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YESTERDAT'S WEATHER-Maximum ten

TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy; vari-ple winds, mostly northerly:

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20.

NOT AUTHENTIC HISTORY.

It is a pity that the addresses delived at the unveiling of the Sherman statue in Washington did not rise to the level of something like historical securacy, President Roosevelt spoke of McCiellan's "extraordinary gift for organization." McClellan took comand of the Army before Washington the last week of July, 1861. He had the enthusiastic support of President Lincoln; the United States Treasury spent money like water to fill up his army with the flower of the youth of the country; the pick of the regular infantry, cavalry and artillery mere included in his army; the most accomplished graduates of West Point were given him to command his divisions, brigades, regiments and batteries. In three months he had a splendid army well-armed, equipped, drilled and discled. Not a remarkable feat, surely, for General Buell at the West organred the raw volunteers of the West with equal ability and greater rapid-

After the terrible repuise of Fredericksburg the Army of the Potomac was him to Manfia Bay; Roosevelt was so in very bad shape. General Hooker | warlike that "the rough rider uniform mand in January, 1863, and by was in evidence; it climbed the steps

did everything that courage and activ- the United States to the Continent of ity could do." He outgeneraled and surprised Sherman and struck him a sudden, sharp blow. With anything like equal numbers Johnston would effectively have stopped Sherman's advance. Finally we have the speech of General Grosvenor, in which Sherman is described as "the most faultless character that was given to the world in the nineteenth century." This is absurd; General Sherman was a great soldier, but he was not a great man not a faultless man.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE PHILIP-PINES.

Ex-Secretary Long, in his recent address on President McKinley at Adams, Mass, asserted with much earnestness that Mr. McKinley had in view the ultimate political independence of the

Philippines. Secretary Long's words are: "It was to their ultimate political Independence, when fitted for it and equal to its maintenance, that he had regard." It is, of course, possible that President McKinley may have chershed this thought, but this assertion

of Secretary Long has no support beyond his belief and asserted knowl-The record of Mr. McKinley's edge. speeches are all against this claim. At Atlanta, Ga., on December 15, 1898, Mr. McKinley said: That fing has been planted in two her

ispheres and there it remains, the symbol of liberty and isw, of peace and progress. Who will withdraw from the people whom it floats its protecting folds? will pull it down? Whe

On May 19, 1901, about four months before his death, speaking at San Francisco, he said: . We have expanded. Do you want to con

tract! (Cries of "No!") It is not a ques-tion of whether we will acquire the Philip pines or Porto Rico or Guam or Wake Isl and or Hawaii or Tuituila. We have an quired them; they are ours. The questi is, shall we give them up? (General cries of "No!") And from one end of this coun-try to the other comes the naswer.

On April 29, 1901, President McKinley said at Roanoke, Va .:

out we are expanding our territory. The policy of the United States has always beet keep what it originally started with and hold all it honorably gets. We refused t divide our original possessions, and we will

These words of President McKinley are inconsistent with Secretary Long's assertion regarding his dead chief's purpose. Political independence could

never to be pulled down; if the United States is never to give up what it "honorably" obtained. It is not easy to believe that President McKinley had Philippine independence in mind as the ultimate purpose of our occupation of

The whole drift of Long's address is

to portray President McKinley as pre-

eminently a man of peace, a man

who would surrender anything rather

than contend for it, and this view

is further set forth in an article

contributed to the Outlook in which

President Roosevelt, then Assistant

Secretary of the Navy, is described as

an unwelcome and uncomfortable in-

carnation of warlike spirit, whose re-

tirement to the ranks of war was a re-

lief both to himself and to President

the archipelago.

Spain."

We are not only expanding, ou

be the last to desert our new pose

not be given to the Philippines if the flag of the United States is

a mountain road under the protection of one of the feudists, or accept the invitation of his wife to "go by" and

spend the night at his home As to the religion of these people, if their dogmatic and vengeful belief may be designated by that name, it is de

scribed as a contention for baptism by immersion only while those who profess it are students of the Bible for controversial purposes only.

cannot we are only wise to keep Manila

as a naval station, even as Great Brit-

THE CHURCH MILITANT IN THE

FEUDAL BELT.

William E. Barton, D. D., discourse

entertainingly on the above topic

in a late number of the Out-

look. Taking as a text for his theme

the recent invasion of Breathitt County, Kentucky, by the Salvation

Army, he says that these soldiers of

the cross will encounter two surprises

in their new field. The first will be

that none of them will get killed; the

second that the feudists are Hardshell

Baptists of long and approved stand-

In Mr. Barton's view, the Salvation-

ists have gone to the safest locality in

the feudal belt that they could have

chosen. No brickbats will assail them

in their march through Breathitt Coun-

ty, as might occur to them in Chicago

or New York. No overripe fruit or

zealously hoarded eggs will turn to

flying missiles in their meetings. Such

things are reserved for Philadelphia

and Boston. Moreover, any Salvation

lassie may safely trust herself alone on

ain keeps Hong Kong.

