# The Oregonian.

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 10.

#### GENERAL SMITH'S ORDERS.

Major Waller's testimony that General Smith ordered him to kill Filipino prisoners may be set at naught by the spirited contradictions and explanations that are springing up. It is certain, however, to be exploited for all it is worth by the antis, who will adduce it as sustaining their contention that we are a nation of oppressors in whom the cruelty of imperialism has acquired full there would be no point in their confident appeal to the country to repudiate General Smith's actions. The very confidence with which they appeal to the National sense of justice and humanity is the best possible refutation of their own pessimistic plaint.

It will soon be four years since Dewey defeated Montojo's fleet in Manila Bay. In the intervening time American troops, officers and men, have been undergoing constant change and substitution. In all the throng, when we consider the unfortunately widespread imperfections of human nature it would not be surprising to find ignorant and vicious privates, and occasionally an officer of insufficient humanity and defective judgment, General Smith, apparently, made mistakes. Others have the antis, with their worship of Aguinaldo and their trust in Bryan. Lapses fined to any walk or aspect of life. Our Civil War was full of them. Our political life teems with them. General Smith may have erred, and probably did; but the fact does not indict the Administration or the Army or the people, any more than they were indicted the frauds of Carter and Neely.

It is upon these minor and scattered blemishes in our treatment of the Philippines that the antis rest their case for abandonment of the islands. But no mistake made there by any one from Dewey and Merritt down to the humblest soldier or sailor at all affects the necessity of our remaining there. Mistakes of judgment must be corrected, and crimes against honesty and humanity must be atoned for. This will be done, is being done. But the general policy of the Government must be steadily maintained. We did not abolish the pay department because Carter stole or precipitately rush out of Cuba because Neely and Rathbone embezzled. No more shall we call the Army home because Smith exceeded his authority or because some soldier brained an amigo in a fit of passion. If General Smith has brought reproach upon the American uniform in the Philippines, none will regret it more keenly than will the patriotc masses of the country by whose desire the flag is kept floating where Dewey and our volunteers

placed it. The atrocities in Samar required draw tic treatment of the insurgent males. In dealing with such an enemy, whatever brutality General Smith is justly chargeable with kindness cannot be permitted to bungle the work that only verity can do. The idea that war with savages is a Sunday school picnic is diverting, but not available for practical service.

= against those who have subjected him to vituperation. Who these may be The Oregonian does not know. For itself it 'increase in the value of the average accept the situation and invest her cap-can say that it has used no vitupera- wage; but if a man lives according to lial in manufacturing, and then, of tion against Governor Geer. The Governor seems to think that he has been made the victim of a factional fight in Multnomah County. He did not know how to "line up," he says, in effect; and so he fulled to obtain a renomination. It is not for The Oregonian to enter into the intricacles of this debate. It avoids politics as much as it can, and such politics as it feels an interest in are altogether above the interests of individuals. But since Mr. Geer writes in so plaintive a tone about the sacrifice of himself to factional contention, The Oregonian trusts it will not be accused of unkindness when it recalls the fact that four years ago Governor Lord that the workingman has otherwise England was believed to have reached thought himself quite as much entitled gained in the purchasing power of his the acme of industrial development, to a renomination as Governor Geer believed himself entitled to it this time; but Governor Geer then did not for a moment hesitate to dispute Governor Lord's claim and to push himself, through the factional division in Multnomah County, into the place occupied by Governor Lord. No doubt this fac- this house was in 1850 lighted by cantional division in Multnomah is a double-ender, back-action steel trap, that catches 'em a-comin' or a-goin'; but it own repairs, but today he has to pay tions." remains to be said that it just as clearly for repairs to water pipes, gas pipes, Crozier. made Governor Geer four years ago as faucets, etc., which makes a large an-

it has unmade him now. There were those then who had regrets for Governor Lord. Among them The Oregonian has always supposed Governor Geer was not.

# THE HOUSE IS RIGHT, AS USUAL.

This House report on the Philippine government bill will put the Senate in very unfavorable light before the country. The Senate committee has already gone on record in favor of a silver standard if not indeed a free coinage dollar in the Philippines, whereas the House stands by Mr. Conant's statesmanlike proposal of a goldstandard silver coin to be maintained steadily at its par value of 50 cents. The issue thus drawn between the two houses of Congress is emblematic of the long fight the business interests of the country have had to make against the Senate in its capacity of silver's citadel. The Senate has spotled every currency reform bill sent to it by the House in recent years, and now proposes to fasten the silver standard upon the Philippines, while Japan has adopted the gold standard and even Mexico and China are contemplating it.

