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TODAY'S WEATHER-Increasing cloudiness probably followed by showers; southeasterly

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten perature, 50; minimum temperature, 29; pre-

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, FEB. 17, 1903.

AGAIN "THE UNSPEAKABLE TURK."

The quarrels that are convulsing Macedonia and the sympathetic unrest that pervades Greece and Bulgaria at bottom are racial and religious. In Macedonia the trouble is fostered by Greece and Bulgaria, through racial antipathies, national aspirations and hos tility to Mohammedanism. Bulgaria has a good deal of spirit, and wants to develop into full independence or find absorption in the great Slav Empire of which Ruesia is the head. Greece has as little of the high spirit necessary to nationality as when Byron deplored her degeneracy; but she leans on Western Europe, which sustains her as a bulwark against the Mohammedan Turk while she remains herself a steady if not monumental example of disorder, pusillanimity and misgovernment Greece is continually plucking the Turk by the beard, and is saved from the consequences of her temerity only by the jealousy of the great powers, who protect her. Long ago Russia would have expelled the Turk and all his works from Europe but for the fact that the Western powers could not allow Russia the pre-eminence such result would have given her in the affairs of

But Bulgaria and Greece, under protection of the great powers, feel that they can go very far in their hostility the Turk. Macedonia, therefore much disposed towards revolutionary movement and little under the restraint of fear, is in chronic unrest largely of it all are racial differences and religious contentions, with disorder and misgovernment wherever the Turk is present and in power. To superficial view it seems a wonder that that anachronism, the Turkish Empire, can last so long. To two circumstances this is due. One is the fear among the powers that Russia would obtain too much advantage. The other is the vigor of the Mohammedan religion, which constantly gives the government of the Sultan a devoted and fanatical support. It is not merely the play of one of the powers against another that keeps the Sultan on the throne. Behind this is the hidden strength of a religion that holds the subjects of the Sultan together. To them he is a hierarch, the representative, the exponent, the great caliph, of Mohammedanism.

Christianity long ago lost its opportu nity of crushing Mohammedanism; for the spirit of toleration has become too strong to permit further crusades against "the Turk and infidel," Yet the drit of Mohammedanism is the key of all the Sultan's conduct and the source of all his power over his subjects. Thus sustained at home by the devotion of the followers of Islam, protected from external attack by the jealousy of the powers of the Christian world, though disturbed continually on his frontiers and in his outer provinces by an unres fostered through religious and racial an tipathies of peoples over whom his rule yet remains, the Sultan still holds before the world the attitude of the "unspeakable Turk," and will hold it yet indefinitely. He has forces enough to quell all risings in Macedonia, and to whip the dwarfish war and pigmy arms of Greece and Bulgaria back into their territories; and the powers of Christen dom will interfere only so far as to keep each other from aggressive advance upon his dominions. These "war clouds" in Bulgaria, Macedonia and Greece will yield no peals of thunder.

### MUST GO UP THE DESCRUTES,

Approval of the reclamation contrac of the Pilot Butte Development Com pany, in the Deschutes Valley, rather sharpens the question of transportation for that country. The truth is that the transcontinental railroads do not care to open up more timber country. Their lines already have all the lumber traffic they can handle conveniently; indeed the preponderance of tonnage eastward is so great that thousands of empty cars are hauled west for the accommo dation of the lumber business of the Pa cific Northwest. Now, hauling empty cars is clear loss to the railroads, and they don't care to increase this movement. Opening new lumber territory would do it. The natural increase of the business adjacent to lines already open they cannot escape, but they do not, under the circumstances, feel like going to the expense of building or supporting new mileage that will increase

their traffic troubles. Lumber and ore promise immediate traffic from the Upper Deschutes country. The lumber isn't wanted, and some abt still hangs over the ore. That counts for apathy in certain railroad

circles. But, now that agricultural development is assured through the instrumentality of irrigation, the question is given another phase. Settlers will go in, even if the railroad does not though they, of course, would gather much more rapidly if there were ade quate transportation facilities. With a large volume of agricultural products seeking market and a large demand for merchandise from the outside, it is not likely that the Upper Deschutes will long lack a railroad. Undestrable as the timber traffic may be, it must be taken with the other factors of the case And then the mines will have opportunity to show what is in them,

Now, the question arises, Will this in evitable railroad connection be with Pertland, or with San Francisco or with the East? Portland must in every possible way strengthen herself in the Upper Deschutes Valley and establish relations that will forbid raping that country with a rallroad from distant trade centers that have no interest in it except that of a commercial profit. Political and social relations must always be with Western Oregon. It would be economic crime to drive trade relations elsewhere.

