# The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER.—Occasional rain in be afternoon; west to somen winds.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 9.

## OUR OWN INDEPENDENT WAY.

We have large numbers of citizens, and residents not citizens, who are putting in a great deal of time and apparently much effort in denunciation of Great Britain. That may be good own way. It often gives relief to unpack the heart with words. Besides, objurgation, nobody in particular is hurt. The British man has often said unhandsome things about our country and our countrymen, and our people feel at liberty to repay these civilities whenever they choose. So, as the British man just now has a tough job, new seems to be a good time.

But it is altogether unnecessary to scream against a "British alliance," or to protest and declare that "the United States never shall be an apparage of Gerat Britain." These are puerilities. They who exclaim thus have but small opinion of the United States; for they talk as if they supposed there was danger that the United States would in some way accept, or in some way be subjected to, the hegemony of Great Britain. These two great nations will remain separate entities, with thought of alliance; and each will continue to play its own part in the world

But their mission in civilization is somewhat similar, and they need not be enemies. In the present posture of the world's affairs, it is hardly conceivable, indeed, that they could be enemies Each has large and similar problems to face, and hostility between them, in the face of a world largely hostile to each and to both, would now be madness. Yet there will be no alliance nor even co-operation; for each will pursue its own way and fight its own battles. We have been fighting our battle with Spain and with the insurgents of the Philippine islands; Great Britain Is fighting her battle with the Dutch Afrikunder. She did not interpose in our

war; we will not in hers.

Our exports of merchandise to Europe in 1898 amounted to a value of Kingdom took merchandise values at \$540,860,152, or nearly five-ninths of the whole. Our experts to all other parts of the world amounted to \$257,676,085, of which British possessions in various parts of the world took over one-half. The British empire, then, takes more than 60 per cent of our exported products. We import much less from the British empire, in return; and the enorous balance in our favor is liquidated on that gold basis which we have often been told Great Britain has forced upon us. Now commerce never is to be preferred to honor; yet commerce ems to be of some use to the world, and the amicable relations to

which it tends need not be ignored. It is quite to be expected that when a power like Great Britain, which, in the course of its long history, has come in conflict with many nations and races, shall be engaged in serious war anywhere, many who have sprung from those nations or races would be glad to see that power beaten. It is a natural and human feeling. But of course this nation of ours, made up of people from all countries, cannot enter into the strifes of any. The historic enmittees of the Old World do not belong to us. We have our own mission, and must pursue it in our own independent way.

# THE MODERN MOLOCH.

Dabblers in "Christian Science, "theosophy," "menticulture," and all the wide range of insane and pernicious imitations of medical and psychical science, may find matter for reflection in the moving story Pitisburg contributed to yesterday morning's dispatches. The three children of a family were attacked by that dread disease, diphtheria, and the ignorant and criminally reckless father neglected to call in a physician, and when one was forced upon him by the authorities, he refused to administer the medicine prescribed. though one child was dead and another was already in the advanced stages of

the disease. No one who has seen a child in the agenizing threes of this most terrible of children's maladies can read this Pittsburg story without a chill of horror at the little sufferer's fate and an execration of the unnatural parent who could watch the membrane gather thicker and closer in the tiny throat without an effort to stay its progress, under the brutal and idiotic pretense that he could not take the matter out of "the hands of the Lerd." It would be the wish of Christian mercy and forbearance that his worse than useless frame might fall into "the hands" of that ancient Jehovah who sought to kill Moses in the way, with none to de-

liver him when he called for help. It is right to differentiate the Christiun Scientist as a dreamer of alleged religious dreams from the Christian Scientist as a breaker of law. But the functions blend so closely sometimes as to be almost indistinguishable. The blood of these murdered infants, and of hundreds of others all over the country, is upon the heads of those charlatans who knowingly preach delusion as science, and humbuggery as religion. Medicine and physiology are sciences

to profess a lie. Half of Christian Science is delusion, half is imposture. There is no darker blot upon the boasted civilization of the century now drawing to a close than this monster of chicanery and insanity upon whose altar every year socalled Christian parents throw their hundreds of human sacrifices.

A VISION OF EMPIRE. Representative Hopkins declares that the war taxes will stand, so far as this congress is concerned, and utterances on this subject from him are doubtless ex cathedra. This assertion, coming as it does on the heels of a remarkable treasury statement, is strikingly suggestive of the profound effect developing industry and the Spanish war will have upon our fiscal policy. It is too late to inquire as to the advisability of change or steps to ward it off. The old order has given place to new, the ancient landmarks have been removed. We stand like Venice when conquests east of the Adriatic had brought her face to face with her imperial destiny and Oriental commerce; like Spain when the New World burst upon her view. The order of the day is readjustment.

