Editorial Page of The Journal

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JNO. F. CARROLL

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

THE JOURNAL'S PLATFORM

ATrinity of Events Which Would Make of Portland the Mightiest City of the Pacific Coast.

First-Deepen the Columbia river bar. Second-Open the Columbia river to unimpeded navigation at and above The Dalles. Third-Dig an Isthmian canal.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS ONCE AGAIN.

HERE IS a general feeling that the public schools of Portland are not fully abreast of the public schools of the progressive cities of the West. They do nothing in the department of kindergartens or manual training schools. There are no open playgrounds and the substitute basements have evoked the vigorous criticism and protest of every intelligent person who has investigated them. Many of the schools are antiquated and few if any of them have inviting interiors which make them so attractive in other cities. Under the existing law it is almost impossible to effect reforms through the medlum of elections and the only hope of earnest people is to accomplish what they can under the pressure of public opinion, which will not be denied. That the schools do not fully meet the requirements is proven, as well as largely caused, by the lack of public interest in them. It is demonstrated too by the sturdy growth of the private schools to which those who can afford to do so, either because of lack of accommodations or for the reason the standard is higher, are in increasing numbers sending their children for a primary education. The Journal strenuously holds that if the public school standard is maintained there is no room in any community for lower grade private schools and when they thrive and flourish, it is indisputable evidence that the public schools are failing in their highest mission. So far as the high school is concerned, it is of consequence to a comparatively small percentage of the pupils who rely upon the public schools for an education. The great majority of the children quit school when they are ready to enter the high. school. Therefore the really vital work of the schools must be done in the lower grades, for upon the education there received the vast majority of the pupils must

The work of the public schools has been a source of more than pride to the American people; it is an investment which everyone willingly pays no matter what the cost. To put the means of acquiring a fundamental education within the reach of every child however, poor is the ambition of every American community. In many Western states even the school books are furnished without cost to the pupils on the principle that by placing all the citizens on an equality the pride of the poorest child will not be hurt and the means of acquiring an education will be placed still closer within his reach,

Judged by such high standards, it will be seen that Portland has very little to brag of in the way of providing free education. But when certain conditions or shortcomings are realized the battle for bettering them is half won, and the sentiment in favor of higher standards, broader work and an amplified curriculum in the public interest and lend to it elements of picturesqueness, public schools is now so strong that apparently very little if not actual danger, which otherwise might be lacking. is left to be desired. First we have had reports of the sanitary conditions of the schools and their shortcomings in the way of open air recesses; then we have had public statements from some of the school authorities showing a realization of manifest shortcomings and today we have the report of the Taxpayers' league which carefully considers the financial possibilities among other

to do are the questions. The matter of a manual train- those conditions leave nothing to be desired? ing school should receive careful attention. It is true We have frequently heard complaints from the master but it only makes all the clearer the necessity for a retarding the growth of the city. manual training school as part of the public school sys- In this emergency it seemed to The Journal that any- audacity of apparel most bewitchingly

Within reasonable bounds Portland should not be afraid to brace two years. spend money freely on its public schools, but it should For several months a committee has been at work to erable ballads and operatic arias (transis destined to become the greatest city on the Pacific manifest toward it a feeling of complete indifference, should they get more intelligent consideration than in would be forced to assume the responsibility.

whatever related to the public schools of the future and on this question there should be an awakening along the whole line that will place Portland, where it properly belongs, in the very forefront of educational endeavor in the whole country.

BREAKERS AHEAD FOR ROOSEVELT.