#### OLD AND NEW DISEASES.

The number of persons stricken fatally with heart disease, acute indigestion, etc., seems astonishingly large; and in some cases the attacks appear to have come without warning. It is perfectly certain that high living and physical inaction, consequent upon the strenuous living and gayety of modern life, subjects the race to greater strain in many ways, intensifying some complaints, simultaneously with the advantage gained by medical science over other allments which were wont to fructify the death-rate. The human frame, apparently, stirs up new enemies from ambush as fast as it puts the old ones hors de combat.

Smallpox, for example, is fast losing its terrors. Few well-regulated communities are now without some rare isolated cases at all times; but nobody thinks of going into panic on account of it. Once it was a goblin as horrible as the Black Death of Europe or the Red Death of Romance. Whole settlements of Algonquins and Hurons were wiped out of existence by it in New France, and even thirty years ago its coming struck terror to countless communities in the Northern States every Winter, Vaccination and sanitary progress have narrowed its purview and apparently minimized its virulence. The medical journals comment upon its mild form. Few of its victims are pitted as in the old days; and we know better how to cope with it. Through some subtle influence of heredity and physical development, even the unvaccinated have less to fear from its ravages than in former times.

Yellow fever is losing its terrors. It has been stamped out of Havana and in our Southern States it no longer paralyzes an entire population with suspense and fear. Diphtheria, also, is so effectively fought with sanitation and serums that it comes more rarely and seldom proves fatal. Consumption is hardly curable as yet, but its spread has been checked through precautions, its incipency is more effectively met, its promotive conditions are better understood, and thousands are living comfortably through medicine and change of residence who would have died under the treatment of thirty years ago. Surgery has mitigated very many fatal allments, notably among women, and the athletic craze has conspired with Christian Science and kindred doctrines to rescue a great army from hypochondria, debility and decay. Scientific temperance has lessened the mortality of business men, and even venereal diseases have been shorn of much of their deadly power. It is an ad though perhaps not an accepted theory that moderns have been largely rendered immune from syphilis itself through inheritance.

On the other hand, diseases multiply. Some of them have existed before un der more general terms. Appendicitis, for example, has doubtless been often treated for peritonitis. The rise of specialists has given to many allments new terminology, which probably makes something for precision and accuracy, the while it ministers to the patient's due submission and the Esculapian halo of omniscience. Your disease will depend something upon the school of practitioners you affect, and so will its treatment. The multitude of new schools, regular, irregular, crazy and criminal, that have sprung up on the prolific soil of human frallty and ignorance have probably created as many new and strange disorders as they have professed to discover. The ingenious have been busy with massage and mechanical appliances and the dieting and rest cures and colored glasses that have been brought to bear upon physiognomy and anatomy have served to enrich the dictionary as well as the drug

Advancing foreign commerce has brought us overseas more than one alien disorder. The Black Death, under the name of bubonic plague, has found its way across the Pacific from Asia. Its ravages are not severe, and it seems tempered to our American blood like the mild form of emalipox our soldiers brought home from the Philippines. The plague is doubtless continuous at San Francisco, but in a much milder form than in tropical Asia. Thirteen years or so ago la grippe also made its appearance, apparently from Russia, by way of Europe, but possibly, like the bubonic plague, from Asia where it has long prevailed. These imported diseases, especially la grippe, have made sad inroads on our health and population. Indirectly the grip is the source of many deaths through the enfeebled condition in which it leaves

its victim, the prey to attacks on his Meanwhile home manufacture has not been idle. It is doubtful whether we should lay greater stress upon the imported diseases or upon the weakened vitality which lays the system open to their attacks. Conviviality produces disease, but so do unremitting toll and the strain of worry. The increasing | disrespect. It is easy to laugh at this keenness of business strife; the absorbing demands of professional careers upon men and of fashionable life upon women; the constant rush; the perpetual strain; the close application to men-tal toll with insufficient rest, play and real joyousness-have all impaired digestion, racked the nerves and enfeebled the heart. Paresis, heart failure and indigestion take up the work that smallpox and diphtheria have laid

By chance or by design it come about that only a fraction of the human race survives at any given point in its advance to old age. Civilized races have long passed the point where individuals in any considerable num bers fall before plague or famine.