To take a single aspect of this transformation, our fiscal circumstances are to be all but revolutionized. No longer can we be contented with the income that once sufficed our comparatively moderate needs, when a billion-dellar congress was thought fit to scandalize the country. It is evident, also, that the bulk of our incomes can no longer be derived, as formerly, from customs tariffs. Taxation must be more direct, enough employment. It is a matter of and business must brace itself to meet feeling, and each one has a right to it. If we compare our treasury reseek happiness or satisfaction in his ceipts for 1894, 1897 and for twelve months at the rate now prevailing, we shall see the vast distance we have when a great nation is the subject of traveled in an economic point of view, thus:

576,000,000 If we recall the sources of government income in former years, we shall find them as fellows:

| Receipts. | 1804. | Customs | \$132,000,000 | | Internal revenue | 147,000,000 | | Poutni service | 75,000,000 | | Miscellansous | 19,000,000 | \$176,000,000 147,000,000 85,000,000 24,000,000 Totals ......\$373,000,000

\$430,000,00 No longer ago than from 1894 to 1897, therefore, our internal revenue about stationary at \$143,000,000 to \$147, 000,000, while our income from customs tariffs was on the increase as compared with them. But since the war laid unusual burdens upon us, the limited ca pacity of the tariff to produce revenue omes out plainly, despite the increases of the Dingley law and the strenuous efforts made in the war revenue bill to raise from tea and other imports in creased returns.

In the month of December, 1899, our customs tariff yielded \$19,000,000 and our internal revenue \$25,000,000. At this rate, if we eliminate the miscellaneous receipts, which are nominal, and the postal receipts, which are usually exhausted by the mail service, we should have to raise, for the annual \$570,006, 000 of income required, no less than \$224,800,000 from internal revenue, and \$246,000,000 from customs tariff. In 1897 we drew 54 per cent of our income from the tariff; today but 48 per cent.

The simplest deduction from the assertion made by Mr. Hopkins is the perpetuity of the war taxes. We can indirectly see also that there is small hope of reduction in expenditures. Such little savings as can be made in over-\$973,806,245. Of this total, the United sea operations will be offset by increase ings of various kinds. It would not be surprising to find congress casting about for means of increasing revenue before trying to reduce it. The tariff has about reached the limit of its efficiency in this respect.

Direct taxes must come more and nore into vogue, and customs dues will be laid with a view to revenue rather than protection. Substitution of direct taxation for customs is an evident bur den, but of counter-balancing merits. Direct taxation is more apparent, but thereby more honest. Customs duties are often a clog upon trade. Flour ishing business can afford heavy taxes better than hampered trade can afford light taxes.

Our industrial development and th accession of our new dependencies will exert a profound effect in lifting from trade the burden that heavy import duties have laid upon it. No one can foresee to what immense volume our trade may swell under these new conditions, to what vast proportions our shipping, our wealth and our sea power may expand. The building of the na tion has been done. We stand on the threshold of one of the greatest empires, perhaps the greatest empire, the world has ever seen. It may not be the last, but its history will be worth the reading.

# A CRUEL DISAPPOINTMENT.

Real life has its pathos, equal to that of the romancer or the mimic stage. Most readers of The Oregonian, we fancy, have followed with more or less faithfulness and interest the concern of a Sellwood mother for her boy, one of Gillmore's party, long held prisoners by the Tagal bands, but at length rescued by a picked force of 150 American soldiers. This mother's anxiety is no doubt merely a type of that of many others all over the country. She has written letters to The Oregonian concerning her boy, inquiries have been made at Washington and Manila, without definite response, until last week the story came of the rescue and the name of young Venville appeared in the is now in progress in the reichstag. press reports as among the rescued. This good news was carried to the mother whose joy may be imagined, for her suspense had been great. "I would sit," she said, "as the days went by and wonder whether my boy was dead or alive. I would open the morning papers with fear and trembling, lest I by the emperor and opposed by the soshould read some fatal news about him, yet I sought all the information I could get hold of to relieve my suspense. Information we got from the department was to the effect that my boy had been wounded, but was well, and had not been recovered. He was always a good boy, and wrote me constantly."

This false report of good news was sorry preparation for the truth, which was to fall next day like a thunderbolt.