Describing a visit at the house of old George Stampen, who was head of the faction some twenty years ago that had killed off about all of the Underwoods. thus making a solitude of that part of the mountain region and calling it peace, Mr. Barton says: "Had I been a Salvationist seeking his conversion Mr. Stampen would have received me bass drum and all, with open hospital. ity, welcomed me to stay as long as I liked under his roof, and discussed the five points of Calvinism with me for a month.

Mr. Barton dissents from the view that springs spontaneously from such evidence as this, that a religion that permits its adherents to kill one another on sight is a failure. He believes that the religion of the Kentucky mountains, defective as it is, has don much for its people. We know what they are with if. We can only surmise what they would be without it. Of coarse justice and adequate penalty these people have a keen conception But it is conceded that the theology and the justice of the courts are both too ready at the trigger.

McKinley. Ex-Secretary Long says of While it is thought that the Salvation ex-Assistant Secretary Roosevelt that Army may do some good in Breathitt "just before the war he was anxious, County; while it is even considered to send a squadron across the ocean possible that some of the foremost to sink the ships of the Spanish fleet among its well-known local "good while we were yet at peace with shots" may in due time be marching Roosevelt was for offensive operations; it was Rooseveli, accord. around the Courthouse Square in red jerseys, pounding the drum, the Salvaing to Admiral Dewey, who ordered tion Army is not what the Kentucky mountaineers most need. They need, in the view of Mr. Barton, an intelligent fallh, an educated but home-

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1903.

ceptional years 1870 and 1900, the least North America, an astonishing anfavorable to Mr. Chamberlain's argunouncement for a man whose visit to ment, the British exports increased Cubs and consequent speech in favor by only 153 per cent of the population of intervention is said to have conincrease, while those of the United verted President McKinley to that States increased on the same basis by lunch table-everywhere. And it is asked 224 per cent, those of Germany by 273 view. But Senator Proctor speaks too late. We shall keep the Philippines for per cent, and those of France by 1200 many years to come, for it is not likely they will be fit for self-government in per cent. There is, of course, no denying the figures. The only qualification to be put upon Mr. Chamberlain's us the present century, and in any event as a matter of military policy we are of them is that tariff systems are not the only causes in operation, and persure to keep Manila. We are sure to become a great naval power. We canhaps not the ones deserving most not keep out of the great political set-tlements of the world, and because we notice. -

The extensive and apparently increas-

ing vogue of embezzlement growing out of gambling is certain to arouse the attention of the most effective reform agencies, which are not in politics, but in social and business life. Large employers are likely to take some such ac tion toward gambling as they are generally taking toward the use of liquors. In Chicago, for example, the big wholesale grocery house of Franklin Mac-Veagh & Co, has posted placards warning employes that visit gamblinghouses, either through curiosity of to take part in the games or betting, will be regarded as sufficient cause for immediate dismissal. The warning is prefaced by the significant statement that "respectable and moral associa-

tions outside of business hours are expected of every employe." Contrary to the natural impression that might result from the posting of these placards, the firm, it is stated, has not suffered from peculations of employes through their addiction to gambling. It has been deemed wise, however, in view of the unusual prevalence of the gambling fever and the startling tendency of young men to succumb to it to warn employes of the certain consequences of the gambling or betting habit. There is no interference here with "personal liberty." The employe who doesn't like the rule can go elsewhere. No man that gambles is a safe person to handle other

people's money. No man that puts himself habitually under the influence of liquor is a safe guide in matters requiring clear head and sound judgment.

Consul Henry B. Miller, of Niu Chwang, reports that American flour imports have been the lowest thus far of any year. He fears the competition of Siberian pine lumber, although it is not the equal of Oregon pine, espe cially for bridge timbers. Consul Miller says that in four lines-cotton goods, kerosene, lumber and flour-our goods will have to face Russian com petition. The Consul thinks Russia has every advantage in flour and lumber, and will soon be our active rival in these lines in the general trade of China. Among other things Consul

Miller says: "Manchuria has great opportunity for further expansion in agricultural lines, and under Russian oc supation there should be a splendid market here for plows and various kinds of American agricultural imple ments. Development of the iron, coal, copper, silver and gold mines of Manchurla will open up'a good field for American capital, machinery and skill n mining." It is worth noting that Mr. Miller does not share the pessimistic view of Russian occupation which so often comes out of China.

