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PORTLAND,	SUNDAY,	NOV.	27,	1994.

THE SOCIALISTS BOUND ABOUT US.

Several hundred thousand votes were thrown for the Socialist candidate for President, in the recent election. It is but a small percentage of the whole, and the proportion is not likely to grow very much in this country, where ownership of property is so universally dif-is using fused. Yet The Oregonian has recently properly published several articles on the appearance of this new force in politicssmall as it is. Possibly, however, The Oregonian has taken the thing too serlously. So at least it may suppose, from the fact that its articles have brought to it a flood of letters, intended for as far as any one from approving in statement, argument and reply, from Socialists in a dozen or twenty states. The Oregonian cannot print these let-ters; first, because even if they were written they are too numerous; second, because by far the greater number of them could not be reprinted without rewriting them and putting them into some kind of form, so they might make decent appearance. For most of them are prodigies of illiteracy, and all are rambling. hood, instruction, manners, degrees, oball are incoherent, and all come from writers who have a grievance against the constitution of society, wish to up-set it utterly, and evidently have nothing to lose, yet, as they seem to hope,

something to gain. The Oregonian has attempted to state, briefly, the objects and aims of Socialism. It has shown that it would make the state supreme in ownership of the means of production and of distribution; that it would make the state the director of industry, and reduce all fortunes and all living to a common level. No more would the individual man exist. No man could rise above the common level. No man could have

more or be more than every other man. Socialism, therefore, is the passion for equality; and that would mean equality on the lowest level, with continual tendency further and further downward. It could not rest, till there were no man in better position or higher fortune than another. It would take out of each and every man's hands the means of improving his own position or condition, and would place the state over all, charged with the duty of seeing that no superior man should have the right or nower to the fruits of his own talents or labors. Needless to say, this will not "go." Socialists at this point will deny, of course. But their passion is for equality of conditions and of fortunes, and they see the consequences of their own principles more clearly than they admit. of natural society," or his experiment Yet perhaps they do not see them so in it, attempted. clearly as they feel them; but they are true to their instincts. Their idea, deny or disguise how they may, is to reduce mankind to a common level. Then, in their jargon, "there will be no classes"; then we shall have the common level on which the natives of Oregon were found by Lewis and Clark. But they say Socialism would not go so far as this; that it would, however, give the masses of the people the best of everything. Then we should all fare sumptuously, ride in carriages, array selves in purple and fine linen and drink champagne when we wanted it. Either that, or nobody should have any. How far, then, would Socialism go? As far as it is allowed to go, for it is the destructive force, the negation of general progress, yet essential no doubt as a force of resistance. It will go as far as it may-be allowed to go; for there is a theory of it, and even a principle in it. But the theory cannot go far and must be checked; even the principle cannot be allowed much latitude, for there is an altruistic force in it that runs to extreme. Even benevolence may be overdone, and "goodness, grown to a plurisy, dies in its own too-much." Hence the necessity of check. The check is the resultant of the forces that come into play through practical life, and through the operations of human nature that make all institutions what they are. The passion for equality is one of the necessary forces of the life of man in society; but to make it the sole ruling force is to upset everything and to arrest all progress. It is through inequality only-through inequality talents and of opportunities-that ad-vancement is made by the human race. Men must be left free to fly with their own wings, and to outsoar others if they can. The agitation for Socialism does not manate chiefly from the working class. Its prophets, in the main, are those who live, or try to live, not by the work of them to seek resources elsewhere than stronger. in their own industry and prudence-

where alone their resources are to be The agitators of Socialism found: therefore are its parasites; and very often they get rich.

In each man there is a natural desire to improve his circumstances; to reap full reward of his superior talent if spring of the production of the world. No man who has anything in him wants set to his tasks under "social" author-ity. Take the motives of action away: persuade men that by superior work of distribution. Yet it is incontestable

bition

Because there are few of these the thought and the movement will not go very, far. Any way, in our country, the notion is exotic; where opportunity is so great each and every energetic human being feels that he or she can "go it alone." always fo The exceptions are those who lack the in power. nerve and the vigor of life. They are our fellow-beings, and as such are entitled to our kindness; but they must excuse the energetic people of this world, if they decline to allow human activities to sink to the low plane of action involved in the proposition that government must do everything for everybody. A fine indication of a

is the recent and tremendous triumph of Theodore Roosevelt, who is the most conspicuous and powerful exemplar of the individual man-the man of vigor and energy and self-reliance, of faith in the people and of faith in himselfthat the country has known in our time. To the socialistic spirit such a man is a contrast; and the stupendous vote cast for him on the issues of this present time shows that the heart of the country is vigorous and sound.