This whole sliver proposal seems to be the joint product of American mining interests and British merchants of the Manchester school at Hong Kong, The old Indian argument in support of the necessity for having the debased standard of Asiatic sliver-using nations has been brought out to scare Congress away from an honest dollar. But there is, in fact, no national silver standard in any country of the Orient. Silver is the current money of China and the British settlements, but China has no national coinage. On the other hand, gold is the standard in Siberia, the French Indies, Japan, Java and British India. Gold is also the standard of the European countries with which the Philippines have carried on their chief trade. Imports into the islands come from gold-standard countries to the amount of \$13,884,686 annually, while they come from the sliver countries to the amount only of \$5,572,156. Even more remarkable are the export figures, which show exports from the Philippines to gold-standard countries amounting to \$14,087,165 and to silver countries amounting to only \$2,723,214. It thus appears that the sliver standard has failed completely in stimulating any remarkable volume of trade between the Philippines and silver-using countries.

The Senate is very slow to learn many things, and among them is the death of silverism among the people. Its proposal for Philippine coinage is resented not only by Republicans everywhere, but by independent papers like the New York Herald and Democratic papers like the Chicago Chronicle. To foist upon the Philippines a currency sway. Yet if that contention were true system we reject for ourselves would be the worst possible way to promote prosperity and contentment there, as is abundantly shown, not only by the frequent complaints at present currency fluctuations, but also by specific protests against the proposed sliver-standard dollar. It is incredible that the House should yield on so important a matter of principle.

# WAGES AND LIVING.

Judge Simeon Baldwin, in a recent address to a Connecticut audience of workingmen counseled them not to get married until they have at least \$100 ahead, to eat less meat and more vegetables, and to be less extravagant in furnishing their homes. This advice is well meant, but will not be heeded. If a man's own natural instincts of caumade mistakes, in peace and war-even tion and prudence do not prompt him to defer his marriage until he has some money saved "for a rainy day," he in discretion and temper are not con- will not be restrained by good counsel. So in the matter of diet the American workingman has as a rule been a heavier meat eater than the foreign workingman, and it will be a long time before he will consent to change his diet. As for extravagant furnishing of their homes, few workingmen exceed the bounds of such neatness, comfort and good taste as do not cost much money. The average American workingman receives about \$600 a year, and while this is nominally larger wages than he received fifty years ago, the general standard of living has advanced far out of proportion to the increase of

> Sixty years ago, it is said, \$12 a week would support a family in more comfort in New York City than \$50 a week will today. This is largely due to the difference in customs and standards of living, to artificial wants, to the improvements and conveniences of modern life that have to be paid for. While this standard of living is steadily rishig, for the masses of the people there has been ub corresponding advance in the purchasing power of their day's labor. The Springfield Republican, speaking for the present conditions of a large and flourishing manufacturing city of 65,000 people, says that for the average workman there has been no extraordinary advance in wages beyond the figures of fifty years ago. Cotton mill hands in 1860 averaged \$6 50 weekly, all classes, and average little more than that today. Men in the building trades, all grades, averaged about \$10 a week, which is considerably below present average wages. Agricultural labor is little better paid now than then. On the whole, average wages show no such advance in the half century as the standard of living.

Of the purchasing power of wages in the heart of manufacturing Massachu-Governor Geer writes with feeling setts the Republican says that in nearly all lines of manufacture there has been great reduction of prices and great the commonly accepted standard, the an acre of land was rented sixty years ago for about \$10 a month, while today a modern tenement of much narrower accommodations and remote from the ticles strongly urging the reversal of city's center will command \$20 a month, The dollar of 1850 would go farther in the purchase of food staples than it will These English advocates of protection today. It would buy more fuel; it view the subject exactly as Webster did, would buy less granulated sugar, but for they say that the British policy of about as much good brown sugar. The free trade was not established and sup-Republican points out that the convenlences and luxuries which have come to count as necessities eat away all wages. His house is heated by furnace, lighted by gas and plumbed for hot and cold water, and to get such a house he tions have arisen under which British has to pay from \$15 to \$18 a month in industrial supremacy is threatened by rent. Fifty years ago he could get a America and Germany. Until the Britlarger and better house for less money, and with more land for a garden. But dies or oil lamps and heated by stoves. In the old days he could no most of his

nual drain compared with the bill for domestic repairs in 1856. He has more light, more heat; he does not have to lug water from the well; he has a vast deal more of conveniences if not more comforts, but when he has paid for them from first to last he doesn't save much of the gain in the purchasing

power of his wages since 1850. This is the labor situation as the Republican finds it in Massachusetts, and probably the comparison would hold good in all the manufacturing cities of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the Middle West.

