small body, sweet as flowers. Dreadful patience like a sword Stabs his mother's heart, dear Lord; Make him naughty, wild and gay.

As he was but yesterday, Little services he pays With his kisses and his praise While his eyes ask pardon That he's troublesome and ill.

He lies smiling with a fire In his cheeks blown high and higher, By the wind of fever fanned. Lord, his kieses on my hand! Give me back my boy, I pray, Turbulent, of yesterday.

Not this angel, like a sword

In his mother's heart, dear Lord!

Katharine Tynan in Lendon Spe