Nature grimly raises up new forces of decimation as fast as the old are incapacitated. The truth appears to be that man, like any other animal, insists on fighting with his environment, savage or civilized, up to a point where only a portion of his army can survive the shock of onset. Ambition, whether for scalps or wives or coupons, lures us on, and in the arena or the stock pit we muster up our forces for a des perate battle, whose outcome is precarious. It is in this balancing between valor and discretion that the resultant death-rate is fixed; and when prevent ive and remedial agencies have done their best there still remains the masterful spirit, rushing into the fray, daring the shafts of poison that sometime pierce home, and the blows of over tempted Nature that fall with fatal

#### THE AMERICAN PAMILY.

An article in a recent number of the Medical Record giving figures on the decrease in size of American families has called forth the usual arraignment of American women for selfishness and flagrant dereliction of duty on this point. Dr. George F. Shrady, editor of the Record and formerly General Grant's physician, commenting upon the figures rendered, declares that the fashionable woman of today does no want children; that when they are bore to her she does not care for them prop erly and they become eickly and die; that the aversion to children is rapidly spreading through all classes, and that It is especially true among the well-todo, in the country as well as in the cit

There is without doubt, much truth in this estimate. Still the enrollment in the public schools of large cities does not support the statement that the decrease in the number of children born in this country is alarming. There are in fact, more children in every city be tween the ages of 6 and 10 or 12 years than can find seats in the public schoolrooms, and this notwithstanding the fact that the school building tax in every city increases year by year. Taking a cursory glance at the conditions of juvenile life in our own city, we find a larger number of children enrolled in the public schools than ever before; pri vate schools more numerously attended than ever before; and children being pushed into gainful vocations in such numbers as to awaken the apprehen sion of philanthropists and induce the enactment of a child-labor law. Added to this the increasing number of juven ile offenders that appear before the Po lice Court for reprimand or penalty and we will be forced to the conclusion not only that children are not alarm ingly scarce and constantly diminishing in numbers, but that juvenile life greatly abounds. In truth, the vice to be deplored in this connection is irresponsible parentage rather than the de

crease in the number of children born While the selfishness deplored by Dr. Shrady abounds to a greater or less extent in every community, it is not matter of regret, broadly speaking, that people of the class arraigned do not have children. Dr. Shrady tells us that children born to such people usually sicken and die, hence it is a gain to hu manity that relatively few are born The volume of irresponsible parentage now is enormous; let us not grieve or chafe that it is not greater, as, according to Dr. Shrady's estimate, it would be if "the fashionable women of today" pursued motherhood as a fad instead of rejecting it as a nuisance. While regretting the degeneracy of the times "the demands of society and life in flats make the baby more unwelcome than a dog," let us not be unmindful of the fact that unwelcome children, handicapped from their birth by a law not the less potent because unwritten, are not likely to grow up into the men and women that the world

PERSONAL FORCE IN POLITICS. Harper's Weekly strongly urges that Cleveland would be a stronger Democratic candidate for President in 1904 than Olney, and treats with contempt the fact that Bryan persists in refusing to be harmonized on a Grover Cleveland basis, and has repeatedly intimated in his Commoner that he would resist to the utmost the renomination of the ex-President. In our judgment the consequence of Mr. Bryan as a personal political force in the Democratic party of the Southwest and Middle West is sufficien to make it very doubtful whether Mr. Cleveland could be nominated in defiance of Mr. Bryan's opposition. Bryan is a man of great energy and political shrewdness; his personal character inspires attachment among his followers: his weekly paper reaches thousands of torpid-minded Democrats who never read a daily newspaper, and it is safe to say that in some respects Bryan has as much influence in the Democracy of the West and Southwest as he ever had in his life. Bryan does not conceal his friendly sentiments for Olney; he does not hide his unrelenting hostility for Cleveland. Olney could poll as many votes in any of the doubtful states of the East as Cleveland; he is reported to be very strong at the South, while Cleveland is hated by the masses of the Democracy at the South with an in tensity that is born of ignorance as the architect of the ruin of the National Democracy during his last term of of

Given this cituation with two able men, Gold Democrats and of conservative record, rivals for the nomination and it is not too much to say that the influence of Bryan energetically employed among his recent following would be sufficient to secure the victory for Olney against Cleveland. Bryan is shrewd enough to make his opposition to Cleveland a personal issue; he does not say that he will support no man for the nomination who did not believe in free silver at 16 to 1 in 1896; he opposes Cleveland as personally odious to him because he has always treated him with superlative public rudeness and political contempt, while Mr. Oiney differed with him in 1896 on the financia lesue without any exhibition of persona personal opposition of Bryan to Cleveland, but intense individual opposition from within the party has more than once upset the fairest prospects of the party favorite winning the nomination The Southern Democracy in 1844 invent-ed the two-thirds rule to beat Martin Van Buren for the Presidential nomination, but while Van Buren was beater he remained a powerful personal polit ical force, and in 1848 the secession of his following cost the Democracy the State of New York and the election The Democratic Administration of Polk had just carried the Mexican War through to a victorious conclusion, and

they felt sure of the election of 1848.

