

The Oregonian.

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leveled that her little boy should learn to swim before going in the water. Hair-splitting like this is not calculated to conciliate sentiment in a region like Iowa, where political feeling is still of the robust type, where they have unforgivingly the courage to match conviction, and where they despise a dodger. Mr. Shaw did not rise to a position of commanding public respect by the methods of hair-splitting, and we suspect that if he is to retain his place in public consideration he will have to put a little more positiveness in his views. The tariff-reformers of Iowa are not going to be content with an attitude which assures them of sympathy in one phrase, while in the next it is declared that the things they are clamoring for are impossible. The bugaboo of business disturbance will not restrain men who are as deeply in earnest as those who urged and voted for the tariff resolve in the Iowa convention.

But for one thing, the Democratic party would be the logical recipient of power at the hands of the American people in the coming November elections. That one thing is the demonstrated unsafe character of the dominant Democrats—Bryan and the Bryan wing.

A successful and mainly satisfactory party can under favorable circumstances elect a comparatively unwise man to the Presidency. Such an event came to pass in the first election of McKinley. But a discredited party cannot elect a man who is not felt to be safe. No man is safe who accepted the Bryan doctrines of 1896, because they menaced in the direct way the foundations of all confidence, credit and prosperity.

The agitation of the Democrats in 1896 was directed against the gold standard. It was held up as the source of financial ills and the obstacle to financial prosperity. Ingenuous and persistent as are the attempts to misinterpret and confuse the matters contented for in that campaign, the knowledge that the battle was waged against the gold standard is deeply seated in all observant minds.

The silver standard is the present bane of China's foreign relations, and the effect that owing to the depreciation of silver and the high gold premium, work on some large contracts is being held back, and that sentiment in favor of the gold standard has been powerfully stimulated. There is no permanent relief for these ills but adoption of the gold standard, and the step is only a question of time in both China and Mexico.

But this recent discredit into which the silver standard has fallen contributes nothing to and detracts nothing from the folly embraced by the Bryanites in 1896. The evils of the silver standard and the necessity of the gold standard were abundantly established at that time. He who ran might read. Great Britain adopted the gold standard in 1816; Portugal in 1854; Germany in 1871; the United States in 1834 and 1873; Denmark, Norway and Sweden in 1873; Finland in 1877; Tunis in 1891; Austria-Hungary in 1893; India in 1893; Russia and China in 1895; Costa Rica in 1898. The contention for the silver standard was set at naught by all experience; yet that experience was flouted from every stump in the Democratic campaign.

It was a supreme error, and heavy will be its penalty. Tariff inequities need correction, but they can more easily be borne than the dangers of control by a party with no more regard for truth and financial stability than the Bryanized Democratic party showed in 1896. The country is measurably aroused on the tariff; but not to anything like the extent to which it was aroused on the question of the standards. That is why the Democrats cannot win this year. That is why everybody who is sincerely concerned for tariff reform directs his efforts at Republican sources of influence and power.

SAVAGES CANNOT EXPECT MERCY. The Oregonian is in receipt of a copy of the Manila Freedom of July 15, which publishes in full the remarkable speech which by Major Glenn, United States Army, in his own defense, and his subsequent speech made in defense of Captain Ryan, United States Army, charged with administering the water cure. Major Glenn has made military and civil law a subject of study for fifteen years; he is the author of a text-book on the subject of international law; he has been an officer in the regular Army for thirty years, and his address in defense of Captain Ryan was a masterly argument. A most interesting portion of his address is his citation of historical proof that acts of exceptional barbarity on the part of a brutal enemy deprive that enemy of any right to the humanities of civilized warfare. Among other instances cited were the atrocities of Anderson's Confederate guerrillas, who in Missouri in September, 1864, murdered our men in cold blood, scalped the officers and mutilated their bodies. Anderson's men were before the death. Under orders from General Clinton B. Fisk, a man of distinction after the war for his acts of philanthropy, these miscreants were pursued, and whenever captured were at once put to death without any form of trial.