The "prettiest baby" at a prize show akes a picture of grace and innocence when done in the nude. But it is safe to say that when the subject be girl of 15 she will wish that her other had dressed her in a pretty, dainty frock for the celebration of her baby triumph. People who have baby pictures taken and those who set up tombstones fall into a like mistakethat of supposing that the work is being done for the present. the future will soon claim it. It is thus that a picture of a baby that to the mother looks "too cute for anything" in a state of nature is considered unsightly by the subject in after years, and that marble that gushes with sentiment in the exclamation, "Tommy, I love you," is likely to embarrass Tommy's successor to the marital affection that went into eclipse in Tommy's grave. x equals 5, number of years since Mary was Ann's age; 2 minus 5 equals 18, Ann's present age. (Easy.) HOBART WING. grave. -

IS ANN REALLY EIGHTEEN?

Chicago Inter Ocean. It is the burning question of the hour. In the shop, in the schoolroom, at the

by everybody. How old is Ann?

The excitement over the oldness of Ann appears to have been started somewhere around Harvard University. At any rate it raged exclusively in Boston for a time. Then somebody dropped over to Philadel phia and asked how old Ann was. A be lated vacationist brought it to Chicago.

Lass Sunday The Inter Ocean printed the following: Mary is 24 years old. Mary is twice as Ann was when Mary was as old as Ann is

ow. How old is Ann?, The pursie has come, been seen, and has conquered the Harvard University. It is miguiter at tackle than football. It has enught New England in its compelling grasp. Out of the figuring that it has evoked in the East the slate and penell industries are expecting a boom to banish all thoughts of a Winter of dis-

In its simplicity is the alluring strength of this problem. The statement of terms involves perfect frankness and no useless multiplication of words. "Mary is 24 pears old," and so forth. Adorable Mary! But behold at the finish the leading question. "How old is Ann?" Can you tell? A number of readers have thrown light

on the age of Ann. It has been variously shown that Ann is 12 and 18. Many are firmly of the opinion that she is, after all. the same age as Mary. This is the view of a gentleman in Mattoon, who wrote The Inter Ocean that it "was an old catch," but that it could not catch him. The general opinion is that Ann is 18. However, as shown from some communi-cations, there are people who disagree with the "general opinion."

To the Editor .- Concerning Ann, many appear to believe that Mary was twice age of Ann some time previous to now, but the statement is that Mary is not was, twice the age of Ann. "Mary is twice as old as Ann." What more si Mary is 24. Ann 12. H. D. H. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 14.

To the Editor .- It is singular that of the four contributors to The Inter Ocean yes-terday on the age of Ann but one was right. Mr. Siders' answer is just to the point. It is obvious that if, when Mary was 18 years old Ann was 12, Mary is now twice as old as Ann was when Mary was J. T. BRADWELL Chicago, Ill., Oct. 14.

To the Editor .- Here is the answer the Ann problem: Ann is 15 years old. 1 prove it in this way: When Mary was 16 she was twice as old as Ann was. Ann was then 8 and Mary 16. Eight years later Mary was 24 and Ann 16. D. JORDAN. 3044 Archer avenue, Chicago, Ill.

To the Editor .- We will say that x equals Ann's age now. Thus, 24 minus x equals Ann's age now. Thus, 24 minus x equals the number of years since Mary was the age Ann is now. At that time Ann was 12 years old. Twenty-four minus x plus 12 is Ann's present age, or x. Twenty-fou minus x plus 12 equals x. Thirty-siz Thirty-six ninus x equais x. Thirty-six equals 2x. X equals 15, which is the age of Ann. SIMPLICITY.

Chicago, Ill., October 16,

To the Editor .- Ann was 12 years old when Mary was twice as old as Ann is now. If Ann was 12 years old when Mary was twice as old as Ann is now, Ann was years old; that is, one-half of 12 years old when Mary was as old as Ann is now. If Ann was 6 years old and this was, say, nine years ago, Mary was 15 years old at that time, and Ann is now 15 years old. Mary's age, 15 plus 9, 24 years. Isn't it plain enough that Ann is 15? M. K. P. Aurora, Ill., October 13.

To the Editor .- Mary is twice as old as Ann was: Then Ann was 12. Each has grown since Ann was 12 just one-half as nany years (12) as constitute the differ-nce between the age Ann was and the age Mary is, viz., 6. Add 6 to the age Ann was or deduct 6 from the age Mary is, and ou have 18, Ann's present age. T. M. BECKER.

Des Moines, In., October 18.

To the Editor,-Dear Sir: I herewith

AS TO THE APPROPRIATION.