HERE IS NO substantial difference of opinion that if matters are relatively in the same condition next June that they are now, President Roosevelt will be nominated for president by acclamation. This is true, failed entirely to give the commission notwithstanding the plainly manifested aversion to him shown in powerful quarters which contributed so largely to the election of his predecessor in the presidential chair. But at the same time, that the president has a fight before him from the day of the nomination until the day of the

There have been signs of antagonism in New York which to all these appeals and there is no imhave long been apparent. The hollow truce which seems to have been patched up with the Platt machine apparently guarantees little. The New York Sun and Harper's Weekly, which have been financed by the Morgan syndicate, among others of their class have shown little love for Roosevelt. Within the past few days, they have in- with several rooms full of clerks, but stituted a campaign against Governor Odell which is as virulent and audaciously phrased as anything well could be. They are overlooking no opportunity to thrust a knife law is a decided check upon the railinto the vitals of the president and it is said on high roads, but the commission Republican authority that the coercive tactics which they worked with such fatal effect upon Bryan, and which were mode of proceeding under the law is rethen urged and widely applauded by the Republican press, versed entirely. will next year be renewed on the same line to encompass the defeat of Roosevelt. The president has the enormous advantage of having been tried, so the people at large are in a position to make an independent estimate of his capabilities and gauge the chances of dangers that might follow in the wake of his precipitate and ill-advised public sion can declare any particular rate, actions. It will, therefore, not be possible to arouse that either for freight or passenger, to be unfeeling of profound apprehension which was the chief reasonable, but it cannot fix a reasonable agency in encompassing Bryan's defeat. At the same that after a rate has been declared untime it is only reasonable to believe, and it seems to be reasonable by the commission the railexpected as a matter of course at Washington, that these roads have the right of appeal to the influences against the president will make themselves felt through many devious agencies. The statement that wages are to be reduced in many manufacturing centers on power of the commission absolutely dethe first of the year, the Rockefeller syndicate's individual announcement affecting 150,000 men in the steel trust per 100 pounds on some commodity is alone, judging the future by the past, is but preliminary to unreasonable. The railroads appeal to the solemn statements solemnly reiterated that the busi- the courts, and after perhaps two or ness interests fear the election of Roosevelt which will unsettle confidence and cripple business enterprises. The reasonable. Thereupon the railroads Rockefeller fuel and iron company is now engaged in a make a new schedule, reducing the rates great struggle with its coal miners in Colorado and New Mexico, while other labor troubles are invited by the action of the steel trust.

History is destined to repeat itself with peculiar variations the coming year. Eight years ago and four years ago the Democratic party was fought on precisely the be consumed in reaching a reasonable same grounds that the Republican party, insofar as President Roosevelt represents it, may be fought in the coming election. It will not do to underestimate the power of the combination which opposes the president; it sounds the first real note of warning that there are breakers ahead. Through its announcement there is added a new element to the coming campaign which will vastly increase it in

What will the Democratic party do under the circum

THE BUILDERS' YEARLY CONTRACT.

RE THE building contractors of Portland really interested in averting labor troubles in Portland for the next few years? Have the conditions of the " It was not a large gathering, though From them all it is clear that the time has come for past few years, when the possibility of strikes was always the galleries wept to overflowing with the people of Portland to act. Just how to act and what imminent, been perfectly satisfactory to them and do

that such an institution now exists in this city. It is builders over what they were pleased to call unnecessary might look upon the stunning remains conducted under the intelligent auspices of the Young strikes; we have heard them declaim against heavy losses Men's Christian association and maintained through the caused by these strikes and bemoan the fact that not only in any sense a nice, comfortable old generosity of Portland's public spirited citizens. It fills was the building business temporarily demoralized, but lady on the shady side of 60. On the a need here, which its great success has emphasized, that many investors were scared off by the outlook, thus like a debutante and pretty shoulders