It took this form: Manila, Jan. 6.-Secretary of Navy, Washing Mantia, Jan & Secretary Constitution: Gillimore, Walton, Vandolt, Elisworth, Entertee, Anderson, Peterson, Edwards, arrived Also Farmey, Burke and Herbert, of the Urdaneta. Only Venville unaccounted for. Last see WATSON.

at Baler, June 35. Disappointments of fend and anxious hearts seldom fall as cruelly as this.

who may report him any day at an American camp. Or he may be detained as prisoner by some reving oand, that cannot much longer evade the American forces. Such fatalities grown out of the first attack uponthem, in which Venville, evidently, was not wounded. Prisoners have not been killed by Aguinaldo's forces recently. for political effect. There is the best love and devotion deserve such recompense.

## BRITAIN'S SELF-IMPOSED DISAD-VANTAGE.

When the Dutch seaport of Ostend bade defiance to the besleging army of Spain, a certain Italian Spinola entered into a contract with Spain to take Ostend. He succeeded in his enterprise because he excelled his predecessors in the knowledge how to make war. If the British government today would let out the contract to beat the Boers to Colonel William F. Cody, known as Buffalo Bill, or some other equally daring, experienced and resolute ex-commander of Indian scouts under Crook and Miles, the Boers might be beaten near to surrender within ninety days after

his forces arrived in Natal The Boer is a fair shot, and he is an admirable mounted rifleman. His tactics are admirably suited to get the very best possible service out of an irergular force. His strong point is his mobility. He can ride to a chosen spot, dismount, drop reins, fire half a dozen shots, mount again and go on to a fresh position. His horse is trained to stand in the field wherever he is left. He carries his rations in his pocket, and the grass of the veldt gives him ample forage for his herse. He is armed with a better rifle than the English weapon; his cannon are of longer range; his ar tillerists have been thoroughly educated by German officers. Given this splendidly armed body of mounted riflemen, who, by their superior mobil ity, can appear and disappear rapidly can quickly make an attack or avoid one, and how can the English commanders hope for victory until they throw against the Boers an equally well armed body of mounted riflemen

superior in numerical strength? Under the present circumstances, as suming that General Buller has \$5,000 men, chiefly infantry, he could not reaonably expect to force the Boer intrenched line, because the moment his point of attack is developed the Boers by their superior mobility, can always get there first with the most men. But if the British had a force of 25,000 30,000 mounted men, they could rapidly turn the position of the Boers while pressing their mfantry attack along the front. They could fight the Boers just as Sheridan fought the Confederates in the Shenandoah valley and at Five Forks, when he launched 10,000 splendid horsemen on the enemy's flanks while pushing a stiff infantry attack along the front. Out of the Brit ish-born colonists alone of South Africa England can raise a mounted force of 25,000 men, as gallant men, as good shots and as good horsemen as the Boers. This force, supplemented by 10,000 British regular cavalry and plenty of mounted field guns, would execute in force the very same tactics that General French with some 2000 men practiced when he pushed up to Colesburg. General French had but a few men, but his force was as mobile as that of the Boers, so that he was able to attack quickly on both flanks.

There is no mystery about the Boer tactics. They intrench in strong posi tions, protect themselves from shell fire by shelter trenches, and by their superior mobility can concentrate rapidly to meet an attack and can disperse rapdily if they find it necessary to evacuate one position, can reach quicky and rapidly intrench another. Al this is easily possible when fighting ar enemy whose force is chiefly slow-moving infantry. But if the Boers found a column of mounted infantry 20,000 to 20,000 hanging like a gathering storm on either flank, they could not hold their position and could not evacuate it safely face of an enemy as strong mobile as themselves. When our soldiers and Indian scouts hunted down the mounted Indians of the plains twenty-five years ago, we did not do it chiefly with infantry, although our for was not to be compared with the Boer in courage, or marksmanship, or arms or intelligence; in nothing save mobility and hunter craft. Lord Roberts must remember the inestimable service of the native irregular horse under the command of British officers during the Indian mutiny of 1857. Until a large force of mounted riflemen is pushed against the Boers, the British will wir no battles, even with large numerical superiority of infantry. England's unpreparedness for war lies not so much in lack of troops as in failure to fight the Boers on even terms by employing chiefly mounted riflemen and batteries.