Sacramento Union. The promoters of the Lewis and Clark Fair to be held in Portland year after next have, after 'careful consideration, formulated an appeal to Congress for Goverament aid. They ask \$250,000 for a Government building: \$250,006 for a permanent Lewis and Clark memorial building, with an additional \$100,000 for interior dec prations and statues; \$25,000 for an exhibit of Indian educational methods and results, with minor sums for various other forms of Government representation at the Fair, including a general Government exhibit such as has been made at every fair in recent years. They ask further immunity from customs charges on exhibits from foreign countries with free use of the mails to the officials of the Exposition on official matters. The money demand ag-gregates \$2,125,000, which is approximately ne-seventh of the amount granted by Congress in ald of the St. Louis Exposi-

The policy of the Government within the last two or three years has not been lib-eral in the matter of expositions. The great appropriation in aid of St. Louis so far overshot the mark of what was reasonable and proper as to put the whole business in discredit and therefore to make Congress exceedingly conservative in its treatment of appeals of similar sort. It is bardly believable that the demand made for the Portland Exposition will be granted in its entirety; indeed if so m as a million dollars in total shall granted, it will be as much as anybody seriously expects. But something large and handsome is clearly due from the

Government. The event to be commem orated is one of extraordinary historic in-terest. The journey of Lewis and Clark has almost no counterpart in history-certainly none in this country where th spirit of adventure has accomplished its most marvelous feats. It was an event of supreme political and historic value, an event crowded with romantic and dra-matic incidents and interests, an event crowned with an unparalleled measure of

success in its relation to the interests of civilization and of the American nation ality. Its centennal celebration comes happily at a time when many early Oregon settlers are still living, and when they may be able to participate in an event

which marks both the revolution and the evolution of a great country. Oregon has contributed with wonderful liberality to the making of the projected Exposition. Citizens of the state have subscribed outright a fund of \$50000 th state Legislature at its last session ap propriated an equal sum; private exhib-itors and others will add another \$500,000. The Northwestern States, too, have dealt

with the projected Exposition in a most liberal way. The Governor of Washing-ton through political pique vetoed a bill by which the last state Legislature appropriated \$100,000 for the Fair, but this act raised a storm of indignant protest and nothing is more certain than the Legislature next to meet will duplicate or double the first appropriation. In the

meantime citizens of Washington have taken upon themselves to promote state participation in the Exposition, trusting to the Legislature to vindicate their en-terprise and to recompense their liberality. Idaho, Washington and Montana have each made liberal provision for the com-ing event, and even North Dakota has given an illustration of her neighborly and patriotic spirit by an appropriation

of \$50,000. California has not done herself credit in her attitude toward the Portland Fair, thus far, but it goes without saying that the next Legislature will correct the par-simony of the last. The \$20,000 already simony of the last. The \$20,000 already appropriated will make a beginning, but double this sum ought to be given in addi-tion to make the representation of Calladdt. fornia adequate and becoming. Oregon is all but the twin sister of California. The settlements of the two states were praclically concurrent events, and, while the development of California has been fur more rapid, it owes a very considerable debt to the patronage and support of Ore-gon. For 40 years the whole commercial

dependence of Oregon was upon California, and today Oregon contributes a good fourth of all her business and commercial activity in support of the commercial life of California. From the beginning there has been a community of nleghborly sym-

pathy and interest, which has bound the two commonwealths in an alliance rathe

NOTE AND COMMENT. Stumping Babel.

Candidate McClellan will tell people in English why they should vote for him, and then he will invade the foreign quarters and tell it all over again in French, Spanish, Italian and German .- New York Paper.

I'm nothing but a Democrat Un homme sans peur l'ain, comprennez? Tou may not know where you are at. Mais mol-perhaps je a'am pas many!

Let thunder then from all your throats-Like agus flows the free cerveza-

"We'll snow em under with our votes, And clear the pie from off the nucsa And as for monolinguist Low,

I tink-a fix-a him for plenty; Out of the chair he has to go Brava! we mak-a him niente.

And Deutschers, you're the lads I love Prosit! Gesundheit! raise a shout You'll coo for us like any dove-Our ticket carries old sour Grout.

Hoot mon, gang canny, yu skoi yump, Holy Moses! begorral whirrooll! Yes, sah, Ah'm suhiy on de stump-Hi-lee, High-Low, I'm after you!

Strangling the Game.

San Francisco courts have decided that a heck and draft given to pay losers in a oker game must be honored. Thus one by oker game must be honored. Thus one b Thus one by uneau Dispatch.

That Uncertain Age.

Readers of English history will remember hat the Age of Ann was one of the most conderful that land knew.-Philadelphia North American

Quite a run on the bank Newberg had.

Carnegie's private swimming pool at Skibo attracts much attention. Is it that people think he shouldn't bathe?

According to the Bulletin one of the San Francisco candidates is providing free steam beer, and the voters are feeling all swelled up over it.

Horace Barnes has been engaged as press agent of the Hough Avenue Congregational Church, Cleveland, If he's wise to his job, he'll start off with a crusade against gambling.