healthy public sentiment in our country

A CONCEPTION OF "SOCIETY." Speaking before the Woman's Club on

Friday, Mr. C. E. S. Wood said: Friday, Mr. C. E. S. Wood said: Socialism may or may not be the best pos-sible condition for the state, yet many people believe society is rapidly irreding that way-thending toward the common ownership of all wealth by the state. I do not say that So-cialism is the best solution, though it may be. My own tendencies are anarchistic. I be-lieve in that condition of society which allows any man the freedom to help himself to and make the best use of that which no one else is using or which another is not using properly.

Mr. Wood is very unconventional in his views and statements; often, indeed, as his best friends remark, ecoentric and even erratic. By his originalpractice or action.

For "the condition of society which would allow any man the freedom to help himself to and to make the best use of that which no one else is using, or which another is using improperly," would, it might be feared, be favorable neither to the safety of individuals nor to the safety of society. And it might be feared that "peace, justice, truth, domestic awe, night-rest and neighborservances, customs and laws" would "decline to their confounding contraries" very quickly. What if the man who was claiming a thing yet not using it, or, in the judgment of his neighbor, not using it properly, should reply as he certainly would with the shotgun to the man who undertook to "help himself" to it? And this would be general. For the claimant or owner is his own judge, within the limits of law, whether he is using it properly or not, or whether he will make any present use of it. At least he deems himself as well qualified to judge as the man who might wish

such relation at all. The result would be universal dissolution of society, every man's hand against his neighbor the eloquent speaking-tubes of the shotgun constituting the law, the judge and the jury. Mr. Wood's temperamental utterances are corrected habitually, in action, by reason and judgment, of which he has large stock. He therefore is a very excellent citizen; not at all the man whom the stranger, on reading the excerpt from his speech at the Woman's Club. would imagine him. This is one of those pleasantries with which he so often regales his friends. He would not at all like to see his "vindication

trade, on the one hand, it will not much longer be satisfied with present pro-tective schedules, on the other. The country was willing to tax itself and for long has been taxing itself, for the sake of testing and developing the latent ap-titudes of its land and its neones for the network of the network of the network of the sake of testing and developing the latent ap-titudes of its land and its neones for the network of the network of the sake of testing and developing the latent aptrade, on the one hand, it will not much longer be satisfied with present prolong has been taxing itself, for the sake titudes of its land and its people. Good he have it; to make the most of his own energy and thrift and to possess and enjoy the full. This is the very main-more economically than we could make them formerly. Thus also we have carried development of machinery and moto sit down as the slave of the state, live power to a high degree, have been

they will obtain no superior reward; cut that the system results in enormous off all the hopes that stimulate among benefits to the comparatively few who ordinary men ambilion, enterprise, in-vention and self-sacrifice, and the whole of it. It is believed not to be right to level of effort and of result will rapidly and inevitably sink. The thought or be manipulated further, so that these desire of it can come only from such may continue to make excessive profits. as have parted with hope and with am- This is the root of the demand for revision and reduction of certain important schedules; and the demand will have to be considered. It ought to be considered in time, before it carries the party down, that identifies itself with obstruction. Conciliation of opponents, within reasonable limits is a wise policy always for a party strongly established

NEW STUDY IN ECONOMICS.

If the announced plans of Mr. T. Furushima, Japanese purchaser of a shingle mill at Sumas, are carried out, the shingle business on Puget Sound is in due season bound to present a new study in economics. The capitalist from the land of the Mikado will not close his shingle mill when times are hard and the demand is poor. Instead he will proceed on his commercial voyage under shortened sail by reducing the wages of the employes and storing the stock that cannot be disposed of. Mr. Furushima gays that he will not draw the color line, but that white men will be given an opportunity to work if they will accept the same wages as are paid the Japanese. He also announces that for the present about the same wages will be paid as are paid by the mills now operated by the white men when the demand is good.