The British seizures of German ves sels of the South African coasting trade as suspects in the Boer interest have given a powerful card into the hand of Emperor William, which he will promptly play in the naval game that The assumption that England would not have dared to overhaul and search these German merchantmen had the German navy been equal to a conten tion with that of Great Britain, is boldly made, and will be vigorously pushed in advocacy of the naval bill presented cialists. The world in general wil doubtless feel that it is a good thing at this juncture that Germany is restrained by prudential reasons from a course that would involve all Europe

General Miles wishes to fill the gaps among officers by anticipating West Point appointments, giving the grad uating cadets commissions in Pebruary instead of in June, but Adjutant-Ger eral Corbin, who is an Ohio-bred military politician and demagogue, wishes to fill these posts from civil life. Gen eral Miles is right. So far as possible our army officers should be trained West Point graduates. The court-mar tials of officers held since the reorgan in the experimental stage; but there is Every heart knoweth its own bitter- ization of the army in 1866 prove that

science of healing that ignores them is fort as can be offered will not fail for civil life, which are always due to pobearers. Cultivation has been described litical "pull" and favoritism. The only as the capacity for entering into the way to keep the army efficient is to feelings of others, and sympathy has keep promotion even and continuous never been as widespread as it is today. The case is far from hopeless, and appointments at the bottom on the the end of the story may yet be bright. same continuous plan. General Miles Perhaps the boy has fallen in with decides like a soldier, and General Corsome other band of American troops, bin like a military politician and demagogue seeking to make votes in congress for his schemes.

> The savings banks of the state of New York, together with those of the as befell the prisoners seem to have six New England states, hold 78 per cent of the savings deposits of whole country, the share of New York alone being 38 per cent. The resources of the savings banks of the entire state but treated with ostentatious courtesy of New York increased from \$645,000,-000 in 1890 to \$923,000,000 in 1899, while reason for hoping that the Sellwood the deposits in the banks of New York mother may yet welcome her boy, as city and Brooklyn rose from \$389,879,006 back from the dead, and certainly such in January, 1890, to \$598,437,000 in July, 1899. Their surplus grew in the same period from \$60,000,000 to \$80,000,000 Taken in connection with the industrial depression that bore heavily upon the class of people who deposit their earnings in savings banks during at least half of the period covered, this increase in the deposits and surplus of these banks may well be considered phenomenal. These figures attest the diffusion, not the centralization, of wealth, representing as they do the surplus income of labor, and the sysematic economy of thousands of peo-

> > If England and Japan are attacked in Asia, we may have to help them out. If Germany pursues her designs on bought, how much was issued free, and to Brazil, we may have to repel her with whom; and, if possible, for what reason. If Germany pursues her designs on words or warships. If the Filipinos continue obstreperous, we may have to keep a considerable force there. If we build an isthmian canal, we shall have to police it. If France proceeds to occupy Santo Domingo, we shall have to put her out. If Russia closes her Asiatic ports to us, we shall have to remonstrate. Some show of force may yet be necessary to secure our Alaska miners their rights or collect our bills from Turkey. These are prospects that may well cause the lazy man to be come weary and the timid to hide his head. The genuine anti will want to go off and die. But all these crises must be faced. To do work and brave dangers and discharge responsibilities be long to men, not to the antis, who have sulked in the tents of vigorous human ity from the dawn of history.

Archbishop Christie probably made it clear to at least some of the wives in his audience at Mount Tabor Sunday that retirement from the world in the capacity of a nun is not the only or most disagreeable form of submission which is or may be exacted of daughters of the church. His Grace, prefacing his remarks upon this subject with the statement that he "desired to be practical," proceeded to draw a comparison between submission to an "ugly husband" and the submission of a recluse, in a way that could scarcely fail to score a point in favor of the estate of the latter. It is seldom that priest or preacher makes so strong a personal application as this of a theory that he is called upon to defend from the altar or pulpit. The incident is as interesting, in its way, as Rose Terry Cooke's sketch, the labors of an honest New England parson.

The decision of the government to send a detachment of troops to the Cape Nome district as soon as navigation opens in the spring is in the line people, largely of the aggressive type, | protect the American consumer is sufficient ground to fear trouble, undefault of civil government, the milibetter than the pound of cure,

The statement of General Joubert in his published letter that out of a population of 170,000 Boers the South African republics have put into the field an army of 50,000, is explained by the fact that boys of 16 and men of 75 are now bearing arms in the Boer ranks. During the last year of our civil war, boys of 16 and men of 60 years of age were so frequent in the Confederate ranks that General Grant, in one of his official reports, says that "the enemy have robbed the cradle and the grave to fill their depleted ranks."