It is all very well to sneer at Jacques ebaudy and his fantastical empire in the Sahara, but of such stuff was Sir Walter Raleigh and many another dreamer whose visions broider the arras of history.

Salem, Oct. 19.-Telegraphic instructions

inve been received from Governor Cham-

berlain to refuse admittance to the

asylum of any persons crazed through at-

tempting to guess the age of Ann. Those

already admitted are to be retained as

The world is growing a sad and color-

less place with the abuse of extradition

treaties. Now the +Government is con-

spiring to extract from their little refuges

the poor harmless boodlers. What a

when once aboard the lugger it was the

Having vanquished Harvard, "How old

is Ann?" has clinched with Boston, and is

slowly throttling the culture of the

pany are helpless, and seek safety in

deeper potations than ever. Philadel-

phia is in the threes of uncertainty, and

brother regards brother as a fool and a

chump and an obstinute ass. Chicago has

fallen, and there are signs that the Lewis

and Clark Fair will soon he forgotten

Dr. Wiley, head of the Bureau of Chem-

isty, is an indefatigable explorer of the

byways of food. His latest move is to"

corral a dozen girls, six of whom will be

given chewing gum in any quantities they

Hub. The ancients of the artillery com-

change from the days-not so long ago

On no condition

Allowed in Callao.

. Is extradition

horrible examples.

old song:

here.

the first of April Hooker had reorganized the army and made it a better army than it ever was before as a mili-Mary machine. Any West Point graduave fit to be a decent Inspector-General and Quartermaster can, if given plenty of thme, as was given McCiellan and Hooker, organize a good army. Mc-Clellan did in three months what any Intelligent, niethodical West Point graduate cans do, give him plenty of and President Roosevelt. It has long time, men, money, etc. The test of ability for war is not chiefly the organination of an army, but the rapid and him a kind of bull in a china shop to similation yment of a great army and the able, energetic use of it on a great battiefield. McClellan could not move the assembling of the Republican Naan army rapidly or fight it; Hooker could move it, but could not fight it.

Then came Speaker Henderson, who | ination of Roosevelt was not withdrawn said that "Sherman's march of his until it was found that further persist. army from Savannah to North Carolina was the greatest work of Sherman's This is absurd. The greatest undesirable fruit in the future. work of Sherman's life was his cam- all these facts go to show that Presipaign that ended in the capture of Atlanta, General-Sherman himself in his "Memoirs" admits that as long as he nothing authentic to support the view was confronted by General Joseph E. of Secretary Long that President Johnston he faced an antagonist that McKinley only consented to his Philiphe never could outwit or surprise; that Johnston never made a mistake in the whole campaign, and that he never gained a tactical or strategical advantage over Johnston. To take 90,000 men and face such a soldier as Joe Johnston commanding from 25,000 to 55,000 men for nearly three months in such a country as that between Dalton and Atlanta, and hold his own in military brains with him, was Sherman's greatest exploit. Sherman admits that en Johnston was removed by Jefferon Davis from command and replaced by Hood, who was ordered to assume the offensive, he had reason for prond congratulation.

The march from Dalton to Atlanta from May 4 to July 15 cost Sherman 40,000 men killed and wounded, as many as it cost Grant to get from the Rapidan to Petersburg. Shermah won Atlanta September 1, and it was his hardest job and his greatest work. The "March to the Sea" was the military picnic of 60,000 veterans, with no enemy to oppose them. The march from Savannah to Goldsboro, N. C., called for some great military qualities of energy, skill and endurance, but Sherman knew his battle would be with the elements chiefly, since the destruction of Hood's army before Nashville had left the enemy without any army adequate to oppose him. Sherman had almost reached Goldsboro, N. C., where Schofield swalted him with 30,000 men, hefore Joe Johnston could muster 25,000 men to interrupt the march of 60,000. Nevertheless, Johnston with part of his small force struck Schofield's advance near Winston, N. C.

Then on the 16th of March he struck Sherman's advance under Slocum so is to give time for his troops that had interrupted Schofield's march from Newbern to get back and deliver Shera heavy blow before his junction with Schofield could be made, This blow he delivered upon Slocum's colunn on the 19th with about 22,000 men. General Cox says: "It would be difficult to better his plan, but his numrs were too small for success, but he

of the Navy Department; it filled its corridors; guns, uniforms, all sorts of military traps and piles of paper filled the Assistant Secretary's room."