For the present this new arrival in the industrial field will operate but one mill, but as rapidly as green hands can be broken into the work the syndicate which is supplying the funds for the enterprise will purchase more mills, employ more Japanese and make more shingles. Japanese labor, wherever it has been utilized on the Pacific Coast, has been secured at a much lower cost than white labor, and the fact that there are none of the entaglements attendant on unionism to be reckoned with in employing the Japanese has tended to popularize it in many lines of industry, to the detriment of white labor. At the same time, the Japanese has in certain lines failed to "make good" when compared with the white laborer. Size, weight and intelligence count against him in many places where the two classes of labor have

been tried, and to make up for his shortcomings he has to his credit only a willingness to work longer hours for less money than will be accepted by the white man The Japanese have for many years

been extensively employed in the lumber business in British Columbia, and the low schedule of wages paid them has been a popular complaint of the American lumbermen in their demands minister is not appreciated. The wishes for protection against the Canadian Their advent in the shingle lumber. business on the American side of the line, where they will come in direct competition with the American laborers and shingle manufacturers, cannot well do otherwise than create quito a disturbance in the business as soon as they secure a foothold. Unionism among the shingle workers on Puget Sound was at one time sufficiently strong to prevent the manufacture of shingles or the marketing of them unless they were turned out by union la-

to "help himself" to it-and with better bor. It is possible that the unions are right to judge. We think Mr. Wood's scheme would still strong enough to ward off this new be a bad basis for society. Indeed the word "society" should not be used in to play serious havoc with union principles and methods. It is not alone the laborer who seems slated to suffer by this foreign invasion of a protected field, but, if Mr. Furushima proceeds on the plan he has outlined, he in a position eventually to defy the shingle trust and sell the product of his mills at any price he is willing to accept, regardless of what it may cost his white neighbors to turn out the goods. Viewed from the most liberal standpoint, it is aparent that the appearance of the Japanese as shingle manufacturers savors greatly of the "yellow peril" in a form where it may prove unpleasant for a large number of white men engaged in the shingle business

cides, a greater number than in any year since recorded, and the annual street home for the neglected walf. The cottage plan has not been a sudnumber has not greatly varied since. These figures are from the statistics

noters have watched and worked it with care. For nearly a decade the colports of crimes in the press. tage colony system has been under con-struction, so to speak, with the result that a miniature village has been founded near Dobbs' Ferry, which, it is felt, will serve as a model for similar institutions for child-saving not only in the great cities of the United States,

teen attractive cottages, each of which will accommodate twenty inmates on course of time as useful citizens and homes in which large families are are sent out to success or failure in the

Dropping the philanthropic and humane purpose which underlies the effort denominated "child-saving," its economic feature commends itself strongly to the consideration of prac-tical men. The cry of a diminished birth rate is in the nature of an alarm, and, judging from the evidence presented by the public school enrollment of the country, of a false alarm at that. The plea for child-saving is made in the interest of humanity and of political and social economy. The one is the resuit of baseless anxiety-the other the response of the public conscience to the

The Government is not averse to the the vessel. At the moment of contact proposition, but the parents of the girls it loses its electrical charge, springs -reservation Indians-strenuously ob-It is easy to understand the feelings

willing to have it applied to the home life of the family after the return of It is not strange, therefore, standing in the way of enlightenment.

Under the caption of "Lawlessness in the United States," S. S. McClure devotes considerable space in the current issue of McClure's Magazine to the increase of crime in this country, the particular crime for which statistics are given being manslaughten And the

alarming

LAWSON ON THE "GRAFT."

Thomas W. Lawson's chapter of "Frenzied Finance" in the December issue o Everybody's Magazine, relates mainly to the manipulation of stock in the Boston Gas Company, the effort being made by agents of the Standard Oil Company to gain control of the combined interests in compiled by the Chicago Tribune, and the hands of Addicks. Lawson and others. Early in the proceedings Addicks was squeesed out, or at least rendered harmless by being shoved into the back-ground, and in order to save the enterthey are admittedly taken from the re-This leaves a wide margin for error, and the rapid increase from 1881 is probably due

