

The Morning Astorian

ESTABLISHED 1873

PUBLISHED BY

ASTORIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

RATES.

By mail, per year \$6 00
 By mail, per month 50
 By carriers, per month 60

THE SEMI-WEEKLY ASTORIAN.

By mail, per year, in advance \$1 00



NEW YORK AND THE SOUTH.

From the close of the civil war until 1896 New York state dominated the Democratic party, says the Ledger. The influence of the south and its political giants was destroyed by secession and the south while furnishing the most reliable and substantial support the Democratic party could command did not venture to arouse sectional animosity by bringing forward candidates for the presidency. The south looked to New York for candidates and whenever a man of conspicuous ability or prominence hailing from that state sought the presidential nomination the south readily supported him both in the convention and at the polls. Horatio Seymour, twice governor of New York, but defeated for re-election in 1864, became the candidate for the presidency in 1868, the convention having taken 21 ballots without result before Seymour's name was proposed. Seymour presided over the convention and was nominated by acclamation against his earnest protest. Horace Greeley, the leader of the liberal Republicans and editor of the New York Tribune, was nominated by the Democrats on the first ballot in the convention at Baltimore in 1872. Governor Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, was nominated on the second ballot at the St. Louis convention in 1876. He refused to be a candidate in 1880, or he would certainly have been the nominee that year instead of General Hancock. Cleveland was nominated in 1884, 1888 and 1892. Thus it appears that the Democracy looked to New York for a candidate at every election from the close of the civil war until the rise of populism and the free silver agitation in the west between 1893 and 1896. The New York delegation retired from the Chicago convention of that year before the adoption of the platform and neither presented a candidate nor participated in the nomination.

It was natural after the overwhelming defeats of 1896 and 1900 for the southern Democracy to turn again to New York and indorse the candidacy of Judge Parker this year. It is interesting, however, to note since election that some southern Democratic leaders express the opinion that New York's prestige and influence in the party have been forfeited. Senator Bailey of Texas says: "I fully agree with those who hold that the result of the recent election must destroy the overshadowing influence which New York has heretofore sought to exercise in making Democratic candidates. I do not suggest or encourage any spirit of bitterness against the Democrats of New York, but her leaders should be made to understand that they must demonstrate a willingness and an ability to help elect our nominees before they are ever again permitted to dictate them."

The south, however, is too timid to put forward one of its own leaders as a candidate for the presidency and it is safe to predict that if New York should happen to elect a Democratic governor in 1906 he would be the most likely nominee of the Democracy for president in 1908.

HARD TIMES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Reports from numerous sources are to the effect that labor conditions in Great Britain are greatly depressed. United States Consul Boyle at Liverpool reports that trade in Great Britain is not in as good condition as it was last year, or for several years previously. Municipal and national statistics show an ever-increasing number of men out of employment; the wages for skilled men show a continual lowering during the last 12 months; the savings in the banks by working people have decreased; the popular resorts where the British workmen are accustomed to go by the hundreds of thousands during the summer for a holiday, show a marked diminution of visitors, and the shopkeepers, not only in London, but in the other large cities of the country, as well as in the small towns and villages, are complaining of the slackness of business. The outlook for the coming winter is so bad that the local government board (national) issued a circular October 6 to the metropolitan board of guardians, calling a conference to consider steps to alleviate the feared abnormal distress. In other words, all the indications, with the exception of the figures of exports and imports shown in the British blue book, are that the past year has been anything but a prosperous one for the British people; and, owing principally to the crisis in the cotton trade, nowhere has the pinch been felt more than in Liverpool, and in Lancashire generally. Yet, it is rather difficult to explain why British trade should be so bad in view of the fact that exports and imports have so far increased in 1904 over 1903. In seeking the cause for the "hard times" in

Great Britain, Consul Boyle points to two influences which in his opinion have had a depressing effect. One is the apparent falling off in internal improvements. There has been a marked cessation in the line of establishing new municipal enterprises—for which there was a perfect "era" during a long period. Criticism of this form of municipal "socialism" has led British cities to abandon new projects and seek to economize in the operation of public utilities. Little money is being expended in public improvements of any sort.

Another cause of trouble is said to arise from the policy of the labor unions to limit output and hold every wage-earner down to a minimum daily "stint." The British wage-earner is opposed to "hustling," and as a consequence that country is not holding its own against the more aggressive industrial populations of other lands. These are said to be two of the chief contributing causes to the present industrial and trade depression. Mr. Chamberlain would probably add his condemnation of the British free trade policy as a more productive cause of disaster than either of these causes alleged by Mr. Boyle.

QUEER SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

The developments in Russia are being watched with much interest all over the world, but it is difficult to arrive at any intelligent understanding of the exact situation, says the Post-Intelligencer. For the first time in Russian history a popular movement has been permitted to formulate a plan for a change in the system of government and to submit its recommendations directly to the czar. The members of the zemstvos have done this thing. They have met in public and without the slightest interference from the authorities; they have discussed publicly the necessity for the people of the empire to have some part in the conduct of government; they have passed memorial resolutions favoring a national parliament; and the memorial resolutions which they have passed have been formally laid before the czar. Not only this, but the newspapers of Russia have been permitted to comment upon the proceedings freely, and the police have been forbidden to arrest newspaper men for printing anything which they might choose to say upon the subject.

Notwithstanding that this has been permitted to go so far and that the people of Russia have been given full opportunity to learn all about the movement, the announcement is also made that the family council called by the czar and to which he has heretofore submitted is unanimously against the granting of any concessions or departing in the slightest degree from the autocratic form of government which Russia has at present. The zemstvoists are leaving St. Petersburg in high spirits, confident that a constitution is to be granted and that Russia is to have a parliamentary government. Yet it appears that the czar for the moment has no intention of yielding an iota.

The puzzle is why he should have permitted the meeting; why he should have allowed the widespread publicity, the full and free discussion, if it was intended that nothing should come of it. Unless the czar is prepared to make some concessions to the popular demand which he has permitted to be voiced, he has been playing with fire.

An Indianapolis archaeologist, M. V. Millard, who has recently been making excavations in Egypt especially in the vicinity of the pyramids, has made known some novel and startling views as the result of his researches. Mr. Millard claims to have discovered where Noah lived, where he built the ark, and also asserts that the builder of the first great vessel of which history has preserved an account was also the builder of the great pyramid of Gizeh. As to the ark, Mr. Millard affirms that it would cost \$500,000 to build such a vessel today, and therefore regards Noah as the first millionaire, or at least that he was in a position to force vast multitudes of men to work for him. As to the pyramid of Gizeh, the Indiana archaeologist is reported as saying that Noah built this wonder of the world in the earlier part of the fourth Egyptian dynasty, and not more than 1,200 years after the expulsion of Adam and Even from Paradise.

The United States may not be all of North America, but it is so much of it that the balance cuts no figure in use of the name. We are grateful to Sir Edward Clark for offering us the name "Unona," but must most respectfully decline it. When it comes to selecting a new designation, we ourselves will make the choice; but American will answer very well for the present.

Despite the persistent reports that he is a corpse, General Kuroki proceeds with the planning of his campaign. From the best accounts obtainable, we take it he is not even a "dead one."

What with the land fraud case and the Tanner creek sewer scandal and the alleged dishonesty of all of her officials, Portland may well be set down as a yellow town.

The second Russian Pacific squadron will have to settle with Admiral Togo before relieving Port Arthur.

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