without the insurrection of the Van Buren faction in New York State the Whigs would have been defeated. Taylor's popular vote was 1,360,101; that of Cass was 1,220,544, while Van Buren polled 291,268 votes. There is no doubt but the personal influence of Van Buren elected Taylor by enabling the Whigs to carry New York for Taylor. Henry Clay lost the election of 1844 to Polk by offending the anti-slavery Whigs and Democrats who threw away their votes in New York State on James G. Birney the candidate of the Liberty party. Had Clay consented to conciliate Birney, who was also a Kentuckian, the anti-slavery vote of New York would have given Clay the state and the Presidency. The nomination of Abraham Lincoln was indirectly due to the personal force of Horace Greeley in the Republican party. He had quarreled with Seward, and determined that he should not be nominated at Chicago in 1860. It is true that Lincoln was not originally the choice of Greeley, but the knowledge that Greeley was from first to last opposed to Seward made Lincoln's nomination probable when otherwise it might have been hardly possi-

If Greeley had gone to Chicago as

active and aggressive a partisan of Seward's as were William M. Evarts and Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, Seward doubtless would have been nominated, but out of Greeley's declared opposition grew the wave of hostility that finally ewept him to defeat. The personal influence of Vallandigham in the Democratic National Convention of 1868 prevented the nomination of Salmon P. Chase, whom Horatio Seymour stood ready to present to the convention. The personal dislike of Tammany's leader, are nowhere accumulating, and the Chron-John Kelly, for General Hancock cos the Democracy the State of New York and the Presidency in 1880. The personal influence of Conkling, Edmunds, George William Curtis and Carl Schurz cost the Republican party the State of New York and the election of Blaine in 1884. If these things are possible in Northern States, they are quite likely to happen in the states of the South and Southwest, where personal loyalty to men rather than cut-and-dried principles is far more common than at the North. As between Cleveland and Olney in 1904, if Bryan throws up his hat for Olney it is safe to say that Cleveland will not be nominated. The next Democratic National Convention will consist of 994 delegates, which include six votes each to all the territories, including Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands. Of this number, 498 will constitute a majority, and 663 will be necessary to make up the two-thirds required to nominate a candidate. The Eastern group of states, New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, would have 252 votes, and Olney could at least divide this vote with Cleveland. The Southern States, including the border states, would have 332 votes. Olney is reported as the favorite candidate of the South in Alabama, Georgia and Florida. In the Middle West and Southwest the influence of Bryan would be effectively employed for Olney rather than Cleveland. The nomination may not go to either of these men, but it is in Bryan's power to turn the scale in favor of Olney and against Cleveland if he chooses to exert himself for that

Dr. A. A. Ames, ex-Mayor of Minneap olis, after an official career that is without parallel in the annals of municipal corruption outside of New York City. a senentional flight from justice some seven months ago while investigation of his official career was in progress, and successful hiding during the interval. has been captured among relatives in New Hampshire. The record of his adbery, murder, blackmail and plunder conducted by professional criminals under police direction. It is said that he will make a bitter fight against extradition. Hovey C. Clarke, foreman of the grand jury that last April laid bare the vice and corruption of Mayor Ames' administration, answered the latter's challenge of defiance, saying: "Doc Ames, I am after you, and I am going to put you where all contagious things are put -where you cannot contaminate any-body else." The country is now looking on, curious to see whether the bold grand juror will be able to keep his

word. The great State of Pennslyvania has: arger share of illiterates than any of the old free states save New Hampshire and Rhode Island, In Pennsylvania in 1900 there were 87,372 persons over 10 years of age who could not read or write. This was 40,000 more than New York, though New York has but 70,000 more persons in it over 10 years of age. The Philadelphia Press reports the salaries paid schoolteachers in Pennsylvania as appallingly low. Curiously enough, it appears to be the native population which is scandalously ignorant. The Legislature has now be fore it a minimum salary bill put at \$40. and a bill requiring each school district to spend on schools at least as much as it gets from the state appropriation. The liberal state appropriations have thus far been used, not to educate children, but to reduce local taxes for schools.