rapid increase from 1881 is probably due to more careful and skillful compila-tion. Since the 'hard times'' there has been no such increase, and the com-parison of 1893 with 1881 is not fair. For 1895 the number of murders per million of the population-and it must For 1896 the number of murders per million of the population—and if must be remembered that the population can be merely guessed at—was 161.3, and for the following years up to and in-cluding 1903 the numbers were 132.8, for such a franchise and to bind himself 107.2, 83.6, 108.4, 100.9, 111.7 and 112. These disclose no startling increase. Even aside from the fact that in a country where revolvers arg frequently carried, murders do not afford a fair index to all crime, the table presented by McClurg is not marking and to be all company. A franchise was needed for the most integrating part of

for this, and the most interesting part of the story is that relating to the briding of the Legislature. Mr. Lawson had never had any knowledge of this sort of thing by Mr. McClure is not nearly so alarming as he would have us believe. In so great a country as this the absolute figures are astonishing enough; relahad any knowledge of this sort of thing before, and was quite shocked when he learned the extent of corruption necessary, but his scruples did not lead him to inter-fere with the process of bribery. Mr. Whitney had the reputation of carrying the Mansachusetts Legislature in his vest pocket, and the working of the franchise olars was left to him and his attorney. tively they are hardly sensational enough for the requirements of fire-

plan was left to him and his attorney, Mr. Towle. "I do not hesitate to say," he asserts.

In a paragraph printed in capitals, "that the Massachusetts Legislature is hought and sold as are sausages and fish at the markets and wharves. That the largest, markets and wharves. Into the largest, wealthiest and most prominent corpora-tions in New England, whose affairs are conducted by our most representative clii-zens, habitually corrupt the Massachu-setts Legislature, and the man of wealth among them who would enter protest against the infquity would be looked on as a 'class answebist'. I will see forther of time, just as much as is twenty-four hours." The thought that will as a 'class anarchist.' I will go further arise in every inquiring mind when the limit of the long period of activity of the radium clock is fixed is, "Why 2000 found who will give over six months to turning up the legislative and Boston mu turning up the legislative and Boston mu-nicipal sod of the past ten years, who does not expose to the world a condition of rottenness more rotten than was ever before exhibited in any community in the civilized world, it will be because he has been sufficiented by the stench of what he arburnes "

exhumes." Here is a picture of the Legislature being bribed to grant the votaries of fren-sied finance for nothing those things which should and do belong to the people, and for which the system's votarfes would willingly pay millions of dollars if they back and is again electrified. Such a clock, according to the estimate of the were compelled to do so. expert mentioned, could be constructed for \$100. Relief from winding the clock

Headquarters for Whitney's Massachu-setts Pipe Line were opened at Young's Hotel, parlors 9, 10 and 11, rooms 6, 7, 8, second story front. Parlors 5 and 10 were for the period of an ordinary lifetime the general reception rooms, while 11 was for the commander himself and the hold-

for the commander himself and the hold-ing of important and "touchy" inter-views. The rooms 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 were used for educational purposes. In the morning the place was descried, but at noon the parlors began to fill up with the different members of the "machine" and their friends, trustworthy members of the Legislature. A little later an elab-orate luncheon would be served, the su-pernumeraries eating in one room. Towls and his chiefs and the Legislators in the other. The goastp of the morning sension was exchanged and the work laid out for the afternoon legislative and committee sensions. Another interval of silence and peace until 5:30 the real business of the day began. Mr. Patch was generally on

day began. Mr. Patch was generally on the ground first, carrying the books in which the bribery records were kept, for be it remembered that the efficiency of the Whitney machine was largely due to the Whitney machine was largely due to which the bribery records were kept, for be it remembered that the efficiency of the Whitney machine was largely due to the thoroughly systematic manner in which its operations were conducted. Nothing was left to chance or to any one's memory. In turn, the subordinates presented careful reports of the day's transactions. At 6:30 Mr. Towle would go over these documents.

over these documents, "ising up" the actual results for submission later to the chief himself. Between 7:30 and 8:30 the "machine" dined: the remains of the feast having been removed, the doors were locked and the books brought out. If an outsider could possibly have ob-tained the entry to the headquarters of the Whitney Massachusetts Pipe Line,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Magazine Stories a la Mode Sniffler's heart beat like a steam hammer. Yarvard, was two points behind Pennston and there remained but two minutes in which to score. Suddenly, he knew not how, he found the ball in his hands. A shrill voice from the grandstand-how well he knew that voice-rose above the din. "Sick 'em, Sniffy," it cried. Sniffey-his pet name --and from Her! He gritted his remaining teeth, and steering by the eye that still remained open, he went madly down the field. Five yards and his last rib was stove in. Ten yards and his other leg was broken. Twenty yards and his neck was broken. He fell across the line and fainted. From the grandstand a shrick rang out. "Dolgurn it!" cried a lovely voice, "if they've hurted my Sniffy I'll-" Then Sniffler knew he had won Her.