#### THE TRANSPORT INFAMY.

Press dispatches announce that the reports on the mismanagement of the Army transport business out of San Francisco "will amaze the country, showing, as they do, a prodigal waste fulness of Government funds. This statement may be true as far as Washington, D. C., and some other localities not directly in touch with the situation are concerned, but it does not apply to Portland, Or. This portlon of the country has been in too close proximity to the scenes of robbery to be amazed by anything that can now be shown by belated Government reports. methods of the Quartermaster's Department, shown by the turning down of economical freighters when offered by Portland brokers at a low charter rate and the engagement of ancient tubs of limited capacity at much higher rates in San Francisco, supplied Portland with a hint that was sufficient to pre-

vent any amazement at this late day. Frequent and elaborate mention was made at the commencement of the Philippine outbreak of the masterly nerve of the grafters who were selling marine gold bricks to the Government, and the only new features that can be presented to Pacific Coast patriots are the exact amounts thus secured. When the ancient hulk Berlin, built twenty-seven years before, was sold to the Govern ment for \$400,000, every practical marine man on both coasts of America knew that the venerable scrap pile would have been an expensive luxury at \$100,-000. They were hardly prepared to believe, however, that the highwaymen of San Francisco would receive from the Government an additional \$580,000 for changing her name to the Meads, repainting and disinfecting her.

The ancient Guion liner Arizona small, old, expensive and very much out of date, was picked up at a price far in excess of that which would have been demanded for a new vessel of her size, and when she was renamed the Hancock the Government paid an additional \$547,016 for repairs. These are but two histances of the fortunes that were squandered by the grafters of the Bay City. The ancient Manauense, bought from the scrap pile by private individuals for \$25,000, was immediately pressed into the transport service at \$550 per day, although new steamers costing ten times as much, when offered by Portland brokers, were turned down by the representatives of the Government as "too high."

While the Government officials may not have been directly interested in these colossal swindles, some one has certainly displayed a reckless disregard of the trust reposed in him, or a halt would have been called long before these millions had been spent. It was known from one end of the Pacific Coast to the other that the superintendent of the transport service; with no other capital or visible means of support except a salary of \$250 per month, accumulated over \$100,000 worth of property in about two years. This should have given the honest Quartermaster's Department a hint which might have enabled them to stop some of the leakage. The Quartermaster's follows: New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, cused of willful appropriation of public the monumental stupidity and ignor- of the list, including our own, indicatance which has resulted in the wasting ing a substantial increase in beet-sugar of millions of dollars of Government production for the coming year.

The transport business should be taken out of the hands of the Quartermaster's Department forthwith and turned over to the Navy Department, the Lighthouse Department, or some other department, manned and officered by a set of men who have sense enough to know that a ship twenty-seven years old is never, under any circumstances, worth more than double as much as a new vessel. The transport business has made San Francisco lively; it has made some of her poor citizens rich and some of the rich ones richer. The manner in which it has been conducted, however, is enough to make Dick Turnin and some of his ilk turn over in their graves,

# PROTECTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Webster maintained that he had always regarded the question of what should be the American tariff policy as one to be established and supported not on abstract economic arguments, but on the simple grounds of expediency, because of certain industrial conditions then existing. For example, Webster said that he was a low-tariff man, a free-trader, so-called when he entered Congress in 1812; that the great industry of New England then was not manufacture, but shipbuilding. The ships of New England then sailed all the seas from Boston harbor to the ports of India, China and the Philippines. The great merchants of Boston then were engaged in the India and China trade, and a great whaling fleet went to sea from Nantucket's Island. Webster, at the head of New England, fought the high protective tariff, but he was beaten; New England was obliged to course, said Webster, with this change situation is not greatly improved, in industrial conditions accomplished, Rents are much higher. A house with New England voted for the high protective tariff of 1824 and 1828.

The Fortnightly Review, of London, for the present month contains two arthe free-trade policy of Great Britain and the substitution of protection. ported on abstract economic arguments but upon simple grounds of expedi-When free trade was adopted ency. There was no need of protection for infant industries. But today new condiish industries have been brought to the "high state of concentration and unity which is seen in the mammoth trusts of America, a specific protection policy is necessary to meet these new conditions." This is the view of Mr. John B.