The Rev. J. J. Pipkin, a black, is the author of a recently published book on "The Negro in Revelation, in History and in Citizenship." General John B. Gordon, ex-Confederate soldier, ex-United States Senator from Georgia and an elder of the Presbyterian Church, writes for this book a preface in which the negro problem is treated with good eense, moderation and kindly feeling Among the interesting facts cited in this book is the visit of Julius Melbourn, a negro tourist from England, to Thomas Jefferson at Monticello in 1815. On this occasion Melbourn dined with Chief Justice Marshall, William Wirt, Samuel Dexter and other men of dis-

tinction. A bill has passed the Senate advance ing one additional grade all retired officers of the Army below the rank of Brigadier-General who served in the Civil War. It is not doubted that the bill will pass the House. It has been strongly recommended by Secretary Root and is entirely in accord with the views of the President. Under this bill a Captain will became a Major and our old friend, Major Eckerson, will be a

Dr. A. A. Ames, the fugitive Mayor of Minneapolis, who has been arrested in tor of Ben Holladay's Portland Bulle itn. The paper was started in 1870 and died in 1875. Ames was brought here from San Francisco. At that time he The Whig nomination of Taylor had was about 39 years of age, and re-offended the friends of Webeter, and mained in Portland about one year,

### PROSPERITY ON A SOUND BASIS.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The Financial and Commercial Chronicle takes a very cheerful view of the general business outlook which seems to be fully sorne out by reports from all sources. It points out that the comparative quiet of the stock market which has induced some of those in the neighborhood of Wall street to be pessimistic is, in fact, a symp-tom of a thoroughly wholesome condition. As usual, the stock exchange anticipated onditions and has finally brought prices as near to the point of equilibrium as it is possible to get them. Railroad stocks are, as a rule, as high as the prospective returns justify, and on the other hand the prospect of any decline in earnings is o slight that every tendency of prices to fall is promptly checked. There is, moreover, nothing in the gen-

output of iron are steadily increasing, and failures are the lowest on record. Even the severe strain of the coal strike did not seem to check development. there been any unsoundness in the indus-trial situation the apprehensions caused by that struggle would have brought them to light. But the affair did not even seem to discourage new enterprises; and in spite of the shortage of fuel, which has seriously embarrassed the operations of many industries, the tide of prosperity has steadily risen. Even the nore serious and more reasonable appre-nensions caused by the severe stringency of the money market in November and December had no visible effect on the vol-ume of business. The Chronicle points out that in the freight blockade also there are no features to justify pessimism. The blockade, it maintains, is the result of an urgent demand by dealers for goods for which their customers are clamoring. They want large supplies and they want them at once. There is no element of speculation in this heavy freight movement as in some previous ones. icle cannot detect a sign of "over trad-

The fact is that the consuming capacity of the country after several years of good times, is surprising every one. It is beyond all calculation, and therefore there are many who feel that there must be something fictitious in it somewhere. But there is nothing to indicate anything of a fictitious character. Stocks of all kinds fictitious character. Stocks of all kinds are consumed rapidly and paid for with-

out delay.

The situation in the iron market is typical. In 1897 the country broke its own pig fron record in turning out 9,600,000 tons, or about as much as England's highest up to that time. In 1902 we turned out 17,821,-900 tons, or almost twice as much as in 1897, and as much as England, Germany and Belgium together. But not only was all this enormous output consumed, but a shortage in the supply had to be made up by heavy imports. It has, in short, been impossible for the iron and steel companies to produce what was wanted as it has been for the railroads to carry the offered. If the statistics of other industries were as complete as those of the iron and steel industries, found true to a greater extent of other roducts. The fact is that even in orditimes there is an astonishing mand for goods of even the most indestructible character. The maw of the public is insatiable even for articles which are by no means indispensable, and in times that maw seems to beome a bottomless pit. If it were shown that tobbers or dealers

were piling up goods in unreasonable quantities or were extending or demanding credit unduly there would be some reason to fear. But it is said that in reason to fear. nearly all parts of the country business is being done more nearly on a cash basis, and jobbers are seeking the assistance of the banks to a much smaller extent than before in proportion to their ness. Caution is always necessary, but caution ought not to be made to spell pessimism. A crop failure, a financial panic or a number of other incidents may set the tide flowing the other way, and it is always safe to bear such facts in mind; but the surest of all methods to bring about a reaction is to infuse distrust when there is no reason for dis-trust. It is one thing to point to actual weaknesses; for that is the surest way to a setback is at hand merely because good ministration of the city of which he was four times elected Mayor is one of robbery, murder, blackmall and plunder ful diagnosis to reveal any unsoundness does not justify a debauch, but it certainly justifies not being a hypochondriac.