thing which could be done to avoid strikes in the future, up to fashionable requirements. And, promote public confidence and give investors the guaran- tombstone, by concentration and clever The work ahead is heavy and as the purpose should be tees which they reasonably required, was a long step in manipulation of "the tie that binds" to build for the future, the future should be drawn upon the direction of the public good. It was for this reason it Patti had the audience cheering her to pay part of the cost. This means that there should be was proposed that the contractors and men enter into an she finished her many bows, though the a bond issue running through a period of years. Then, agreement binding for a year, under the terms of which it enthusias had nothing to do with her it seems to us, the building of the system should be begun would be impossible to have strikes. The agreement was art, her voice or her present attitude, from the bottom. The broad general plan should be to be on the lines of those between the employers and had been taught to listen with awe to agreed upon and it should embrace as little as may be printing trades which have long been in force to the great the sound of her melodious name. of a temporary and makeshift nature. The schools, at advantage of all concerned. The building trades took up least the more important ones, should be built of some the idea with much spirit and enthusiasm and in considmaterial other than wood. They should be permanent in eration of the fact that within the next two years it would atmosphere was altogether inexplicable, their character and brought up to the very highest stand- be necessary to finish the exposition buildings voluntarily as there was nobody to be pitled or ards of architecture as applied to public school buildings. suggested that the term of the contract be extended to em-

demand in return for the money spent the best of results, secure the co-operation of the builders but apparently it posed into unrecognizable keys) It should not be forgotten that Portland is growing at a has made very little progress. The builders seem in norapid rate and that if its people are true to themselves it wise inclined to treat on any such basis and appear to

coast. Few cities are more rarely fortunate in location. Hence it is that we have asked whether or not the intact and with a delightful spirit akin or in the superb productiveness of the vast country nat- builders really desired to maintain amicable relations with Adelina Patti carried off her outrageous urally tributary to it. This will be made to count in- the men, for, failing to come to an understanding with risk of humiliating parade with not only finitely more in the future than in the past and what- them, in the event that trouble should ensue say next aplomb but gay charm and much viever we propose to do of a permanent character should summer, surely those who stood in the way of an amicable be powerfully influenced by these facts. In no respect agreement and none others would be to blame for it and core, but after some coaxing the audi-

LITTLE, BUT OH MY!

General Punston Ready and Eager to Undertake a Big Contract.

James A. LeRoy in S. F. Argonaut. Gen. Frederick Funston has figured in been abandoned.

hospital at Manila. The latter was in a you out of here, governor," very fair sflits of convalescence from an ... All that the six-footed governor, who operation for appendicitis, when Gov- even then carried on his massive frame Sixty-eighth street. Mr. Yerkes intends gical ward for an intestinal operation, this statement was the diminutive came suddenly one morning before 7 foot of his bed. Serious as the occa- 40-feet frontage. When this has been they received, instead of a look, a clock the sharpest earthquake shock sion was, and earnest as the general done the Yerkes residence will be one brilliantly giddy execution of "Comin" that Manila has suffered under American Suffered under Su occupation. It lasted unusually flacet of the rather poor public build-believe Banaton would have lugged me ingu Spain left in Manila, and consid-out somehow, if the carthquake hadn't ering its crumbling condition, the best stopped as it did, even though the stew-thing that can be said for it is that ards hadn't followed him in. He looked it is only a one-story affair. voluntarily rushed more or less clothed from the little rooms of the narrow of-

ficers' ward into the area. General poor young man who thought her poor Funsion emerged from his room to find also and then informed him after marthat the hospital stewards, like all the riage that she is worth \$500,000 seems rest, had taken refuge in the free air. to be of the good old American variety One glance showed him that Governor of girl who was not in the market for Taft's room, next his, had thus hastily counts of no account. Throwing up his arms good many stories, true and untrue, in signal, he called back the hospital atbut there is one that Governor Taft tells | tendants to the tune of a very emphatic on him which has never yet found its kind of English—the sort most readily way into type.

Late in 1901 both Governor Taft and Geheral Functon were patients at the same time in the First Reserve military ing: "Well, I guess we'll have to carry house, which stands on a lot 40x100, understood in such emergencies. Before

ernor Taft was brought into the sur- over 250 pounds of flesh, saw to back up to remove the four-story brown-stone swiftly. Others, the majority, stayed few days after the operation there Funston, who could just look over the tend his residence over the additional her sweeping laces and jewels, though laugh as he pointed out to his rescuer long too—over 40 seconds, in fact. The that the task was no light one. But tending back 157 feet along Sixty-eighth delivery, the song woke up the house old First Reserve hospital is not the he afterward said: "Do you know, I street. The Downing house is known to and an ovation, a little shy but sincere, At the mightly as if he meant it."