The military stagnation, so to speak, in South Africa creates a tension in the public mind not only in England but in the United States, which every day, with its ominous silence and grave pessibilities increases. Popular clamor has ceased, criticism has been hushed. The shock of battle is imminent, and ignoring in the crisis the underlying causes, humanity shudders at the aw ful carnage that will follow an onse which cannot much longer be delayed.

The Dreyfus trial (so evanescent a thing is popular indignation, even when evoked in the cause of justice) is not likely to affect the attendance or exhibit at the world's fair. A more potent cause may, however, seriously affect the former. Paris hotel-keepers have combined, it is said, to charge at the rate of \$5 a day for entertainment-without meals-to all comers.

London Spectator. It may be that a real disaster is still going to happen in South Africa, and that while General Methuen's force will be penned in and starved out at the Modder, General Buller will be unable to re lleve Ladysmith, and that it, too, will fall. We do not believe that either of these things will happen, for we believe that General Methuen can alwa back to the Orange river, while comes to the worst, General White can, by a night march, cut his way out of Ladysmith and join General Buller. He would have to sacrifice his vast stores of food and ammunition, and so will not move till absolutely obliged, but that he can move till absolutely boliged, but that he can move if he likes, we make no doubt. But even supposing our notions to be wrong, and that both General Methuen and General White are destroyed, the public here must stand firm. They will get in that ease plenty of suggestions of panic from South Africa, but they must not be moved by them. Even if we were to lose 15,000 men, we must still go on, and must begin to organize another army appro-priate to the work in hand. When that army has been trained and organized for its special work, as Lord Kitchener trained and organized the Egypman army to reconquer the Soudan, it must be used to beat the Boers. The Dutch have been 20 years fighting in Acheen, and are only just finishing that war. Probably, even f we have to endure the big reverses of the kind we are considering, we shall not

a science of medicine, and there is a ness; but in these enlightened times no a disproportionate share of these trials take 20 years, but the spirit of the Dutch not fighting for republicanism, but for science of physiology. To profess a one bears his grief alone. Such comhave been held on men appointed from their oversea war is the spirit we must oligarchy. They are not fighting for demcopy. Meantime, we see no reason to beve that either Methuen White will be unable to look after himself.

> ROOSEVELT ON TRUSTS. Ill-Considered Laws Might Do More

Harm Than Good. Upon the question of trusts and monop listic corporations in the form of trusts, Governor Rossevelt's recent message to the New York legislature points out very clearly the harm which these combina-tions may do to weaker competitors, to the consumer and to the laborer. But he sees with equal clearness that hasty and lil-advised legislation may accentuate the very damage it seeks to repair. It is a problem, he thinks, which should be at-tacked, not in any spirit of vindictive-ness, but thoughtfully, carefully and tentatively. As a first step he advocates the utmost publicity in corporate affairs which may be compatible with justice to the corporation affected. He says: "The first es-sential is knowledge of the facts, publicity. Much can be done at once by amendment of the corporation laws so as to pro vide for such publicity as will not work injustice as between business flvals. "The chief abuses alleged to arise from

trusts are probably the following: Mis-

representation or concealment regarding material facts connected with the organi-

zation of an enterprise; the evils con

nected with unscrupious promotion; over-capitalization; unfair competition, result ing in the crushing out of competitors who emselves do not act improperly; raising of prices above fair competitive rates; the wielding of increased power over the wageearners. . . . Some of these evils could be partially remedled by a modification of our corporation laws. . . . We should know authoritatively whether stock repre-We should sents actual value of plants, or whether it represents brands or good will; or if not, what it does represent, if anything. It is desirable to know how much was actually In the first place, this would be invaluable in preventing harm being done as among the stockholders, for many of the gross est wrongs that are perpetrated are of promoters and erganizers at the expense of the general public who are in-vited to take shares in business organiza-tions. In the next place, this would enable us to see just what the public have a right to expect in the way of service and taxation. There is no reason whatever for refusing to tax a corporation, because by its own acts it has created a burden of

charges under which it staggers. Where a trust becomes a monopoly the state has an immediate right to interfere Care should be taken not to stifle enter-prise or disclose any facts of a business that are essentially private; but the state for the protection of the public should exercise the right to inspect, to examine thoroughly all the workings of great cor-porations just as is now done with banks; and wherever the interests of the public demand it, it should publish the results of its examination. Then, if there are inordinate profits, competition or publi sentiment will give the public the benefit in lowered prices; and if not, the power of taxation remains. It is therefore evident that publicity idequate remedy which we can now in voke. There may be other remedies, but what these others are we can only find out publicity, as the result of investiga-The first requisite is knowledge, full and complete."