The Game Strenuous. 'Too bad about Genemult's tackle osing the game for his team." "How did it happen?"

"He went all to pieces in the first scrimmage."

Father Time on the Staff.

J. R. Olden is hauling lumber from Aardman for some kind of a building; time will tell what for.-Liberty Notes in Ione Proclaimer. And of course it won't be the Trail of

the serpent.

Even the Czar knows better than to press the lid down on a boiling kettle.

Negotiations for the peace congress progress almost as uneventfully as the war.

Some of Oregon's National Guard officers are just awaiting their cues to serve Chins.

And the critics should remember that

Kuropathin made his records without the aid of windshields.

More pens are made than pins, says a Philadelphia manufacturer. And all the editors will back him up.

It's all very well to boost for an ally, think Englishmen; but when Russia is offering such big prices for coal-

It is not so had to have anarchistic leanings if one has common sense buttresses to prevent a toppling over.

President Roosevelt is said to have given up using the word "dee-lighted." No wonder; it must have seemed so inadequate of late.

San Francisco art students hazed a companion so successfully that he is now paralyzed. But then, Art is long, while Life is fleeting.

Why do none of the Generals ever get back at the correspondents by writing a book called "With Richard Harding Davis in Corea" or "With Frederick Palmer to Mukden?

The Turkish government allowed the destitute in the Mush district a cent a day, each, for food. With such a sum one might buy a postal card and try eating that.

Some of the papers are giving advice on "How to Make Home Cheerful for the Winter." The most practical way is for the husband to make a million dollars in a business deal.

A Chicago man wants to have laws passed against football. He should refloct, that laws against football were enacted hundreds of years ago, and ask where are they today?

A headline in the Whatcom Reveille lead to the belief that Jeffries had given up Davy Crockett for another role. The line read, "Jeffries as Rip Van Win-kie." However, it was Jefferson all through the rest of the story.

with an unsuccessful war using up his people and bankruptcy his treasury, and with a revolution apparently immi-nent at home, he must have steeled his heart against the sorrows of any poten-tate. If the Czar will take it into his head to abdicate and come out and see the Lewis and Clark Exposition he will stand a chance of being a happier man. Korea was a former policeman at Shanghal, sentenced to a term in San Quentin for kicking a Chinaman to death. prison is a man's reward for upholding Anglo-Saxon supremacy in the Orient! In Chicago a saloonkeeper placed a quart of whisky before a customer and bet that the latter coldn't drink it. The customer won the bet and his widow is now suing the saloonkeeper for \$10,000 damages. Evidently the fact that her husband must have died a happy death won't induce the woman to abate a cent from her demands. Editors are far braver than soldiers. although they get much less credit for reckless daring. The editor of the Jacksonville (III.) Journal recently took 499 children to the St. Louis Fair. He had no assistance, managed the whole bunch himself and brought them back without losing a single head-not even his own. What soldier would dare an adventure like that? According to a paragraph that is going the rounds of the press, a Japanese a tion is conducted on very different lines from one in this country. There is no screeching auctioneer and the bidders not yell out their offers. Instead, the article to be sold is exhibited, and then the bids are marked on pieces of paper and put into a box. The auctioneer examines the slips and the highest bid takes the lot. If it only were the custom in this country for spielers, shouters and barkers to write their remarks on pieces of paper and distribute them among the crowd! The burden imposed by civilization upon the white man grows heavier every year. In the interests of civilization it is I essary for the white man to sell rifles and gin to the black man, thereby gaining money to spread still further the blessings of civilization. It is also necessary at times for the white man to shoot down the black man quite extensively, when the latter displays any reactionary spirit in the way of refusing to buy gin or pay taxes. And now mark the predica-ment into which these duties have led Portugal. Having sold the Africans living in her sphere of influence a considerable number of excellent modern rifles, Partugal now finds it necessary to decrease the native population a little. But when she semis out an expedition for the pur-pose, what do we find? Why, the un-grateful black man is actually turning the modern rifles against the white man from whom they were purchased. Conse quently Portugal is in the embarrassingnot to say perilous-position of having to chastize a pupil in civilization who has better arms than she has