Secretary Stanton wrote General William H. Seward, commanding at Martinsburg, Va., regarding guerrillas, "to employ any means in your power to destroy these robbers and murderers, and to punish the guilty of such transactions come within your power, you may deal with them as their crimes merit, without making any report on the subject." General Grant, in July, 1862, ordered the most stringent measures against guerrillas, and General G. M. Dodge wired him from Trenton, Tenn., July 23, 1862, as follows: "The man who guided the rebels to the bridge burned was hung today. He had taken the horses of the Iowa reformers. He was burned to the ground." General Grant, in Louisiana, ordered Colonel Dyer that if he captured any of Quantrell's men and troubled the commissary for rations for them, "I shall certainly quarrel with you." Quantrell was the author of the massacre of Lawrence, Kan.—a fellow who would capture a hospital train of Federal wounded and shoot them to death in cold blood. General Sherman wrote General Watkins, October 23, 1864, asking if he could not "burn up or twenty houses of wickedness secessionists in Fairmount and Adairville, kill a few at random and let them know that it will be repeated every time a train is fired upon." General Sherman defined a guerrilla as "a wild beast," who should be destroyed, not captured.

Major Glenn quotes ample official evidence as to his rights, but we encourage him not to do the work. His policy is like that of the cautious mother who

War Stanton made short work of miscreants who practiced savagery in warfare or treachery in shape of taking the oath only to obtain residence and protection within our lines which was used to benefit the Confederates.

Passing from our records to those of the Franco-German War of 1870-71, Major Glenn reminds us of the fact that the inhuman cruelties inflicted upon the German wounded left in the houses during the battle of Bazelles so enraged the Bavarians that they buried down the whole village, stood the captured inhabitants against the house walls and shot them without form of trial. Several women who tortured the German wounded by pouring cold oil over them and burning them to death were indelicately singled out by the German Army. The front-thrust but German soldiers to death with torture, and were always shot without trial on capture.

In the draft riots in New York City in 1863, President Acton, of the Police Board, said to his inspectors and captain: "Don't take any prisoners until the mob is put down—kill, kill, kill!" And kill they did. Some 1500 persons were killed in the streets of New York by the policemen and the soldiers. They were turned from roofs of houses, pitched out of windows with the bayonet, and served just as the maddened English soldiers did the Sepoy mutineers, whom they hunted from story to story of a great government building until they had killed 2000. A large portion of the victims were boys under age, and many of them were women, but they were members of a murderous mob who had hanged inoffensive Frenchmen from lamp-posts, cut off their feet into ribbons, and all of their toes and fingers cut off.

Major Glenn shows clearly that in all modern armies acts of shameful atrocity and gross treachery on part of an enemy forfeit their right to anything but the most terrible retaliation.

IMPERIALISM IN PRACTICE. "Imperialism" may have its drawbacks, but it has, too, its advantageous side to the "oppressed." Take, for example, the case of Porto Rico. She was taxed in the last year of Spanish rule to the extent of \$2,854,925, of which 45 per cent was for Spain. Last year she was taxed \$1,976,872, of which 45 per cent was applied to domestic purposes. In the last year of Spanish rule Porto Rico spent \$1,300,000 for military purposes; under American rule she spent not one dollar for military purposes. In the Spanish days Porto Rico spent \$256,942 for police; under American rule she spent for the same purpose last year \$204,350. Under Spanish rule Porto Rico spent but \$84,545 annually upon charities and sanitation. Under American rule it is spending \$239,715. Spanish rule gave Porto Rico but \$72,117 in 1897-98 for schools.

American rule is spending nearly \$600,000 a year on schools. Spain imposed on Porto Rico a tariff which oppressed insular industry for the benefit of Spanish industry, and took nearly half the public income. We have given Porto Rico free trade with the mainland and every cent of income from every source. Spain taxed poverty and let wealth escape. We have shifted the burden of taxation from poverty to wealth, and from the consumers of coffee and pork to the consumers of tobacco and rum. There are now 50,000 children in school in Porto Rico. The insular treasury balance on July 1 last was \$314,000, a gain of \$239,700 for the year. Exports for the fiscal year were \$13,829,925, an increase of more than 60 per cent. There were 13,000 fewer deaths than the year before.