### EXPANSION AND PROTECTION. Parties Have Shifted Positions on Expansion-Will They Shift on Protection, Toof

Louisville Courier-Journal. The Courier - Journal has repeatedly pointed out that the expansion policy is democratic and not republican. It was inaugurated by democrats, and opposed by federalist, whigs and republicans. At this late day the republicans have pitched their tents on the ground where the demcrats etablished a camp in 1803.

This accession of the republicans to the policy of the democrats in the days when the latter were in power has not been made without some sacrifices. For genof prudence. The estimate that 30,000 erations the democrats, in their efforts to will have congregated there by May 1 spoliation, were met with the charge that they were bribed with "British gold." less means are taken to avert it. In The friendliness of democrats for Great Britain, commercially, as the chief buyer tary power makes a showing that holds of our agricultural staples, was persistlawless men in check. In this, as in entiry held up as an evidence of corrup other things, the ounce of prevention is tion. Only a few years have passed since it was charged that the Cobden Club had contributed an immense sum to the dem ocratic campaign fund, and that at a time when the club had not money enough to pay its very moderate running expenses.

All that is changed now. We pass by the fact that the republican administration is extremely friendly with Great Britain, for that is largely due to recent events in which the whole country is interested, and has no particular relation to international trade. What we desire to point out is that national expansion goes hand in hand, if not with free trade, at least with freer trade than we have heretofore had. The tendency of expan sion beyond the continent is toward free trade, or at least to such measure of free trade as is possible consistent with the needs of the government. Every new bit of territory that becomes a part of the United States extends the area of the free trade that has always prevailed among the states and territories of the Union.

# A Depew Story.

Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post. To illustrate the position of one of the great national parties during a campaign noted for its flery partisanship, Mr. pew tells this story of the youthful pol itician and the woodchuck:

"The tutor in one of the smaller schools near my native town of Peekskill had drilled a number of his brightest scholar In the history of contemporary politics, and to test both their falth and their knowledge he called upon three of then one day and demanded a declaration of personal political principles

You are a republican, Tom, are you not? "Yes sir." "'And Bill, you are a prohibitionist,

believe?" " 'I am, sir.'
" 'And Jim, you are a democrat?"

"'Yes, sir.'
"'Well, now, the one of you that can give me the best reason why he belong to his party can have this woodchuck which I caught on my way to achoo this morning.

'I am a republican,' said the first boy because the republican party saved the country in the war and abolished slavery. 'And Bill, why are you a prohibitio 'I am a prohibitionist,' rattled off the

youth, 'because rum is the country' greatest enemy and the cause of our evercrowded prisons and poorhouses."
"Excellent reasons, Bill!" remarked the tutor encouragingly. 'Now, why are you a democrat, Jim?

"'Well, sir,' was the slow reply, 'I am a democrat because I want that wood chuck." "And he got it, too," added Mr. Depew

The Butch Afrikander's Reasons. Kansas City Star. There are plenty of sentimental reason

for sympathizing with the Boers without reserting to claptrap. The Boers are fighting to prevent the strangers from ruling their country by securing citizenship and outvoting them and changing Beor customs to English customs. They are

NOTE AND COMMENT. Oom Paul may not be an illiterate man, denying democracy to the atranger. They are, indeed, fighting for home rule, but for home rule by natives exclusively. spell.

rights of the first possessed against the later comers, and for the right to be left

alone and against foreign interference. These are the plain facts, and they can-not be successfully controverted.

The Kniser Holds Europe Down.

Prof. Deibruck, University of Berlin, in th

North American Beview.

A strong and even passionate feeling of resentment against England prevails at

the present moment over the whole con-tinent of Europe. The successes of the

Boers have been greeted with exulta-

tion, and further favorable news is awaited with eager suspense. This need not

excite surprise, at any rate so far as the Russians are concerned, for they have

long seen their greatest enemy in the

English. France, until recently had di-vided her dislike between the English and

the Germans; but ever since Fashoda her

desire for revenge for that humiliation

has thrown her antagonism toward Ger

many into the background. Hence, the

curious and characteristic feature in the

political situation of Europe at this mo-ment is that the people of Germany, the leading power of the triple alliance,

are entirely in agreement with the mem-bers of the dual alliance, masmuch as a

sentiment of hate for England unites the

However, it is of little avail to pass

review the international questions which might be brought to the fore in conse-

quence of the South African crisis. What

I wanted to say is only that the feelings of the Continental nations of Europe at

this moment are in an astonishing unison

against England, and would greet with joy any measures that their governments

should happen to undertake against Eng-land. The man who restrains them all

from common political action is the Ger-

man emperor, and no doubt he will con

tinue to do so as long as English states

Loss of Life in Great Battles,

Fortnightly Review.