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, PORTLAND, NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

den development; it represents a long priod of growth, during which its probut upon the Continent. This colony equipment consists of fif-

the family plan. For the benefit of the 300 children thus brought under the influence and discipline of home life all of the essential public service systems, including a power-house and a schoolhouse, have been instituted. It is believed that the percentage of neglected children that will be returned from these cottages to the state in due intelligent home-makers will be relatively as great as that from average brought up, and from which children

world. call of duty.

INDIANS AND EDUCATION.

Rev. Dr. Madison, who chanced to see twelve Indian girls of the Fort Shaw Indian School in Montana at work in the Government school in St. Louis, has offered to take these students to New York City and have them finish their education in a high-class school there. ject, and the matter is now being investigated in the hope of obtaining their consent.

of these Indian parents. Knowing nothing themselves of the benefits of education and never having felt the need of it, all of their traditions and prejudices are against a plan that they feel will rob them utterly of their children. It has frequently been found difficult to secure the consent of such parents to the placing of their children in industrial schools in the West. They look upon the learning thus obtained with great contempt, and seldom are the boys and girls from school. At least they do not encourage such application. minister is not appreciated. The wishes of the pupils will not be consulted in the matter, but, having spent the Summer at the St. Louis Fair, it is probable that they would not object to the proposed change. The rights of the parents will, however, he respected, even though the philanthropist is convinced that their opposition is but ignorance

HAS HOMICIDE INCREASED?

-A monument to the memory of Pres-

ident William McKinley was unveiled at the main entrance to Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, on the afternoon of Thanksgiving day. The monument, from the description, seems at first thought rather grotesque than significant of the life or death of the murdered President. A bronze figure on a granite pedestal is that of a woman of heroic size, with a drawn sword in one hand and a palm in the other. Interpreted, however, it is a symbolical statue of the Republic, and represents

at once power and concillation-the ability to strike and the disposition to spare-qualities that were characteristic of William McKinley as soldier and statesman.

It is a glorious thing to be Czar of all the Russias and father of five beautiful children at 36 years of age. Nicholas has a start in life that even an unfettered citizen of the United States might envy. But the job has its drawbacks. If any one can contemplate without pity the terrible dilemma of the poor autocrat at the present moment, with an unsuccessful war using up his

cracker journalism. R. Strutt, the son of a British nobleman, claims to have constructed a clock which will run approximately 2000 years, by means of energy derived from radium. He does not pretend to have solved the problem of perpetual motion, but if his contention is true he has certainly come near enough to its solution for all practical purposes. Str William Ramsey, a noted radium ex-

pert, in referring to this invention says: "Two thousand years is a limited period the radium clock is fixed is, "Why 2000 years?" Apart from this query, however, and from the skepticism that inspires it, the radium clock is in itself a most wonderful triumph of human ingenuity. A small plece of gold leaf is electrified, by a small quantity of radium salt. It bends away from the metal and keeps on moving under this influence until it touches the side of

would be cheap at that price.

THE ROOT OF THE DEMAND. Senator Mitchell, The Oregonia; thinks, mistakes when he says that the people of the Pacific States would not favor or approve tariff changes, but would have the schedules remain as ical death, or both-"race murder." they are at present-preferring to "let Acting upon the principle underlying well enough alone." The Pacific States are not far advanced in special lines. of manufacture; hence many of the schedules do them no good, and some of them, since they obstruct trade and

play directly into the hands of the great manufacturers in other states, positive harm. Advantage doubtless is had in our Pacific States through protection of certain of their products, as wool in Oregon and fruits in California; but on the whole protection in these states is a burden as well as a profit, and the two perhaps nearly balance each other. It is not strange, however, that judgment differs on this subject according to the point of view; so we find who believe that the present protective system is the beneficent thing that gives us all the prosperity we have, while others hold it to be downright robbery and a check upon a prosperity that arises from the bounty of nature, which prosperity therefore would be much greater than it is were protection utterly discarded.