In respect to the tariff and its revision by Congress, I will say to you that I am in hearty sympathy with the Republicans of Minnesota as expressed in their recent platform. I will go farther and say that if elected to the Fifty-third Congress I shall not only make such a revision as will reduce the duties, including a reduction of the duty on lumber, but will say to you that if the Republicans control the Fifty-third Congress they will be such a revision as will know that official character and record will doubt this. He is a modern man in the largest acceptance of that term. Whenver he has been elected, he has been elected at an early day as an irremediable disaster to Mexico, the name of Secretary Llamantour recurs to the mind. It has been said that the secretary of the Interior, General Diaz for the higher office. The people of Mexico have been for several years past considering him as a probable successor to General Diaz. The secretary will turn an ardent resistor of Mexico's and the world's confidence in him if he succeeds in bringing his country to the gold basis, as rumor says he wants to do.

Alaska's Development. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A Bulletin issued by the Portland (Or.) Chamber of Commerce is an instructive showing of the rapid growth of commerce in Alaska. The value of the goods annually imported into Alaska is \$15,000,000, and its merchandise sales becoming a part of the United States are placed at \$100,000,000. Since 1867 Alaska has produced fish and game valued at \$200,000,000, equally divided between the three Items. American capital to the extent of \$25,000,000 has gone into the territory. Half the population of 75,000 has been gained during the past five years. Alaska's national pack last year was valued at \$7,000,000, and in quantity was eight times that of the Columbia River. Thirty companies operate in Alaska, employing a capital of \$22,000,000. Our biggest territory is spreading out in business in a way characteristically American.

According to the writer connected with the State Department, Alaska is not only a territory, but a land of opportunity. Alaska has resources to support a population of 3,000,000. The Government estimate is that Alaska contains 2,000,000 acres of land suitable for farming and pasturing. The State Department has implicitly supports a population of 2,000,000 on half the agricultural area of Alaska. Governor Brady recently enlarged on the agricultural attractions of the territory, but added: "The great need is to get people to come to Alaska to settle when Congress neglects to pave the way?" As matters stand it is impossible for a man to take up a homestead claim, for the simple reason that there are no surveys and the land office will not open the land for settlement until it is surveyed." No doubt, if Congress should act in this matter many of the American colonies in Canada would choose Alaska instead as their future home.

Just So! "He who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is a public benefactor," according to universal authority. Mr. A. S. Ochs has made only one newspaper appear where two appeared before in Philadelphia. The deduction depends on the point of view. It probably signifies that journalism should not muzzle the Ochs that trades out the corn—which the able owner laid in Canada would Ledger and Philadelphia Daily Times would be the first to acknowledge. The Ledger needed rejuvenation. The Times needed an infusion of earnest purpose. The resultant newspaper that each got needed and lost what it could well do without. Such is the harmonious conjunction of need with opportunity in Western world journalism under Occidental initiative.

Bishop Potter speaks out in favor of the miners and in reprobaton of the operators, like the brave man he is. Unfortunately, little if any effect is to be looked for from his or any other utterance. The operators are already in hopeless defiance of public opinion.

The convict who in his peregrination about the penitentiaries of the country elects the one in Kentucky for a murderous escape deserves no sympathy for his inevitable backset. Men of the Duke and Braden ground know what guns are made for.

who now has a vain ambition to become a political "boss" in the New York Democracy.

The delightful welcome given the Boer Generals by King Edward has been attributed to the superior natural tact of King Edward, stimulated by his sagacious apprehension of national self-interest. Dr. William Everett, in his fine speech before the allied British societies of Boston, says that when he was a member of the University of Cambridge in 1861, among his fellow-students and personal acquaintances was the Prince of Wales, who had just entered Trinity College. The Prince was not quite 20 years of age, and he was distinguished then for a truly gracious and friendly desire to accord their due to all people, "to understand them, to know them, to sympathize with them." Dr. Everett believes that there has never been a King of England since the mighty Edward I who has been more anxious and more determined that the right word shall be said and the right thing done to every man. And this fine attribute he inherited from his able and accomplished father, Prince Albert.