Mr. John Atkinson Hobson, a distin-

guished English economist, goes farther than Mr. Crozier, and speaks with confidence of "the approaching abandon-ment of free trade." He says that the rank and file of the Conservative party is almost to a man protectionist. Free trade was adopted in 1846 only because Great Britain needed it in order to secure cheap raw materials and cheap food for her manufacturing labor. She had been first in the field of manufactures; she had the superior organization and shill and she had command of the sea. But in the last forty years conditions have changed so that Great Britain's old-time supremacy no longer exists. No other great industrial nation has adopted the free-trade policy, while Germany and the United States have become most powerful industrial com petitors under a most vigorous system of protection. The conclusion of Mr. Hobson is that "a combination of politicai and financial necessities has gathered in the last few years which will compel the abandonment of free trade." The popular feeling is against the direct taxation inseparable from the freetrade policy. The increased revenues required by the burden of government expenditures for the Boer War can never be obtained by direct taxation, but must be secured indirectly, and in his judgment a large scheme of import dues is imminent that, however laid, will be protective in their nature and effect. Great Britain will be compelled to rely on indirect taxation for new

The explicit directions given by Cecil Rhodes in regard to the final disposal of his body are quite unusual in the present day and age of the world. In ancient times much was made of the earthly tabernacie that had once been "of ethereal spirit full," and great care was taken to preserve it in the semblance of what it had been in life. Latterly the tendency has been toward quick, though reverent disposal of the human body after death, and it is omewhat singular for a man so practical in material things as was Mr. Rhodes to enter into such elaborate detall in regard to this matter. The will of Mr. Rhodes is a formidable document of more than \$500 words. It explicitly directs that the body of the testator is to be buried on the top of Matoppo Hill, in an aperture cut in the solid rock, surmounted by a brass tablet bearing the words, "Here lie the remains of Cecil Rhodes." A railroad is to be built to the place of sepulture "so that visitors may go there to inspect the majesty and glory of the surroundings." The sum of £4000 yearly is devised for the proper care of the spot, and it is stipulated that no one is to be buried there who has not deserved well of his country. Such directions are guite at variance with the spirit of the age. If it is thought worth while to direct the disposal of the human body, it is usually stipulated that it shall be incinerated and convenient disposition be made of the ashes, thus getting rid of it as soon as possible.

According to figures in Willett & Gray's Sugar Trade Journal of March 27, which is competent and late authority, the United States last year pro duced 163,126 tons of beet sugar. This was produced from 1,521,957 tons of beets raised in twelve states. California produced the largest amount, 580,843 tons of beets, 62,733 tons of sugar; Michigan is second with 442,082 tons of beets and 42,692 tons of sugar; Colorado is third with 181,842 tons of beets and 19,977 tons of sugar; Utah is fourth with 117,260 tons of beets and 12,748 tons of sugar. Nebraska was the only other state to raise over 50,000 tons of beets, the remaining states of the twelve running, in order of their production, as Department should not, perhaps, be ac- Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and In diana. A large increase of sugar-beet funds, but it does stand convicted of area is promised in most of the states

> Minister Wu is naturally very much interested in the legislation now pending for the exclusion of his countrymer from the United States. He, however, speaks of the matter in a calm, dignified way, says he has no sympathy with Chinese who attempt to gain entrance into this country contrary to law, and makes the following novel suggestion: Every community should have a standing committee to read on all international matters, and be ready to give others information. It you had this, your people would not be doing an injustice to another nation. Most of you ion't know the difficulty students, professional men and merchants have in coming to this men and merchants have in coming to this country. If merchants were in reality free to come here, they would aid greatly in developing your trade.

He evidently does not know that very American community is a "standing committee" reasonably well informed upon matters pertaining to its own labor and trade interests.

For some reason the Danish people are opposed to the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. We can only think that this opposition is a sentimental one. As an economic question there can be but one answer to the proposition to realize for the first time something out of these islands. Sentiment is at times a costly luxury, and certainly prove to be extravagantly so. The outgo from the treasury of the kingdom for these islands has been said, prompts the King and the entire royal family to resist the sale, but politics and economy are potent forces, and the King has reluctantly yielded to their pressure, while the Landsthing still demurs and hesitates.

Unless there is speedily a radical change in Spanish affairs, the youthful Alfonso will come to the throne next month amid political conditions that are far from indicating a long, peaceful and prosperous reign. Military insubordination is a recent unfavorable symptom of the coming storm. General Weyler's methods are held to be responsible for this. He blusters as he did at Havana, and his commands were recently ignored by half a hundred officers who gathered at a railway station to show their sympathy for a Captain whom Weyler had disciplined. When an unpopular government cannot depend upon its army to obey orders promptly and unquestioningly, its overthrow at any time would not be sur-

It is all very well for the opponents of the Cuban relief bill to insist that we should incorporate in it a cordial offer of annexation. But suppose the Republicans had proposed annexation; does anybody doubt the intense indignation the Democrats would have shown at repudiation of our "pledge" of her independence?

prising.