#### Germany's Protestations. Chicago Evening Post.

Several distinguished Germans have ex-pressed surprise and regret at the re-cent manifestations of American distrust of their government. The Emperor's pol-icy in Venezuela, we are assured, has been totally misunderstood, and all sus-picion with reference to the alleged as-saults upon the Monroe Doctrine is gratultous and unwarranted. We believe that this is substantially true. Germany has had no ulterior motives in this unfortunate South American business, and none of the acts that have so irritated and disgusted the American people has been prompted by an intention hostile to the interests of the United States. We do not admire the mailed fist in action, but that should not prevent our recognizing the sincerity of Germany's professions of friendship for the United States. There may be incompatibility of temper, but there is no incompatibility of principle or of ultimate interest between the Americans and the Germans. A better mutual understanding is highly desirable, and any means calculated to promote that end should be eagerly adopted and cultivated.

#### Kennan's Addicks Exposure. Boston Herald.

Mr. George Kennan, the noted traveler, has turned his attention from darkest Russia, as regards which he once conveyed considerable information to the public to darkest Delaware. He finds this locality in the southern portion of the state, and has shown that the voters there in the period following the late elec-tion were loaded with bills on a Boston bank which there is reason to believe that Addicks carried into the locality, and with which his agents purchased their suffrages by the scores and hundreds. Mr. Kennan, not acting in any sense as a political agent, but in the spirit of an investigator into what is being done in the shady places of the earth, has sought out this plague-spot of corruption and laid the doings there bare to the inspection of the American people. He has done his work so thoroughly as to make it al-together probable that, even if Addicks should now be elected to the Senate from Delaware, that body could not, in decency, admit him to its membership.

# An Apparent Absurdity.

We are getting very weary of these re peated explanations touching our military affairs. Every announcement of the completion of a new man-of-war or the manufacture of a few millions of smokeless powder cartridges or the contract for a new gun is promptly followed by a chorus of assurances that there is no significance in it. Really, this is a very tiresome and stupid performance. Moreover veys a perfectly transparent falsehood. To say that there is no significance in the strengthening of our Army and Navy is absurd. It deceives nobody, while it

#### Army Reform. St Louis Globe-Democrat.

Secretary Root will have his general staff idea incorporated in legislation. A hard fight has been made against that project, but it has received the support of all military men of the country of any consequence and will be enacted. All the great military nations have general staffs, and the United States will have to put its Army on the best possible basis. The Army will always be small in time of peace, but it must be made as effective as

#### THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Minneapolis Tribune. It is said that even Englishmen do not quite like Captain Mahan's interpretation of the Monroe doctrine in his National Review article; and that it infuriates Continental publicists. Nevertheless, we think that Captain Mahan has given the interpretation of the Monroe doctrine which lies in the back of the American popular He rejects, though, in very smooth and tactful phrase, the European that we must be responsible for the debts and behavior of South American countries, if we are going to protect them from European interference.

This European notion rests upon a per-sistent error as to our motive in stating and upholding the Monroe doctrine. For eigners are apt to think that we do this from altruistic sentiment; that our object eral business situation to cause alarm. Bank clearings, railroad earnings and the is to protect the feeble republics of South This being so, they cannot see why we should not accept it, if our only or chief purpose were to protect the South American republics. The truth is that we care as little for them as temptuous European; and most of them return our indifference with more positive distike

The Monroe doctrine is for the protection of the United States, and no one else. oppose the extension of European sovereignty in the Western hemisphere still more the establishment of any new European sovereignty-because we that it would be dangerous to the pea and security of the United States. W should like to clear away all European settlement on this continent, as buildings and trees are cleared away about a fortifled town, lest they should afford shelter to attack. That would be going too far; so we content ourselves with prohibiting any more settlement of this kind

This is the American idea of the Monthat is why we are so vitally in earnest about it. The strongest instinct in any individual or any living nation is the instinct of self-protection. That instinct is the whole motive of the Monroe doctrine. We will not have any more European nations established on the American continent, where they can reach us to do us an injury. The sooner the European na-tions understand this and make the best of it, the better we shall agree in the future. We shall neither be responsible for the acts of South American countries not protect them from consquences of the acts, that do not look to European colo nization; but it must be clearly understood that the price of any more Et colonization in the Western continent is

war with the United States. We do not take this rather brusque at titude toward Europe without being willing to make some compensation. compensation we have offered from the beginning is declaration that we will not interfere with any of the European powers, in the part of the world which we recognize as belonging to them. In return for requiring them to keep hands off over here, we undertake to keep hands off over there. Another interesting thing in Captain Mahan's article is his careful definitions of the part of the world which we recognize as closed to American interfer-He conceives this as including Europe. Africa, India and the countries between; but not Japan, China or the Pacific ocean, on which we have a great coast line and in which we expect to have great commerce.