In our present status of development or evolution the truth lies between these extremes; and there is a belief on the part of many that the tariff schedules as they stand incline too much toward the protection of special interests, and therefore ought to be revised and readjusted. These opinions are entitled to consideration. From the political point of view such action also would be suggested by prudence; for the time will come when, if such action be very long denied, there will be a violent revulsion from present conditions; and the pendulum now at one

extreme will swing very far toward the other. The demand for revision will their own hands, but by exhortation of not be suppressed by trampling upon it. the workers to discontent; by urging In the long run that will only make it

CHILD-SAVING.

If the decrease in the American birth rate, of which we hear so much and see so little, may fitly be denominated "race suicide," it is equally appropriate to denominate the neglect of childrenwhether leading to their moral or physthis belief and halled as philanthropy, humanity, charity or social economy organizations have been through which earnest, intelligent men and women have sought to save to the race and the country children who were born of irresponsible parents. Every progressive community supports Institutions of this class. And while the contributing public regards with utter reprobation the fact that these children up as a proof.

were brought into the world only to be cast upon its mercy, philanthropy accepts the obligation that is thus thrown upon it, in order that enlightened minds may not be accessory to the type of child murder that results from parental neglect, or from the far lesser misfortune of actual orphanage. In our own community this purpose is represented by the Boys' and Girls' Aid clety, the Children's Home, the Baby Home and by a number of juvenile shelters and training schools under the

direction of the Catholic Church, and finally by the State Reform School, With the history and endeavor of one or more of these child-suving institutions, all observant citizens are to some extent familiar, and many of them, at institutions stand as of prime import-

Henry Dwight Chapin, M. D., tells us in a late number of the Outlook something of the child-saving effort, covering a period of half a century, that has

been made in New York City through the New York Juvenile Asylum. This usefulness the lives of thirty-nine thousand little street walfs, committed to its care during its long day of endeavor. He tells us further that it has now reached an epoch-making period in its

statistics presented are enough, especially at first sight, Mr. McClure showing to his own satisfaction that there are now four and onehalf times as many murders and homicides for each million of people as there were in 1881. Such a statement as this demands consideration. Before dealing with the statistics brought forward by Mr. McCiure, it is interesting to the conclusions he draws from them. Dealing with the "causes of this appalling increase in crime," he says:

I was led to consider the prevalence of erime by the results of the investigations made by this magazine. It seemed to me incredible that legislators, Mayors, Alder-men, policemen-even Justices of the Peace and sometimes Police Judges-selected by the methods described in Mr. Steffens' ares, could fully protect life and property. Here is food for thought. Few will doubt that a high purpose prompted the beginning of the articles which Mc-Ciure's has made its "specialty," few will doubt that they have accomplished good. There is, however, a tendency to work a good vein for all that it is worth, and the task of keeping a series of monthly articles up to a sensational standard is not a light one, and leads to such things as classifying Senator Spooner among the "enemies of the Republic." Facts must be twisted to The McClure theory in fit a theory. The McClure theory in this case is that our political procedure leads to crime, and the number of murders and homicides is accordingly held

To Mr. McClure it is incredible that policemen "selected by the methods decribed in Mr. Steffen's articles could fully protect life and property." Buttressing this belief are two excerpts from Chicago newspapers on murders in that city and in London. In 1903 London had twenty-four murders, and all the murderers, except four who committed suicide, were arrested. Chicago, with less than one-third of Lonion's population, had 128 homicides. Out of this number 196 were left for the police to work upon. Thirty-four convictions were obtained, fifty-three arrests did not result in conviction, and in nineteen cases no arrests were made. This would seem to show that a murextent familiar, and many of them, at derer in England was particularly cer-least, regard the work for which such tain to be apprehended, but what do we find of glancing at more general sta-tistics? Official records for ten years

show that in England and Wales but 672 persons were tried for this crime, whereas 1766 murders had been committed.

The table which is the main featur of Mr. McClure's article shows that work, he says, has shaped for greater in 1881 there were in the United States 1266 murders and homicides, 34.7 for each million of people. In 1895 the respective figures were 10,500 and 152.2; and in 1902 they were 3976 and 112. These figures are sufficiently startling. Examination stronger. If the country is not going to free congregate system and developing the murders and homicides mounts annu- they "showed" him.