> Bight Bort of a Girl. The Cincinnati girl who married a ties,

YERKES' BIG HOME.

New York Special, Charles T. Yerkes has bought from adjoins Mr. Yerkes' residence at the resuscitation she sung "There's No southeast corner of Fifth avenue and Place Like Home," and a great many front dwelling now on the lot and ex-100 feet, facing Central park, and exme have been held at \$400,000.

No Outside Dyspepsia.

From the Chicago Tribune. Notwithstanding the reputed weakness of Mr. Rockefeller's stomach, he seldom has any trouble in digesting his securi-

A CONGRESSIONAL MOVE FOR FAIR RAILROAD RATES

cago Tribune. Representative Cooper of Wisconsin has taken a long step forward in the direction of strengthening the hands of he interstate commerce commission so that it may be possible to regulate the rates of railroads in the interest of the

In a bill introduced in the house today Mr. Cooper proposes to give the commission authority to fix rates, at least temporarily, until overruled by the courts. The necessity of such a reform in the administration of the interstate commerce law become apparent in less than a year after that desirable measure was put on the statute books. This defect in the original law has proven absolutely fatal to any real regulation of real railroad rates.

For years and years the commission itself and a number of congressional committees have reported that the interpower to enforce reasonable rates. It could only declare the rates to be unreasonable and it could enforce this ruling only after years of tedious litigation, during which the original business conditions generally disappeared and an entirely different commercial situation election he perhaps more than anybody fully appreciates. was developed. Congress has been deaf mediate prospect of a change.

> Representative Cooper's bill serves, however, to call attention once more extraordinary spectacle of a great government commission manned with high-priced officials and supplied without the slightest statutory power to penal sections the interstate commerce amounted to anything, and it will not be of any benefit to the people until the

The difficulty is one not foreseen by Senator Cullom, the author of the interstate commerce law, but it was discovered almost at once, and congress has been suspiciously negligent about providing a remedy. Under the existing rate. Great difficulty lies in the fact peal the original rate stands.

In practice this limitation on stroyed all its power. For instance, the commission may declare that 20 cents three years the courts may sustain the commission and decide the rate was unperhaps a quarter of a cent per 100 pounds. This makes an entirely new issue, on which a new appeal to the courts can be made.

rate. What is sought and what is neces-

LO. ADELINA PATTI

She Rises Out of the Mist of Years and Cheerfully Displays Herself. Amy Lealie in Chicago News.

For a few minutes the somewhat embarrassed audience gathered at the Auditorium to take part in Patti's expentional appreciation diva the best part of two centuries has produced was bowing skittishly and kicking up her saucy heels in response to subdued applause for certain agreeable warblings, then the people waved their fans and handkerchiefs, murmured smothered bravos and in the most cordial way said good-bye to Adelina Patti.

students and curiosity-seekers. For the most part the boxes were entirely dechaperoning their offspring that they of the goddess who had ruled classic song for 50 years. Not that Patti is contrary, she is frisky and has a waist and an inspiring pompadour and certain though it was like driving nails in a just for the exhibition of herself before

Over the gathering there was a silently expressed, though the funereal condoled nor anybody sorry; certainly not the little, smartly gowned, chipper woman who placidly wrestled with vensmiled vivaciously the while, The voice, of course, is not there, such a contradiction to natural demands would be absurd, but some of that method is tality: "Vol che sapete" barely re-ceived sufficient recognition for an en-"Vol che sapete" barely reence awoke to the fact that the diva must be seen if not heard and they were rewarded by "Chantez, Chantez, Ma Belie," which made everybody wish she wouldn't chant. Then came "Robin Adair," with all the old archery sadiy grotesque, but very wonderful considering the artist's years. Altogether she is very wonderful considering her years. for they have left exceedingly few traces in their generous flight above her gifted throat. Perhaps the most pathetic, as well as