# THE MULTNOMAH TIE-UP.

The Dalles Times-Mountaineer, Dem. Reports are circulated broadcast that the Democrats of Multaomah are considring a proposition from the Simon Re-Republican county and city ticket. It is to be desired that the Republican ticket of Multnomah be defeated, but not by a coalition with Simon. This would be the most disastrous thing for the Democratic party that could be done. It would be to place the party of the entire state under the domination of a man whom his own party has just discredited, a man in whom he reconstants. the people of the state bave no confidence, a man whom they hope to eliminate from public life. For the Democrats of Multnomah to tie themselves onto the tall of Simon's kite just now would be to throw away their chances of success, which are brighter than they have been for years. A combination with Simon would result in driving many honest voters from the Democratic ranks all over the state. Such an alliance would take from the strength of George E. Chamberlain, whom the state Democratic convention will most certainly nominate for Governor next It would make his election. Thursday. which now seems likely, very nearly possible. As matters now stand, Thamberlain is an exceptionally strong candidate, but, coupled with Senator Si-mon, by the act of the Democrats of

Multnomah, he would vanish from the Two years ago the Multnomah Demo crats formed an alliance with the Mitcheil wing of the Republican party. By so do-ing they succeeded in electing a few members of the Legislature. But their action weakened the party throughout the state, and now to form an alliance with Simon would not only alienate Democrats. but would drive from the party independ-ent voters everywhere, The alliance of two years ago was for the purpose of relecting Senator Mitchell. Could it be construed now in any other light than an attempt to re-elect Senator Simon? Two years ago it drove many votes from the state ticket; this year it will drive more

If there is nothing in Democracy itself o draw people to it; if the principles it advocates are not sufficient to commend themselves to voters without forming coalitions with a faction of the opposition party, then the party deserves defeat, Let the Democrats of Oregon, and especially of Multnomah County, stand up or right and justice, for "equal rights to all and special privileges to nor the principle that office is a sacred public trust, and their chances of success are bright; but let them enter into a com-bine with Mr. Simon and they had as well close up their headquarters and quit

### Richardson's Noble Service.

Kansas City Star. The Issue of the Congressional Record mas is at hand. A single reading shows why the astute Mr. Richardson was chosen to throw a fit about it in Congress. Nobody else-except possibly Suizer, of New York, or Wheeler, of Kentucky-would have been so easily coed"-for that is the only word to ex-press what happened to Richardson,

Perhaps the most entertaining part of the document is the genial Captain's ac-Hay, who, it seems, is a mere novice it diplomacy, and is as unsophisticated as a college sophomore. The first time the Captain saw him he frightened the Scoretary into a fit by suggesting that Ger-many was interested in the Danish West Indies. Mr. Hay had never thought of that before. Here are the "agent's" own

That made a very strong impression on Mr Hay. He became actually very excited when he learned that a German company had con-templated making use of the harbor and of buying the whole island. Once he exclaimed. They are trying to speak into the West Indies, are they?"

We can imagine Richardson pricking up his cars and rubbing his eyes as he rea that passage. Here was the guileless Hay in the hands of the crafty Christmas! Here the wily Dane was beginning to involve the guilible Secretary in his subtle machinations! He was simply playing with his victim as a cat with a mouse. "Ah, here's richness," murmured Richardson, in the language of Squeers. But that was not all the story. Later Christmas again in the Foreign Office with all his documents. Hear him;

Mr. Hay became confused, annoyed and an-gry when I told him what was in my mind. He was confused because I, a foreigner, had secured such an unfortunate impression of the political conditions in Washington; annoyed cause Mr. Lodge had sent me into the foreign ministry, and angry, or more correctly, en-raged, against Rogers and his people. To me he said: "Well, it may be that these trust people are very powerful, but I will show them that they do not yet rule the Adminis-tration of this country or its Congress!" What could a poor Secretary do when confronted by such a diplomat as Christmas? How could be help losing his temper and telling everything he knew? And is not the country fortunate in having its Richardson, with his powerful intellect, to liscover the fraud and save the land from dishonor?

# It Is a Hard Game.

Montgomery Advertiser.

The Portland Oregonian puts the whole matter in a few words when it says:
The simple facts of the question need no embellishment. The product known as oleomargarine is a fraud when sold as butter. Sailing under its own colors, made of wholesome materials and subjected to ordinary rules of cleanliness in manufacture, no legitimate objection liness in manufacture, no legitimate objection can be urged against its production and sale. Foisted upon consumers as "butter," whether it is composed of deleterious substances or not, it is a fraud, not only upon dairy interests, but upon the public.