In a previous issue of the Outlook Mr. Long Inid great stress upon the extremely conservative demeanor of President McKinley, and the whole tone of the article was to suggest a contrast between President McKinley been known that the warlike temper of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt made the cool, calm and cultivated Secretary Long and to the President. As late as tional Convention of 1900 it was known that McKinley's opposition to the nomence in it would provoke resentment among Western men that might bear While dent McKinley was not from the first of ardently warlike temper, there is pine policy because he wished to save the people of those islands from them selves until the United States could prepare them for the gift of absolute

independence. The Oregonian does not believe that President McKinley ever believed that the United States at any near date meant to grant these islands independ. ence. President McKinley knew that these islands could not possibly be fit for independence within the present century; that to abandon them meant their occupation by some formidable naval power of Europe, and that if they were not thus occupied they would relapse into a state of anarchy or Oriental despotism which would not be tolerated by the civilized powers of the world. Great Britain today, after a century of humane and enlightened effort to civilize India, knows that her Asiatic subjects are still unfit for self-

government. Holland has done wonders with the Javanese, but it would be folly today to expect self-government of these people. The same testimony comes to us from the British Governors. of Malaysia; if they were turned over to their own devices tomorrow, they would revert to piracy under the despotic rule of petty chiefs. Absolute in. dependence and self-government for the Philippines is an idle dream of political doctrinaires-as fantastic as the so-called "negro republic" of the

Island of Hayti. Suppose Hayti were identical in gepermitted to practice the farce of independence and self - government? Havti is of no interest to anybody in

particular, so its negro republics are permitted to go on with their dying; but suppose it were situated where Luzon is and were inhabited by a race of fighting Malays whose ancestors were a nest of pirates-how long would it be permitted to select its own form of government? United States Senator Proctor in a recent speech announced himself in favor of giving independ-

grown ministry, the elevation of the institutions already existing among them, and the inspiration of new ideals To this end the introduction into these near yet remote regions of men and women as settlers who would prove missionaries in the widest, wisest sense by living honest, upright, enlightened, charitable lives. A touch with civilization that is not alone the commercial touch; an introduction-not aggressively-to a religion that is inspiring and helpful rather than dogmatic and forceful, with ever a threat of vengeance in its teachings, represent the

kind of missionary work that the conditions in the feudal belt require for their regeneration. As succinctly stated by Mr. Barton: "The Salvation Army cannot do the work that is needed for coming days, however much it may do of immediate good. Nor can commerce alone civilize; you cannot reform the mountains of Kentucky by smashing its stills and sending in by rail the in famous whisky of Cincinnati." The Salvationists are right in their assumption that the people of the feudal belt need religion. They have

religion, such as it is, and that it is as good as it is should afford occasion for And if the Salvationists gratitude. make of their noise and energy an entering wedge upon the line of which ader, more humane and less vengeful beliefs may enter and find lodgment, they will have performed

yeoman service in this great, untilled human vineyard in which hate runs riot and dogmatism rules.

The charge that Mr. Chamberlain has manipulated figures in his favor seems not borne out by the facts. He has been comparing British exports in 1872 and 1902 to the disparagement of the present fiscal policy and it has been said that be chooses 1872 unfairly because exports were high then, owing to the effects of the Franco-Prussian war. The best examination of the point at issue we have seen is that made by

the New York Tribune, which concludes that if Mr. Chamberlain had taken some other year, as his critics suggest, the result would have been the same in kind, though more or less different in degree. For example, if he had taken the two years least favorable to his argument, 1870 and 1900, he would have had 46 per cent increase, instead only 74; and if he had taken 1867 and 1897, he would have had 30 per cent. Finally, if he had taken the averages of

the decades 1875-82 and 1893-1902, he would have had an increase of 12% per cont Mr. Chamberlain's real contengraphical situation with Luzon, how tion was that British exports are in-long would this "negro republic" be creasing, in proportion to population,

tries, and the Tribune's examination of the records shows the relative increases to have been:

Great Britain ... Therefore it is quite true, as Mr.

Chamberlain said, that British exports are, in proportion to population, increasing more slowly, and much more slowly, than those of any other of these

Dowie's methods of conducting "revival services" do not differ greatly from those of recognized evangelists of all religious denominations. Singing, exhortation, a sort of holy abuse of sinners, mingled with warning to flee from the wrath to come, impassioned appeal to "all who want to be saved to stand up," fervid prayers, and again and again singing-these are the accepted methods employed to arouse the fear and play upon the emotions of an assembled multitude. Dowie may or

may not prove himself a grand master in the art which he is practicing at Madison-Square Garden. But the probabilities are that he will add some hundreds or thousands of emotional human beings to the list of his followers through the same means that he em. ployed to secure his present force of workers. -

Appropriate and tenderly significant of patriotism and affectionate remembrance is the memorial shaft that has just been completed in Lone Fir cemetery to the lives, services and death of

the soldiers of four wars who have found graves in that pioneer burial plat. The building committee that had this work in charge were faithful to the duty imposed, and its members have discharged themselves of it satisfactor lly. Appropriate and enduring, this shaft will remain for many years to come a tribute of brave men through whose efforts it was raised to soldiers who, after valiant service for their country, here found peaceful graves.