the most marvelous performance, was Patti's "Jewel Song" of 1903. Just as soon as we can forget that we shall forgive her everything. After the Faust and begged for another look at her in tality and rather coarse and noisy in its bolted out of Finlayson Green into Cecil at once upon Collowed. She seemed to like it all and and smashed three jinrikishas in the coast of be unaware of the utter lack of dignity short distance of half a block. The The rails will be laid down at Beirut at or gratitude in her position or the common decency which ought to have determined be a small distance of half a block. The The rails will be laid down at Beirut at final rikisha that was smashed got entangled in the off hind wheel of the rails that are sold to American roads at \$5,000 a crash, particularly if the runaway,

Raymond's Washington Special in Chi-| sary for the success of the interstate commerce commission is to reverse this practice and allow the commission to

fix a reasonable rate which shall stand until overturned by the federal courts. in the Cooper bill introduced today. If it could be passed, of which there is he immediate prospect, it would force the lowering of railroad rates at once, and after that they would be kept on a basis which would be fair to the public and to the railroads, instead of being profitable only to the latter, as is now case. Mr. Cooper's bill provides that any general order declaring a specified enger or freight rate discriminating or unreasonable, or any orders fixing ing, shall become operative within 30 days, or within 60 days if the railroad interested asks for a review of the case. It is provided that all these orders may modified or suspended at any time by the commission after a proper hear-ing, and the circuit courts of the United States are given full authority view all the facts and decide what rates are or are not reasonable. The orders of the commission can be set aside by the circuit courts, and the railroad companies are given the right of appeal as a matter of course to the supreme court of the United States. The meat of the Cooper bill lies in the fact that during the pendency of an appeal the order of the commission is binding upon the railroads, instead of the opposite being true, as under the existing law.

There is an undoubted majority of both parties in the senate and house entirely favorable to this reform. Nevertheless the prospect of the pas-sage of such a bill at the present time is unfortunately slight. When Senator Cullom retired from the chairmanship of the interstate commerce commission great foreign relations committee, the interstate commerce commission and the law which created it fell into unfriendly hands. Senator Elkins of West Virginia, who succeeded Senator Culom, is closely associated with the coal, iron and railway monopolies to busy himself strengthening the hands of the Interstate commerce commission as against the rallroads. The senator is commerce an entirely upright man, as vevery one knows, but he looks at all these questions from the corporation standpoint and so far has blocked every possible effort to put this necessary reform into

operation. bill could readily be passed in the house, where there is a healthy sentiment in favor of such a measure, but it would get no further than the big pigeon-hole in the senate interstate committee on where it would repose side by side with a dozen similar bills, all nicely tied up in red tape. There would be an end to the coal monopoly, to the Standard Oil monopoly, and to a number of other big trusts if the interestate commerce commission could only fix reasonable rates and enforce them until ordered to make a change by the courts. Railroad and other menopolies fully understand this fact, and it is for this reason that bills like that introduced by Mr. Cooper could never get out of the senate com-It will readily be seen there is no could never get out or the schatce can limit to the amount of time which can undoubted friend of reform, was its chairman.

hammer is presented when the idol is over 60 years old, and Patti has always been under the impression that she belonged entirely to herself. After this she certainly shall.

DOES NOT HELP THE POOR MAN.