This extension to Asia of the sphere within which we claim influence is, course, an outgrowth of the Spanish War. in another magazine article, not long ago Captain Mahan suggested that we surren der exclusive influence in South America below the equator in compensation for this addition. That concession may come later but we think that Americans are not quite ready for it yet.

### Hanna's Ridiculous Bill.

New York Herald, Senator Hanna has cast all measures in he shade by his ridiculous "slave pension the shade by his ridiculous "slave pension bill." No one for a moment supposes that it will pass Congress. Not even Senator Hanna could keep his face straight were he asked if he believed the measure would become a law. In fact, he excuses its introduction by apologetic-ally indorsing it as presented "by request." It was a most mischievous thing, however, to have done. It will arouse a vain hope among the negroes of the South that they are to be pensioned by the Government, and it will stir into activity those who on various occasions have deluded these poor people with such hopes and induced them to part with their little savings to "help it along." Senator Hanna isn't ashamed of himself he ought to be.

# Humor of the Vermont Situation.

Boston Globe It is to be remembered that aside from Maine and New ...ampshire only Kansas and North Dakota remain in the prohibitory column. In the Vermont contest the the liquor men are not happy, notwith-standing what might naturally be supposed to be their triumph. They conceive that under prohibition they can carry on a liquor business at much less expense than under the newly enacted liquor system. This in itself is a very significant comment on the folly of prohibition. It is none too soon that the people have experienced an awakening.

#### Power of the Trusts. Pittsburg Post.

A striking illustration of one power ac-quired by the formation of a trust and one brazenly announced in academic essays on the virtues of such organizations is the shutting down of the refineries of the sugar trust at Williamsburg, N. Y. throwing out 5000 employes, and thus de-priving dependent families of support. The closing of the cooper shops, an inci-dental sequence, will almost double the number of the unemployed. The reason for the closing is the regulation of the production. That is, to follow out the process, to maintain prices and secure profits to enable payment of larger dividends.

# The Finding Is Absurd.

Philadelphia North American The House committee on naval affairs finds that Doblin tried to corrupt Congressman Lessler "with the idea of mak-ing money for himself," but fails to explain how Doblin could have bribed Less ler or made any money for himself if the company to be benefited by Lessier's vote was not behind him and willing to supply him with funds. That Doblin acted "on his own initiative and responsibility," as the committee declares, is not to be be-lieved. When he offered money to Lessler he must have known where the money was coming from.

# Will Not Act Rushly.

Pittsburg Dispatch.
With the venerable Mr. Morgan delaying
the Panama Canal bill and the astute Mr. Quay blockading everything else till three weeks before adjournment, it is ob-served that the deliberative Senate has carfully provided against any rash action on the subject of either trusts, reciprocity or canals.

#### It's His Own Measure. Boston Herald.

Quite likely Senator Hoar will not ap-prove of the published description of his anti-trust bill as an administration measure. Senator Hoar is on record as up against the interference of the executive with the Legislative branch of the Government. The bill is a little thing of his

# Postponement Is Without Reason.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. In view of the strong desire of the territorial people for admission to the Union —a desire that is sure to be gratified some day because there is no other possible des-tiny than statehood for our continental territories—no sufficient reason exists why

#### NOTE AND COMMENT.

Isn't it about time for some paragrapher to say something funny about Bohemia

Of course, Germany didn't want to break the Monroe Doctrine. wanted to see how far it would bend,

Bishop Spalding says wealth is degrading. But so weak is human nature that

most of us are willing to take the risk. No, my son, those are not breastworks on Morrison street. Pretty soon they will dig up the other side, and then they will

have a canal to carry off the Spring freshet. That ancient benedict and his son over at Vancouver should take consolation in

these lines:

Stone walls do not a prison make, Nor iron bars a cage.

First the press report had it that General Uribe-Uribe committed suicide, then he killed a man in a duel, then it was his brother who fought the duel, then it was his brother who committed suicide, then at last it was a man committed suicide at a place called Uribe. Truly these foreigners are worse than the New York evening editions with their "fake extras."