A patient suffering from smallpox, locked up in a room in the City Jail for hours, while no one could be found whose duty it was to take charge of and convey him to the pesthouse, illustrates a condition of official negligence that in such a case amounts to inhumanity. Health Officer Biersdorf could do nothing; his deputy, W. J. Beutelspacher, could not be found, and Dr. Zan could not be reached by telephone. The city is clearly derelict in that it does not hire somebody to attend to disagreeable matters for the titled ser-

The Canadian government will imose a head tax of \$500 on all Chinese oolies arriving in that country after

December 31, but the Mexican government has decided to permit the coolies to land free in Mexico. This will trans-Mexico expects to use the coolies in mining operations. They are good workers and not given to strikes, and may be useful in Mexico, where the native population is not overfond of ence to the Philippines and confining four leading countries. Taking the ex- hard work.

hand you my solution of the find "Ann's age." It is very evident that Ann is 18 years old, but the explanation seems to bother some people. According to the problem, Ann was 12 years old Union.

when Mary was Ann's present age. Let x equal number of years since Mary was Ann's age; 12 plus x equals Ann's present age; 24 minus x equals Ann's present age; 12 plus x equals 24 minus x; 2x equals 12; Chicago, October 14.

To the Editor .- Mary is 24 years. Mary was twice as old as Ann was when Mary was as old as Ann is now. The first question is how old was Mary when Mary was twice as old as Ann? Mary at that time was 16, Ann 8, that being half the age of Mary at that time. Eight years later Mary was 24, Ann 16, her present age. It is divided into three periods, Therefore the question would be, what is two-thirds of 24, which is 15, Ann' ent age. C. H. S. Chicago, Ill., October 14.

A BAD LOT. Minneapolls Tribune

If the South Carolina courts could rise superior to the local prejudice in favor of murder, and make up their mind to hang Governor Tillman or imprison him for life, they would cut off one branch the Capulets. The grandeur of this build of an evil stock. Nobody knew what a ing has departed, and it is now used as very bad lot these Tillmans are until an inn with stables attached. The presery man proprietor has decided to he appearance of one of them on his efense for murder provoked examination f the family records. The Tillmans for profitable possession. The announcement of the family records. The Tillmans for two or three generations seem to have been the worst kind of "bad men." They flourished in the "cracker" region of South Carolina, on the edge of the mountains that breed at the same time the worst and the best stock of American

Many of the most eminent men in Amer ica have come up out of this poor white mountaineer stock. On the other hand, the dregs of it run into the murderous banditti of Kentucky feud counties. The Tillman stock never sent any shoots up-Tillman stock never sent any shoots up-ward until the political revolution that put the former poor whites in control of the South Carolina DemoGracy. They did not even take part in the military service of the Confederacy, except the Senator, who was a kind of home guardsman. But they took full part in the private brawls and assassingtions of their kind

and assassinations of their kind.

George Tillman, father of the Governor, murdered a man over a game of faro, fied to Contral America, came back and served a two years' sentence. His uncle, John Tiliman, brother of the Senator, was accustomed, when crazy drunk, to ride furiously over the country in the costume of Lady Godiva. On one of these excursions he grossly insulted two peace-ful farmers and was shot dead on the highway. Another uncle, Oliver Hazzard Perry Tillman, was shot dead in Florida in a hotel altercation he provoked. Altogether the Tillmans seem to have been a bloody and violent race, which would be much improved by weeding out by the hangman.

Kntucky's Merry Milkmaid, Winchester Sentinel.

The brightest and merriest little milkmaid in the county is Eva, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Mörgerson, of Ford. To watch little Eva milk a cow is a rare fer to the Rio Grande the contest to keep them out of the United States. she gives old Rose a thump on the shin with her chubby little fist. Rose backs her leg in regulation style, and Eva begins with the grace and effectiveness of a veteran. Although only 3% years old, Eva does a third of the milking for the family, while her father does the other twothirds.

ists between any two other States of the

These conditions ought to suggest to the people of California a policy of the utmost liberality in dealing with the forthcoming northern Exposition. The hibit of California ought by its liberality and magnificence to emphasize the mutu-al dependence and social accord of the two states. There should be no stinting in an enterprise which will be regarde not only by the people of Oregon, but b the world at large as a mark of reigh-borly feeling. California should, as well, lend her aid at Washington to the appeal which Oregon is about to ma National aid for her Exposition. make It is a case where we may easily be of great help, and where on the other hand we may by our indifference do great damage.

Whatever influence California has in Washington ought to be given with utmost generosity in support of the plans of our northern sister.

THE HOME OF THE CAPULETS.