From the Bend Bulletin. that the greatest restrict public land business to the land district does not have the effect of helping the poor man. Your wealthy land seekers, timber syndicates, etc., transact their business at the district land office almost invariably. They have the money to pay the expenses and they want to know definitely the action of the land officials. The poor man, who cannot spare the time and money necessary for a trip to a distant land office, executes his application and proofs before local officers. his land rights. This the land sharks like to see, for they are seldom hampered by poverty. But there ought to be closer scrutiny of the work of these outside officials, who ought to be under bond for the faithful discharge of their duties. The public is very easily imshould come by making the service better, not by abolishing the convenience

REDUCED 720 ACRES. From the Bend Bulletin

The Columbia Southern Irrigation company's segregation has been reduced by 720 acres, which was rejected by the Washington authorities on the ground ert. Of this 720 acres rejected from the company's segregation W. A. Laidlaw, manager of the company, immediately made application for 160 acres and T. A. Rutherford, the company's book-keeper, applied for another quarter section, leaving 400 acres open, in sections 2, 3 and 11, 17-11. The timber is neither heavy nor of good quality, however, and the demand for it is not eager. This re fection of 720 acres from the company's segregation necessitated the making of new contract with the state, which has now gone to Washington with the amended segregation list, and it is expected all will be approved in due time.

PROGRAM FOR WEEK OF UNITED PRAYER.

The Evangelical Alliance has issued its invitation and program for "the week of united and universal prayer," from January 3 to 10 inclusive. isting conditions," it declares, "call for a renewed and world-wide appeal to the throne of heavenly grace; nations are in commotion; races are at variance; classes angrily contend, and false re ligions dream of new conquests." The program sets aside Sunday, January 3, for sermons on "The Kingdom of God and the Conditions of Its Triumphant Advance"; Monday, January 4, "The Warrant, the Privilege, the Power of Prayer": Tuesday, "The Church of Christ"; Wednesday, "All Nations and People": Thursday, "Missions, Home and Foreign"; Friday, "The Family" and "The School"; Saturday, "The En-"The School"; Saturday, "The thronement of Christ on Earth"; Enday sermons, "The Holy Spirit, God's Free Gift."

HOW THEY DO IT IN SINGAPORE.

From the Straits Budget, October 29, Shortly before 4:39 o'clock yesterday afternoon the pony attached to a private gharry occupied by Chinesa towkays bolted out of Finlayson Green and stop street, and before the syce could stop Hamadie du Hedjaz ramoun, was street, and before the syce could stop Hamadie du Hedjaz ramoun, was street, and before the syce could stop Hamadie du Hedjaz ramoun, was street, and before the syce could stop Hamadie du Hedjaz ramoun, was the street, and before the syce could stop the sych and the sych an

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT REFUSED PLEDGES TO WALL STREET

in the Chicago Record-Herald. President Roosevelt has refused make terms of peace with the trust and rallway corporation leaders of New York. They approached the president with an offer to withdraw their opposition to him if he would give them certain assurances as to his future course. The president de-

clined point blank.

Angered by this rejection of their proffers of peace and the fallure of their
plan to tie the hands of the president for
the future, the big financiers started a test desperate movement designed bring Senator Hanna forward as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President. This, too, has failed. Mr. date with the backing of Wall street and the support of the lily whites of the

South. These important disclosures, which I am able to make on the highest authority, explain much that has been going on above and beneath the surface during the last month. They explain Senator Hanna's visit to New York city last week and the week before and the conferences held there between himself and number of the biggest corporation men of Wall street, these conferences being sought, not by the senator but by the financiers. They explain the sudden revival of the so-called Hanna boom here in the West. They explain the appearance of hundreds of letters in the West inquiring if there had not been a turn of public sentiment against President Roosevelt in that section.

Virtually all of the opposition to President Roosevelt's nomination can now be traced directly to Wall street. It does ot originate in public sentiment nor Washington among the representatives of the people, nor with Senator Hanna. The Ohio senator refuses to be used as the tool of Wall street in its scheme to defeat the president and to disrupt the Republican party.