Whether the bill which passed the Sen-ate on Thursday will mend matters remains to be seen. It is so complicated that its enforcement will be difficult, if not impossible, and the mingling of National and state laws and requirements only make it more difficult. It would have been easy, if the National Government is going to legislate on a matter which uld be left to each state, to in this case, should it prevail, it will pass a law imposing a tax on any artifi cial or mixed substance sold as pure butter and have no other complications in oleomargarine and other substitutes for steady for many years, and the income butter to sell their products for what it practically nothing. Patriotism, it is really is and no one would be deceived or injured. Such a tax should also carry with it a penalty sufficiently severe to put a stop to all swindling and deceit and such a simple law could be imparbe said of the one now proposed.

#### Activity and Sanity Needed. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The immediate duty of the Republican n the way of carrying elections is to attend to 1902. This will be an important canvass. The Democrats are preparing to make the most active campaign which they have put up in many years. If they win this year they will be encouraged to make the fight of their lives in 1904. On the other hand, if they are beaten this year the campaign of 1904 will be easier for the Republicans. The Republicans can win in 1902 if they put up good men and make an intelligent effort to carry the country. They have the record and the material on which to gain a magnificent triumph. All that is needed is for them to take a wise advantage of their opportunities. In the Executive and Leg-islative Departments of the Government the Republican party has done good work. It has men capable of leading it to victory. A reasonable degree of san-ity and activity in the canvass will give the Republican party a great victory in

The Issue in This Campaign Providence Journal.

The Democratic shibboleth in the Con gressional elections this year, as well as in the Presidential campaign in 1904, bids fair to be "Freedom for the Philippines," but it cannot be more than an academic

battle-cry, at the best.

### TWO PHILIPPINE POLICIES.

Philadelphia Press. The two opposing policies on the Philip-pines become more defined and distinct. The bill for temporary government report-ed by the majority of the Senate committee embodies the Republican purpose. The substitute bill presented by the minority embodies the Democratic plan.

The first is what its title signifies. creates a temporary government. For this purpose it takes the existing Administrution, gives it legislative sanction with some modification, and carries it further on the lines already marked out. As soon as pence shall be established a census is to be taken with the full information necessary to enable the organization of a permanent popular representative govern ment. Meanwhile provision is made that the public lands may be utilized and the development of the Islands may proceed In the substitute bill the Democrats for the first time adopt a clear and definite poncy on the Philippines. They have heretofore divided, evaded and shufpolicy on the Philippines. fled. Now they distinctly and unitedly scuttle. This bill is unanimously supported by the Democrats of the co tee, and frames what they have deliber-ately agreed on as the party policy. As such it presents a tangible and vital issue which will be fought out in the campaigns of this year and in the Presidential elec-

The Democratic bill starts off with the proposition that the United States by relinquish"-not in the remote future now-"all claim of aovereignty over and title to" the Philippine Islands. The United States shall hold the Islands only long enough to establish peace, provide for the election of a Philippine constitutional convention, assure the fulfillment of the obligations of the Paris treaty and or-ganize an independent Philippine govern-ment. Then we are to recognize the Philippines as an independent and sovereign nation and withdraw all our forces, except at such naval stations as may fixed upon. At the same time we are to negotiate with England, France, Germany and other powers for the inviolability of the Philippine Republic from foreign inter-

That is, we are to haul down our flag, withdrawn our forces, give up all power and authority, and yet stand sponsor to the world for the conduct of the Philippines and sponsor to the Philippines for protection from the rest of the world! That will be a mighty interesting issue, and there will be plenty of time to dis-

### REPLECTS PUBLIC OPINION. That Is Why the Republican Party Holds its Ascendency.

Seattle Washingtonian.
The adoption of the platform of the Oregon Republican party comes as a resuit of the masterly leadership of The Oregonian. The platform recognizes the fact that public opinion has de-manded an advance step. The Oregon Republicans have had their ears to the ground and have shaped a platform not in discord with true Republican ideals, but in harmony with the music of the multitudes who tramp the soil of Ore-

The Republican party was born into r success because it did the same thing. President Lincoln was not so much a eader of public opinion, but a keen observer and a fearless follower,

Public opinion grows from a great variety of causes. No political body has succeeded which undertook to frame its platform first theoretically and create a public opinion afterwards. The sucessful politician is keen to catch the impulse of the public heart beat and to fashion the utterance of his creed accordingly. American public sentiment is never at a standstill. It is a growing, cumulative, changing force. Its pace for public betterment is always to future ideals—but it crystallizes slowly. To catch the inspiration of its growth and announce its establishment of its birth in time to receive its first approval is the acme of the statute politician.

the acme of the statute politician.