Landlubbers, it is said, man the Baltic ficet. There is practically no doubt of this. The North Sea incident attests its truth. From all reports the United States Navy, were it called suddenly into action, would not be in better plight. There is a dearth of men in the Navy all along the line, and there are practically no reserves. Americans, it is true, pick up the knowledge required to man battleships efficiently more quickly than do Russians, but an emergency call would have to be met by the enlistment of "landlubbers" to man our magnificent buttleships. This is shortsighted, and it represents a condition that should not be allowed to continue.

Once Portland had a pennant-winning baseball team. But through various vicissitudes it has been at the tall end of the procession for something like three years. It would perhaps be unwise to fix the blame for this lamentable situation. It may have been bad luck, or it may have been bad judgment on somebody's part; or perhaps the team could not play good enough Now there is another change, ball. and we shall hope it will be for the better. We know it cannot be for the worse.

Handshaking of a President is nuisance, a hore, a hardship and a danger; and it seems to have been properly omitted for the ceremony of, the re-ception to President Roosevelt at St. ouls. If the President Inaugurates during his present term a needed reform declining to shake hands at any by public reception, he will be sustained by sentiment. The popularity of the handshaker is not necessarily lasting. anyway.

Letson Balliet's excessive energy in accumulating victims of fraudulent mining schemes is to be repressed for three months by a sentence in jail. But we shall probably hear from him again. It is not always easy to keep a mining shark in his proper element, which is the wholesome atmosphere of a prison.

Folk's exact plurality over Walbridge for Governor of Missouri was 30,100, and he was the only Democratic state officer elected. Now the Republican Legislature threatens to investigate the patronage of his office, which amounts to \$150,000 per year. Mr. Folk as the ob-ject of a Legislative inquiry ought to be a highly interesting spectacle.

They took Roosevelt to Missouri and

list of the members of the Legislature; against every name a blank space for memorands; at the head of the table Towle himself frowning severely over a similar sheet having broader memoranda spaces. One after another the chiefs would call off the names of the Legis-intors, reporting as they went along. The outsider would hear droned monotonousbusined would need any man; ..., from ..., my man and ...'s man; seen today, stood same as yesterday; ..., from ..., raised price 430, making it 3150; agreed; 310 paid on account, total of 300 free wind heave would blue that her due; raised because told him that he had got \$30 more from"

As each man reported, the other chiefs and Towle discussed the details, and and lowing discussed the details, and when a decision on disputed points was arrived at. Towle would make a memo-randum on his blank, and the chief con-cerned recorded the order in the little note book which each carried. 1

note book which each carried. t Was there no opposition to this whole-sale corruption? Certainly. "There were public meetings in Boston." says Mr. Lawson. "Good - government clubs throughout the state met and resoluted; citizens" accounts the state met and resoluted; citizens' organizations howled robbery and malfessance. For a few weeks Mas-sachusetts seemed all wrought up." The day finally came, the Legislature obediently voted. The measure was

passed, gas stock went up and up, and all was excitement. In the camp of frenzied finance, however, rejolcing was brief. A bomb fell and consternation reigned. The bill providing for the franchise was unsupertedly vetced by the Governor. Stocks went down farther than they had gone up. Everybody, including Legis-lators, had speculated, and ruin stared them in the face. Mr. Towie was forced

to fiee the country. This chapter ends quite in the way of faction, with large measures of poetic jus-tice meted out to the evil-doers. There tice meted out to the evil-doors. There are other interesting and dramatic inci-dents, notably Lawson's excited inter-view with Rogers, of the Standard Oli Company, on one occasion, but perhaps the part of the installment which will be read with most interest by business men-has to do with the part taken by the New York Life Insurance Company, the Mutual and the Equitable Companies. This is in a supplementary chapter in an-swer to correspondence and inquiries on the subject and contains some remark-able assertions.

Codd's Curious Defenses.

Codd's Curious Defenses. The Spectator. An Interesting book might be written on the subject of "Curious Defenses." The excellent instance is supplied here codd was defending a ellent accused of the supplied of the supplied of the supplied fenses: (f) The accused bought the duck and paid for it: (f) he found it: (f) it was given to him: (f) it flew into his garden; (f) it was put in his pocket while he slept; ourise suggested that there never was any use at all. The accused was acquitted, which to choose, and so gave the prisoner the benefit of the doubt."