Three or four weeks ago President

Roosevelt was approached by a representative of the great interests, such as the Rockefeller-Gould combination, J. Pierpont Morgan, E. H. Harriman and James J. Hill. This representative wanted to ascertain if an amicable understanding could not be arrived at. He sald the men for whom he spoke were anxious as to the future of commerce and finance in the United States. They had no fear of anything the president might do during the coming year, say ing frankly that they thought the president would feel constrained to adopt a conservative policy till after the presi-dential election. What they were particularly apxious about, he was the course of the president after he had acquired his second term and the restraining influences of the need of going before the bar of public opinion at the polls had been removed. Was it not possible for the president to give New York men some assurances as to his policies during his second administration? Could he not give a pledge that nothing should be done which would destroy business confidpromise to abstain from action at home of abroad which might have a disastrous effect upon the commercial world? President Roosevelt's reply to this

significant proposal was characteristic

of the man. It would not be proper to

give the actual words of the reply in did not know exactly what was meant the proby the question. If it meant that he at the was to give a promise to the effect that was to give a promise to the effect that In this way a current of distrust and he should not forward the interests of timidity has been injected into the chanthe United States in its foreign rela- nels of finance and commerce throughout general land office to tions as occasion arose, he certainly a large part of the country. Probably could not give any such pledge as that not tie his hands by any general promisc. He should go on just as he had York, and that it is directly the product been going, doing his duty as he saw it. If the question meant that, as to prosecution of trusts or unlawful compinations, he should bind himself to do was not going out with a club in his To deny him of the power of asserting as he had prosecuted the Northern Securities company he might find it necpledges not to upset the business prosperity of the country, if any elected at all. I decline to give any

Moreover, the president had the fore-

Walter Wellman's Washington Dispatch | to serve notice upon all who are interested when he wrote as follows in his

"There shall be no backward step. If in the workings of the laws it proves desirable that they shall at any point be expanded or amplified, the amendment can be made as its desirability is shown. Meanwhile they are being administered with judgment, but with insistence upon obedience to them, and this need has been exemplified in signal fashion by the events of the past year.'

When the intermediary between the corporations and the president returned New York after his conversation with the president, there was indignation in Wall street. Mr. Roosevelt had declined their proffers of peace; he had refused to give them any assurances of good conduct and of letting up on the trusts during his second term. They would teach him a lesson. They would show him their power.

An effort to revive the Hanna talk at once followed. It broke out in many parts of the country. First it appeared in one spot and then in another. Soon while there was sought out by the corporation leaders. He was urged to become a candidate. He was told that it was his duty to save the Republican This man Roosevelt could never be re-elected. The business world was afraid of him. No one knew when the country was to be involved in war through the love of this young man for a chance to display his military prowess and to gratify his inordinate martial activity. No one could tell when he was going to start another Northern Securities suit and add to his work of wrecking business confidence. Roosevelt could not come within 100,-000 votes of carrying New York, they told Mr. Hanna, while he, Mr. Hanna, could carry the state with ease. It Hanna would consent to become a candidate he could have the support of all the big corporations and of virtually all of the business interests of the country. Mr. Hafina was led up to the mountain top and promised everything in sight. But he did not yield. He understood the situation far better than his tempters.

Simultaneously with this attempt to make a presidential candidate out of Senator Hanna the New York people set things in motion. Their New organ, after having been quite other things in motion. decent toward the president for a short time, suddenly broke out in more violent attack than anything that had been done before. Weekly papers controlled by members of the anti-Roosevelt syndicate redoubled the savagery of their comments upon the administration. Word was passed all along the line to "hit Rooseveit." And in response to these orders manufacturers or business men who applied to their banks for loans were told that it was not considered a good time to put out large sums of money, as no one was able to foresee what President Roosevelt was going to do. He might wreck the country any morning before breakfast.

Men from the West report that they have seen the trail of this New York influence out in their section. The big banks have heard from New York that there can be no real prosperity as long as Roosevelt is in the White House, They repeat it, half wonderingly, to quotation marks, but the substance thereof can be stated with great actuacy. The president replied that he signs, ask one another if it is true that the president is an unsafe man to have

which had been suggested. He would this sort of talk at his bank or his club realizes that it all had its origin in New of the big men there who are trying to defeat the president.