The Oregonian has been a keen observer of what has been going on inthe minds of the people of Oregon for decades, and the shaping of the Rapub-lican platform is believed to be a well chosen step toward cementing the mass of voters in the state in behalf of the Republican party because its platform correctly voices the already formed convictions of the major part of its citi-

zenship. The politician who is hide-bound to not familiar, is likely sometime to find nimself in a hopeless minority.

The Republican party, while fond of its past achievements and of its mul-titude of laurels, is a party of progress, of push and energy, of keen observance and possessed of a sincere desire to serve the public weal. No general public sentiment can crystallize without its knowledge and approval. It is most probable that the platform of Oregon will be strongly ratified at the polls on the 2d of June next.

### An Untimely Report. St. Paul Ploneer Press. The disingenuousness of those who

pleading the weakness of the beet-sugar industry in order to induce Congress to shut its ears to the call of National honor, ordinary humanity and good husiness policy was most astoundingly re-vealed by the beet-sugar concern itself. Early in the week it held its annual meeting and the report of the struggling condi-tion in which it finds itself would bring tears to the metallic eyes of a brass Moloch. All the time that Oxnard was be-wailing the sickly condition of the poor profits had gone up from \$185.853 to \$854.019. The gross earnings jumped from \$1,931.707 to \$3,521,947. Yet this is the industry that requires protection at the expense of the Cuban people, of our National self-respect, and of a trade which experts, on the basis of known facts and past experience, assert would be worth from \$50,000,000 to \$160,000,000 a year under generous reciprocity arrangements.

#### The Family Meeting. Charles Sprague. We are all here,

Father, mother,
Sister, brother,
All who hold each other dear.
Each chair is fill'd; we're all at home!
Tonight let so cold stranger come.
It is not often thus around Our old familiar hearth we're found. Bless, them, the meeting and the apot;
For once be every care forgot;
Let gentle Peace ament her power,
And kind Affection rule the hour.
We're all—all here.

We're not all here! We're not an acre:
Some are away-the dead ones dear.
Who througed with us this ancient hearth
And gave the hour to guileless mirth.
Fate, with a stern, relentless hand.
Look'd in and thinn'd our little band; Some like a night-flash passed away, And some sank lingering day by day; The quiet graveyard—some ile there— 'And cruel Ocean has his share. We're not all here.

Even they—the dend-though dead, so dear-Fond Memory, to her duty true, Fond Memory, to her duty true.

Brings back their faded forms to view.

How life-like, through the mist of years,

Each well-remembered face appears!

We see them, as in times long past;

From each to each kind looks are cast;

We hear their words, their smiles behold;

They're round us, as they were of old.

We are all here. We are all here.

We are all here. Pather, mother,
Sister, brother,
You that I love with love so dear.
This may not long of us be said;
Soon must we join the gather'd dead And by the hearth we now sit round, And by the nearth we have a found.

Oh! then, that wisdom may we know, Which yields a life of peace below!

So, in the world to follow this,

May each repeat in words of bliss,

We're all—all here!

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

It never rains but it halls

What's the matter with acrograms for name?

There is something rotten in Denmark, nd his name is Christmas

What the Democrats seem to need is ne or two permanent candidates.

When a candidate is hanged in effigy

would you call it a political pull? The apple trees bears glorious promise

of future cases of choicra morbus. It is 16 to 1 that the name of Bryan will not be mentioned in the convention.

Let us not be discouraged. It will begin to warm up along toward the middle of August.

If the platform to be adopted today says anything about free silver it will be in a hollow whisper.

The spirits of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson must prepare to be conjured up this afternoon

But it is a safe guess that the Presitent kept his pistol hand free all the time he was in Charleston,

Aguinaldo has not yet asserted that he had to buy Congressmen in order to get this country to take the Philippines.

Marconi is said to be negotiating with J. P. Morgan for the exclusive use of the atmosphere by his telegraph com-

The mills of justice in New York are grinding so fast that the Sing Sing dynamo has to run overtime to keep up with them.

The unterrified will proceed to nominate with all the fervor and earnestness of a party which stands some chance at the polle.

Elegant gambling resorts are being fitted up in New York. The trust magnates apparently have not time to run over to Monte Carlo every time they get too much money on hand.