We have no doubt that Dr. Everett has correctly measured the character of King Edward. This fine tact explains the steadily growing popularity that he has obtained among all classes of intelligent Englishmen. He is not a handsome man, like his father; he is not a man of superior powers of public speech; he does not pretend to brilliant versatile culture in art or literature, but he is a man of democratic instincts, of genial temper, of social tact, and, above all, he is in full sympathy with the duty of strict justice to your fellow-men, whether they be friends or strangers, whether they belong to the aristocracy or the commons. This sense of justice in all things and to all men has given dignity to the character of the Prince of Wales before his people, and this it was which prompted him to urge that an early peace on generous terms be made with the Boers. This it was that inspired him to award so cordial and captivating a greeting to the gallant Boer Generals when they were introduced to his presence.

Advocates of subsidies will be very much depressed at the news of the organization of a shipbuilding trust. The Morgan shipping combination was a good deal of a blow to them, and this one is like unto it. The Maritime Review said of Mr. Morgan's operation: "It killed the shipping bill absolutely, so far as the present Congress is concerned." A recent dispatch from Elizabeth, N. J., announced the organization of a combination which takes in the Crossland shipyards and Moore's foundry, the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco; the Bath Iron Works and the Hyde Windlass Works, of Maine; the East of Harlan & Hollingsworth and the Eastern Shipbuilding Company, of New London. Plenty of concerns are left outside, apart from the Cramps and Newport News and Sparrows Point yards; there are the new ones at Quincy, Mass.; Camden, N. J., and Norfolk, Va. But still it is a pretty formidable combination, and, as the New York Journal's declaration of the Republicans that the fact of its existence will not facilitate the appropriation of money to support the infant industry of building ships in this country until such time as it shall be able to go alone.

Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, has evidently learned something since he got home. In a letter to his constituents he says: "In respect to the tariff and its revision by Congress, I will say to you that I am in hearty sympathy with the Republicans of Minnesota as expressed in their recent platform. I will go farther and say that if elected to the Fifty-third Congress I shall not only make such a revision as will reduce the duties, including a reduction of the duty on lumber, but will say to you that if the Republicans control the Fifty-third Congress they will be such a revision as will know that official character and record will doubt this. He is a modern man in the largest acceptance of that term. Whenver he has been elected, he has been elected at an early day as an irremediable disaster to Mexico, the name of Secretary Llamantour recurs to the mind. It has been said that the secretary of the Interior, General Diaz for the higher office. The people of Mexico have been for several years past considering him as a probable successor to General Diaz. The secretary will turn an ardent resistor of Mexico's and the world's confidence in him if he succeeds in bringing his country to the gold basis, as rumor says he wants to do."

Judge Shiras, of the United States Supreme Court, reached the age of 70 on January 26, 1902, and will be eligible for retirement October 10, 1902, at which time he will have completed ten years of service, and being 70, can retire, if he chooses. Chief Justice Fuller will be 70 February 11, 1902; Judge Harlan will be 70 June 1, 1902; Judge Brewer is 65, Judge Brown is 67, Judge Peckham is 64, Judge White is 65, and Judge McKenna is 59. Judge Holmes will be nearly 62 before he can take his seat—older than any of his associates were at the time of their appointment. The famous Judge Story, when appointed to the supreme bench from Massachusetts, was only 32, and served thirty-four years.

The Elba would stay here and help abolish crimping, if it were not that the delay would cost her owners roundly. But until some such sacrifice will be borne, crimping will go on. It is folly for owners, agents or Consuls to assert that this work must be done, and then to permit the chief sufferers by the practice and the main factors in its potential correction to go their way, leaving the burden on others. Crimping will never be done away until the owners and exporters combine to do it. This is the truth of the matter. Everything else is idle and foolish.

The apple-growers of half a dozen Western States, including Nebraska, have formed a trust "to regulate the price of that fruit." Thus falls at one fell stroke one of the most moving appeals of Bryan in the last campaign. "The poor apple-grower" and his hard lot compared to the trust magnate ornamented the fervid supplication of the Nebraska for his own election. The "paramounts" are suffering from a heavy mortality.