The Duke of Tetuan was a properly impressive title for a Spanish government Minister, though it covered the personality of an Irishman named O'Donnell. His title came from the fact that his father, in the Spanish service, captured the Moorish City of Tetuan. This was in 1859, and two years later the Sultan of Morocco ransomed the city for \$20,000,000-a rather large sum for a Mohammedan town of 18,-600 people. In this connection it is recalled that the Emin Bey, subsequently Emin Pasha, who figured so prominently in British military operations in Egypt and the Upper Nile country a few years ago, was an Austrian physician named Ed Schnitzler. These honest Celtic-Saxon names are quite too plain for the Mohammedan taste, or for others who wohship the veneer, the guinea stamp,

Over in the vicinity of Columbia Slough resides a very estimable couple of deafmutes. The wife is a dressmaker. The other day one of her patrons, who is a great lover of cats, noticed at the mute dressmaker's a happy family consisting of an old tabby and three or four halfgrown kittens basking by the stove. The visitor stooped and caressed the cats, and they stretched and purred in the most serene contentment. Then she spoke to the cats. Instantly there was commotion. Again she spoke soothing words, and the cats redoubled their frantic demonstrations, leaping on the table, upsetting a lamp, clawing half the paper off the walls in their attempt to climb, and emitting terrifying howls in various keys. The visitor thought the cats were having fits. But it was soon explained to her that these cats had never before heard a human being speak, and the sound of the human voice frightened them nearly to

The movement in the Wisconsin Legislature for an investigation of the Standard Oil Company, and to instruct the At. torney-General to apply for a receiver to conduct the affairs of the company in that state, is like an echo from the dim past. In these later years there has been a pretty general disposition to accept the Standard Oil as an unavoidable, if not necessary, evil. But private monopoly can have no permanent rest. The people demand that success must be won in open competition, not by trickery that eliminates competition. And whenever the work-the strife of elements-that is the law of life from vinegar to oil, is absent from great trade enterprises, the people want to know why it is so, and how they are faring under it. If they work and fail it is all right; but to sucseed without the work ing with their equals, is not to be tolerated. Recent publication of Standard Oil history has also revived interest in the ways of this oleaginous octopus, and doubtless contributed somewhat to fresh

Fine weather this for Winter time,
With sky all blue and sun ashine;
With moon a-blooming late at night
And just a touch of frost in sight.
But I wouldn't swap the weather that we
ought to have today,
With its filmy cloud of vapor stretching
'twixt us and the blue.
And the gently falling raindrops melting all
the frost away,
For all this bright and parching time that
really isn't due.

Crisp February atmosphere
Is laden with a heavy cheer
In Webfoot Oregon. The east
Wind we do value much the least.
For it brings us all the colds and coughs and
all the aches and pains.
Brings us rheumatism, agus, influenza,
wreck and death;
And it hurts our trade and commerce, inter-And it hurts our trade and commerce, interes with all our aims,

And every sort of evil cometh on its bated breath. No foreign climate need we here
To charm the Winter time of year,
Though, having it, I must confess
I like our own not one whit less.
For ours brings balm of Gilead, sweet amar-

anth and thyme, All the soothing fumes of nature on the soft wings of the air.
While the curtain clouds protect us from all other sorts of clime
And the plagues and chills and fevers that run riot otherwhere.

# The Height of Prosperity.

Philadelphia Ledger.
Some irritating and querulous people want to know where the prosperity is when they have to pay \$10 a ton for coal, Why, that is the height of prosperity for the coal trust.

#### PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Gumms-What is that old saying about a fool and his money? Gobang-I forget the

words, but it means that they are soon mar-ried.—Judge.

Mrs. Bacon-They say the flounder is an industrious fish, and lays 7,000,000 eggs in a year. Mr. Bacon-Yes, and, you might add, doesn't cackle about it.—Yonkers Statesman. "My father died of water on the brain," re-marked the man from Ohio. "Let it be a warning to you," replied the Kentucky Col-onel, "and stop drinking the stuff before it is, too late."—Chicago Daily News.

Tess-Now, here's a secret. I was married last week to Dick Gaylark. Jess-Oh, my! I thought you'd be the last person in the world to marry him. Tess-Well, I hope I am.—Philadelphia Press.

Percy-I sent a girl a book hollowed out and filled with chocolate creams. Guy-Did she like it? Percy-She writes me that she wants at once a complete set of the American Encyclopaedia.—Detroit Free Press.

"You brute! When you married me you said you would gratify my slightest desire, and now you refuse to buy that cloak for me!"
"Yes, dear; but I don't regard a hankering for a sealskin cloak as a slight desire."—Baltimore News.

more News.

Greene-Look at that woman, will you? I should think she'd freeze with that little bit of a jacket. Wyse-My dear fellow, if you were any judge of values, you'd know that the cloth that jacket's made of is the most expensive goods in the market.-Boston Tran-

Mrs. Gotham (looking for a home in the suburbs)—This is a gem of a place, I admit, but the house is too small. Agent—You said you had but two children. "Tes, but there are no rooms here for servants." "Don't worry about that, my dear madam. If you suc in finding a servant girl willing to stay nights I'll have an addition built,"—I York Weekly.