Perhaps President Roosevelt will bring a pitchfork home as a souvenir of the exposition. It might prove useful in his coming scrimmage with the Northern Securities Company,

A merchant of Havre, France, has issued the following circular: "To every person who buys of me a parcel containing one kilogram of coffee and one-quarter of a kilogram of tea-all of the best quality, and cost 8 francs, which is much below the ordinary trade price-I will forward gratis 8 francs' worth of books, pamphlets, drawings, etc., which he will be able to distribute or keep himself for his own library. From this day's date any one, in sipping his tea or cuffee, may be able to say to himself that he is helping, without opening his purse, without spending a penny, in the work of disseminating anti-Clerical ideas."

Maine furnishes a story that illustrates the grotesque character of some prayers which are offered in entire good faith. Some time ago an earnest Prohibitionist came unawares on a lone fisherman, who happened at the moment to be quiecry drinking something from a black bottle. He was so much scandalized by the sight that at the prayer meeting that evening he referred to the incident as follows: "O Lord, we ask Thee to turn from his evil ways the poor, besotted sinner I seen this afternoon swigging rum from a black bottle against the peace and good order idols of the past, and will not put his of the state." It so happened that the sar to the ground to see if humanity is sinner referred to was present at the net singing a song with which he is meeting, and at the conclusion of the prayer arose and offered the following petition: "O Lord, Thou knowest that when the brother seen me I was not drinking rum, as I don't like it, but Scotch whisky, which the doctor ordered me to take to keep away rheumatiz, and Thine be the glory forever. Amen,"

Captain Thomas Bixby, under whom Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) served as pilot and engineer on the old Mississippi River boat Swallow, has given in a New Orleans paper the following description of the engine of the Swallow; The craft was a little, shaky affair, which piled between St. Louis and Cairo. It had a stern wheel, a place for freight and passengers, a pilot-house and a place on what may be called the pilot deck for the engine. That 'engine' went aboard when it was needed, and only then. It burned no wood or coal, but ate a powerful sight of grass. It was a large gray mule named Jerry, which worked a treadmill that propelled the boat, Samuel infant in his keeping he probably knew mill that propelled the moat. Samethat the output of the company had in Clemens was chief engineer and pilot. Ho had a system of signals which was ef77.832,500 pounds in 1901, and that the gross fective and ingenious. By pulling a cord fective and ingenious. Ity pulling a cord he could raise a head of cabbage just out of reach of the mule. The 'engine' would start and begin to walk after it, and the boat floated majestically down or up the river, as the case might be. Without desiring to be personal, I will say that Jerry was one of the most intelligent animals I ever met. His voice was mora on the order of a foghern than a whistle, being too much of a baritone for the latter. When Samuel wanted to whistle for a landing he just hit Jerry with a stick."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Allowed to Go Out.-Caller-is Mrs. Meek at

home? Kitchen Goddess No, mum, It's her afternoon off. New York Weekly. "The Senator is from some Western State, is he not?" "His state can't be very far West. I heard him say his seat cost him only \$100,-

000."-Life. Mamma-Fighting again? Why, a good little boy wouldn't hurt a hair of another boy's head. Johnny-Well, I didn't! I just punched

his nose, -Tit-Bius. Pointed Query-Mabel-You sec, I was afraid if it let him kins me that I might be sorry afterward. Esther-And were you, doar !-Chicago Daily News.

Kitchen Thrift.-The New Maid-And the misess cooks some herself, does she? The Cook-, yis! But there's nawthin' wasted-I makes it over into Irish stews.-Puck. The Bent Pin.-"Don't you consider it lucky

to pick up a pin?" inquired the superstitious man. "Not if you pick it up by sitting down on it." replied the schoolmaster, promptly.-Philadelphia Press.

Philadelphia Press.

Paga (reading paper to manima)—Man half killed in a glove fight. Jessie—Foot man! I wonder which half it was, Hobbie? Bobbie—Why, the top half, silly. They mustn't hit w the belt!-Punch.

below the belt:—Punch.

The Parental Opinion.—"Did you speak to father about our marriage?" asked Maybelle.

'I did," answered Count Fucash. "Did he, give his consent?" "Yes. After a fashion. He said that if you had no more sense than to be willing to marry me, you didn't deserve any better fate."—Washington Star.

any better fate."—Washington Size.

Her Inconsistency.—First Tramp—Women is cur'us critters, anyhow. Second Tramp—What's the trouble, now? First Tramp—Well, dere's dut ole lady says: "My good man, here's a tract," an' she gives me a tract what's not for a good man at all, but fer de wust kind of sinner.-Brooklyn Life,