This is the trust method of fighting. nothing in the future, he most certainly This is the manner in which the great could not assent to such a proposal. He corporations show their power, Through the officials of their huge organizations, hands trying to smash every combina- through their banks and banking connec of men as to everything which has a essary to prosecute other companies, in bearing upon business and prosperity, case the final decision of the courts they scatter the noxious seeds of disproves to be favorable to the govern- trust. That this deliberately planned and ment. Just as he used federal troops effectively manipulated campaign has to suppress labor lawlessness in Ari- produced an influence upon the public zona, so he would use troops anywhere mind is undenjable, and this influence occasion might imperatively demand is reflected in the letters which reach 'And finally," said the president, "as to public men in Washington from their constituents. President Roosevelt and his friends are well aware of the charpledges are necessary as a condition to actor of the campaign that has been my re-election. I am not fit to be re- waged against the occupant of the White But they say they do not believe the judgment and level-headed common sense of the American people going conversation in mind and wished can be upset by such methods.

DEBTS OF THE "400."

From the New Yorker, At least one of the Newport grocers has carried out his threat to sue and it is the name of J. Edward Addicks that has been made public, with a bill of \$250 that has run for over a year. A sorry time, indeed, do these Newport tradespeople have. They claim that the millionaires order royally and that their orders to leave the house are quite as royal when a collector calls. It is impossible to get beyond the manual not.

ANXIOUS.

Do not marry a man you do not love.

Do not marry a man you do not love. maid would be impossible to find. But If you thoroughly respect him it may there will come a day when the harassed be that in time you will grow to love tradespeople will make a stand and will refuse to be swindled by people who have not the smallest feeling of responsibility. It is said that were the names of all the people printed who, owe for their breakfast food it would be a list closely resembling the box holders of the Metropolitan Opera house.

CLEVELAND AND COLOMBIA.

From the Washington Star. What, then, is the program? Is Mr. Cleveland to accept as an attorney retainer and come here to fight the treaty with Panama when it is returned awful threats and says that no one will for ratification? Or will he, in a lefter. replying to this appeal, put the seal of his disapproval on all that the president and Secretary Hay have done? Or will these Colombians join in the effort to nuilify Mr. Cleveland's easily nullified letter as to the next year's presidential race and throw themselves passionately into an American political campaign? These are stirring times, full of prises and complex situations, and particulars are in order.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The Maryland Steel company has re ceived the contract and will begin work the steel rails for the Hamadie du Hedjaz railroad, which will mon decency which ought to have deterred her from this irreverent kind of loonoclasm. However, perhaps most 40 yards, acting as a heavy brake all factory. It is fair to assume that at the anybody would crash a few pretty idols the time and eventually stopping the lower price the company makes a small

Advice to the Lovelorn BY BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

Dear Miss Fairfax-I am a young lady 25 years of age and have been keeping company with a widower three years my senior. He seems a very nice young man and seems to think a great deal of me. I do not really love him, but I do love his two children. Kindly give me

bim. Respect is an excellent cornerstone for love. for or against him.

Dear Miss FairFax-I am a young lady 20 years old and have been keeping company with a young man of 28 for the pastayear. My parents are against me going with him, because he has no steady position and does not live with his parents. I was introduced to a young man three months ago. He is a traveling salesman and seems to think a great deal of me, but when I speak of him to the young man I go with he makes such get me but him.

Dear Miss Fairfax, do you think I ought to give him up, as my parents stated, and go with the other young man, as he says he dearly loves me JANE HATHAWAY.

No. 210 Sixth avenue. I should say that there was no con parison between the two men; the traveling man would be much the wiser choice, as he at least is not idle. Be very sure of yourself before you make any choice.

Dear Miss Fairfax-Please tell me if t is right for a young man to furnish a her to a dress ball? Please answer me in your paper as soon as you can. CONSTANT READER.

It is not customary for a man to give a girl presents of clothes. It would be a girl presents of clothes. It would be much better for her to wear a gown of her own even if it is not quite as fine as the one he would give her.

When one woman says that another is laver, she means that she is either homely or unamiable.—Chicago News.