We English have, happily, been so fr

from war of late years that the list of

casioned painful public surprise. It is necessary to remember that we are not now

armed with the latest and deadliest weap

one that money can obtain. Keeping this in mind, the losses at Glencoe and Elands

langte are not, comparatively, heaviet

than those recorded in many battles of the Franco-German war of 1870. At Spicheren,

sular war was often quite as heavy.

It Is Dangerous Business.

New Orleans Picayune,

fusileers who are being amused.

colonial offers of troops:

production of coke.

A Self-Imposed Disadvantage.

Oct. 3.
"In view of numbers already availbers already availrerred. Men shot able, infantry most, on the rained and go cavairy least, serviceable."

Tennessee's Convict System. New York Post.

There is no present worry in Tenness

"Something Hot."

Sir Algernon West's Recollections

onable gourmet, and where everything has

For Brotherhood of Man.

M. X. in Chicago Times-Herald.

Again is England's power arrayed

Though torn by battle three.
At Runnymede first England won,
And there at first began

The freeman's right to fight or die

They say the shining oun ne'er sets

For brotherhood of man.

On England's proud empire

For England married Liberty By Magna Charta's ban,

And so today 'tis fight or die

For brotherhood of man.

In boorish bigots land,

The gentle Galilean taught

Not to a tribe or clan;

The British onset wait,

With mighty warlike tread; May ignorance and selfishness No longer break the span

In brotherhood of man.

And everywhere England begets

Offspring that love their sire,

England is greater now than when

Knights met at Runnymede; Still praying England orfes amen And bids her warriors speed That bigotry may soon be crushed

And England's some will fight and die

That changing nations hold A duty etern with purpose fraught As true and pure as gold.

This duty is toward all the world,

In Transvaal land the plucky Boer

Meets death, defying fate, And bathed in blood and red with gore

But though they fight with prayerful hearts As best they know and can, They fight as bigots fight and die,

Forgive them, God, may that dawn break, When battle's carnage red

No more the trembling earth shall shales

That binds the earth to heaven above

Again is England undismayed,

we have got something hot."

Against a foreign foe,

fighting.

casualties after each engagement has o

war may render it possible for him.

out he has been giving the English a bad They are fighting for the ballot, but : ballot for Dutch. They are truly fighting The popular song in the British army just now is' 'There's One More River to but not for freedom, because freedom Cross." neans equality of rights. They are not fighting for any church, except for the Outch Reformed church, and they are not fighting for free institutions in the Amer-ican sense. The Boers are fighting for the

What the democrats need is a campaign fund large enough to hiro Bryan to stay at home this year. The rescue of the traitorous Brown from

the hands of the Filipinos was a mistake which cannot be easily atoned for. Alfred Austin would rather write the ocems of a nation than fight its battles,

and perhaps he is more deadly so. -As yet there has been no wild clamoring for the honor of having written the money plank in the Chicago platform.

Emperor William's views about the 20th century vindicate the claim of his admirers that he is a fin de siecle potentate,

-Be careful when you deal with these end-of-the-century people that they don't pay you 35 cents when they owe you a

dollar. If England were as desirous of ridding herself of the burden of royalty as some people suppose, she would send a few dukes and things to the Boer war.

It is adding insult to injury to make a man pay \$1,000,000 for a seat in the senate and then expect him to ask an investigating committee to be allowed to occupy it. --A member of the Multnomah football

team went through the lively season just closed without a scratch, and last week played a game of golf and aprained his wrist. This is going through the woods to be scared by an owl with a vengeance, and verifies Bret Harte's lines: But the ship sailed safely over the sea,

And the hunter came home from the chase with men and the course of the South African mine:

But the house that was builded upon a rock Was awallowed up by the earthquake's shock. -