Baltin Sir Edwin Arnold bewails in a recen issue of the London Telegraph the pending destruction of the home Shakespeare's Juliet. Among the 'man ancient buildings in the City of Verona of his purpose has stirred public feeling and an appeal has been made to municipal government to preserve appeal has been made to th building, on account of its historic and literary associations. On the archway the structure is a marble slab, with an

inscription setting forth that it is the building "whence issued the gentle Juliet." Sir Edwin Arnold makes an eloquent ples for the preservation of the ancient home of the Capulets. It is a matter, he says, in which the whole world of literatur is interested. The Italian governme points out, has never shown itself in different to the memorials of Italian glory, and "a word from the Min Public Works spoken in the Italian Sen ate ought to be sufficient to remove apprehension on the subject from minds of Shakespeare's countrymen and

admirers." Probably a more practical plan to assure the preservation of the gentle Juliet's home would be the nur chase of the building by some of Sir win Arnold's opulent countrymen. however, they are allowing their own landmarks in London to be demoilshed to make room for modern buildings, it is Judge. to be feared that they will not be disturbed at the destruction of historic places in Italy. Still, it is a pity "that a vertable and unquestioned monument of the most beautiful love-story in all the world, told by its highest gentus, should be swept away from the streets of Verona to add a few lire to somebody's rent or to make room for a tobacco shop." The memorial of Juliet of the Capulets de serves a better fate than the auction eer's hammer and demolition by the house-breaker. But this is a practical

age-and Julict has been dead 600 years The Donkey and the Seal. St. James Gazette.

A most remarkable incident occurred a Scilly yesterday morning. A donkey be longing to a man named Woodcock, while feeding near the beach on Banks Carn, seized a live seal in her mouth. She carried it inland for a distance of a quarter of a mile, and when she stopped the seal was still alive. It measured 3 feet 6 inches in length, and weighed 45 pounds.

closer on the whole than that which ex- may desire, the others not being allowed any at all. Just how, the latter were induced to submit to such a penance for three months has not been disclosed, but there must have been some reward other than the satisfaction of advancing science. Dr. Wiley will attempt to show that the gum habit is beneficial to the brain, and tends to develop artistic perceptions. In this theory he is supported by other observers, who have noticed that in many theaters most of the girls present chew gum. Of course, it may be that the artistic sense leads to gum chewing, which will

upset Dr. Wiley's ideas completely. A Straits paper says that the following is the real composition of a real Chinese pupil in a real Chinese school of Singa-

pore: An English doctor has more clever than a Chinese doctor, because he has passed the Queen's Examination. The English doctor of course is well-known in the world. And if we want to call him to see a disease we must give him a lot of money. The Chinese doctor is very different to the English doctor. The English doctor is very active and when he can't cure a man's disease he simply puts the man to death. After that he opens the man's stomach to see which part of the body has in. It seems to me that the English medical profession has very good grounds for a libel action against that young gentleman. WEX J. -Kobo Chronicle.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

May-Alice isn't at all nervous. Clara-Not in the least, I've known her to keep cool in a bargain-counter rush .-- Town and Country

He-But if a man won't take "no" for an answer? She-Then there is only one the girl can do-say yes-to someone else -Puck.

"Two months ago he was worth a mil-lion." "In rain checks or street-car trans-fers?" "No, in stocks." "Same thing."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mabel-How well Miss Elderley carries her age! doen't the? Daly-But she must be so accustomed to it by now .--Philadelphia Evening Bulletin .

Gabriel-Doesn't that New Yorker find it homelike here? St. Peter-No, he says he can't get used to the golden streets not homslike here? St. Peter being torn up.-Brooklyn Life.

May-Did Clara's husband leave her much when he died " Helle-Hs left enough to make her comfortable, but not enough to got her a second husband.-Life.

Gindys-Ethel tells me you are engaged to her. Cholly-Hum! She promised to keep it a secret. Gladys-Well, I guess she thinks the joke is too good to keep .--

· A.s.

Elm Peeler-What's the biggest sight u've seen at the centennial? -B'gosh, I saw 'em crowd a hundred an' sixty people in a street-car last hight!-Chicago Tribuas.

"I have only two difficulties to over in connection with my flying machine, sold the inventor. "What are they?" "Get ting it into the sir and making it stay there."--Wushington Star,

"Did you have a pleasant voyage?" "No, sighed the beautiful American heiress. "I while one of the saddest experiences of my life. There were two Counts and a Duke abourd, but the weather was so rough that they never came out of their rooms."-Chicago Record-Herald.

Smith-Don't you consider the printing of the Congressional Record an unnecessary waste of money? Jones-On the contrary, think it is a great saving. If all the speeches that are printed in the Record were spoken at the Capitol, we should have Congress sitting all the year round, including nights and Sundaya-Bost ecript.

vants of the city.

more slowly than those of other coun