The free-lunch and free-beer politician is the cheapest of most commonplace and the most ancient of ruffianism. Considering the class that Devery appeals to, he may succeed, even as "Doc" Ames succeeded, but he is a commonplace, vulgar type of ruffian. Croker never stooped to such methods. He had a robust brain and captured the influential men in the Tammany Democracy by his energy and power of organization, but Devery is nothing but a four-mouthed, burly wad politician, who "stole himself" such vulgar ruffianism under Tammany, and is now trying to buy a seat in the New York Assembly by offering free beer and free lunch to the mob, by ostentatious gifts to the poor, and kindred bribery, which is resorted to by cheap, vulgar brutes with more stolen money in their pockets than decent braves in their heads.

Devery is nothing but a big brute of the old type, with full ample of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Secretary of

PROPHCY AND SUPERSTITION.

New York Times. It would be interesting to know, if there were any way of finding out, to what extent the recent coronation of King Edward has tended to emancipate from silly superstition the great multitude of people who, because of an alleged prophecy by a gypsy charlatan or fake witch, to the effect that he would reign but a crown year, have discarded their impossible for him to experience what has just happened to him. When his sudden and critical illness necessitated the postponement of the coronation ceremonies in June every one of his multitude shook his or her head and said to his or her neighbor: "See, it could not be otherwise because it was prophesied. He will never be crowned, because if he is, the prophecy will be falsified, and that would be impossible."

But the prophecy, if ever made, has been falsified. What will the big-headed victims of superstition say now? The prehistoric oracle shot her prophetic arrow into the air, but it missed its mark. Such arrows frequently do; but the fact that guesses of this character are occasionally right and are remembered for generations, though that is probably a purely accidental coincidence, they seem to be vindicated, tends to keep alive superstitions which should have died a natural death when it was discovered that the prophecy of which they are the victims, the mind of one susceptible to such influences through fear of the "supernatural," usually developed into a morbid impulse, in consequence of which the great masses of the population are afflicted by a curse or an adverse prophecy, frequently did all in his power—unconsciously, perhaps—to bring about the conditions which would seem to be a fulfillment of the prophecy of which he was the victim. In some circumstances prophecy was very easy. Given a knowledge of temperament, character and habits, and it was not difficult in a primitive state of society to tell with some approximation to accuracy what would sooner or later happen to a man. The fulfillment of the prophecies could be recognized through a pretty wide range of happenings, and the victims were usually able to mean what ever might chance in the general line of their accepted significance.

How deep a hold superstition still has upon generally intelligent people is indicated by the case of a certain noble in England concerning the gypsy prognosis above referred to, that there was "something in it." Obviously there was nothing in it. Will these same people go on claiming the sayings of irresponsible old vagabonds and vagrants as sacred oracles? Probably. Superstition dies hard, even in the 20th century.

Mexico's Silver Menace.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. There is a chance that Mexico, too, will soon give up the silver standard. The broad gap between silver and gold at the regular coinage rate and the marked increase in the value of silver are giving Mexico a good deal of trouble. These things would give any country trouble in which the silver currency basis prevailed. Many industries in Mexico are now held up by the uncertainty as to which direction silver prices will go in the near future. Silver's price has a direct bearing on the cost of materials, labor and everything else entering into the cost of production. The fluctuations now under way have lighted enterprises in Mexico for the time.

The chances are that Mexico will not consent to the issue much longer of a system which has been abandoned by all the other progressive countries in the world, and which is clung to by no other great country of the present day except China. Mexico has many educated, alert and enterprising men. They are abreast of the world's thought in all fields. All of these, of course, are in favor of the adoption of the gold standard, but new advocates are making their way into that country who have the silver standard through practically all of its great days, and a change to the gold basis would unsettle many things for a time and cause a slow but steady decline in the value of the property of the Mexican people. But the change will have to come sooner or later, and the sooner the better. It is understood that the able Secretary of Finance, Don Jose Yves Limantour, is a standard man, highly educated, alert and enterprising man. They are abreast of the world's thought in all fields. 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