With C. E. S. Wood, Pat Powers, W. D. Fenton, E. Killfeather, L. B. Cox, Jim Frainey and others in their ranks, there seems to be no reason why the local democrats should not form a strong club. fighting with savage tribes, but with the most redoubtable marksmen in the world, It is true that no two of the foregoing gentlemen stand for any principles in common, but neither, so far as can be learned, does the democratic party of today, so this elfcumstance to no bar to organization. The body formed last night will only last till the democratic convenwhen the Germans stormed the French positions, they lost 234 officers and 4871 tion, anyway, so, in the interest of harmony, it is well that all the sundered remnants of the party should be united for a time.

men. During the attack on St. Privat, on the 18th of August, 1870, it has been calculated that 5000 men of the Prussian guard fell in the short space of 10 minutes. Going further back to the days The severe beating received by the blacksmith, Charles Burckhardt, on Morof smooth-bore cannons and the Brown Bess, the casualty roll during the Peninrison street, Sunday afternoon, on account of his having struck a woman, his the siege of Cludad Rodrigo there were 90 paramour, in the face, should be a warnofficers and 1200 men killed or wounded, 710 of these being struck down in the final ing to him to mend his ways, and an assault. During the memorable assault of Badajoz, the British loss was 3500 out of 18,000 engaged, and of these 60 officers object-lesson to all of the large crowd who witnessed the affair. Only a few years ago Burckhardt was a decent fellow, emand 700 men were returned as slain, a record which would have satisfied even President Kruger's thirst for slaughter. ployed by the Frank Implement Company in setting up wagons and machinery. Later on, at San Sebastian, 1718 British Now he has fallen so low as to be on a officers and men were struck down in the final assault of that fortress. If these par with Bill Sykes in his treatment of the fallen woman he associates with, and figures were worked out so as to give the has been beaten and kicked like a dog, percentages of losses to numbers engaged, the result would show that the recent and of all the scores of people who witnessed his maltreatment there was no casualties were not greater than might be expected under the circumstances of the one to intercede for him or to say that he received any more than he deserved. After he had struck the weman in the face shes ran up Morrison street and sought refuge and protection in a cigar store The London Times has a correspondent at Modder River who is certainly trying near Second, Burckhardt followed up, and, to do the best he can. Speaking of the Boers in battle, he says: "Their nervseeing his victim in the cigar store with the blood pouring from her mouth and usness causes much amusement among nose, ordered her in a brutal manner to It is a mistake to put gun: come out. The bystanders could not stand in the hands of such nervous people, even this. Some one yelled, "Kill him?" He for amusement. They are liable to lose control of themselves at any moment and was knocked down, kicked in the ribs, his kill half a regiment of Highlanders or head hammered with the handles of umbreilas, his hat kicked to pieces, and for a time it looked as if he really would be killed. He was finally put on his feet The utter incapacity of the house au thorities to understand the war problem and forced to apologize to the woman. It was then proposed to take him to jail, presented for solution in South Africa is found in the first and last reply to the but he objected, and, having got his overcoat off, made things livery for his principal assailant for a time, but the crowd closed in on him and he was downed again and received more maltreatment This rumpus had been going on for about a quarter of an hour before the police arrived and he was taken away from the erowd and landed in fail. One experience like that should be enough to last a man ocerning the utilization of convicts for a lifetime, and Burckhardt should turn their own maintenance. During the year

ended on December 1, the gross earnings amounted to \$320,147, and the total exenses to \$188.417, showing net earnings of \$131,730. The prisoners are employed in farming, in the mining of coal and in the The Oregonian has received a request from a person at Moscow, Idaho, for information in regard to a "so-called language of postage stamps," somewhat simi iar to the "language of flowers," but based on the manner in which the stamp is at-D'Orsay was at a dinner at Discaell's which was not of a kind to suit the fashtached to a letter. There is no one connected with The Oregonian who has any been cold. At the end of dinner there was brought in some half-melted ice in a dish. knowledge of such a language or code of signals, but, from attaches of the postoffice "Thank heaven!" said D'Orsay, "at last it is learned that there is such a thing, but it has never been used among sensible respectable people. This language of postage stamps is intended as a sort of aid to flirtation at long range, which takes the place of handkerchief and fan signals at short range. Such a code has been printed in patent medicine almanacs and literature of that class, but has never been used except by a certain class of males and females, and The Oregonian has no desire to diffuse any information on such a subject. Persons who wish to carry on a fliriation in this way can devise a code of their own which would be preferable to using one which would be understood by others. For example, it might be arranged that a stamp placed cornerwise should mean, "I love you"; a stamp upside down, "Your picture is turned toward the wall," a stamp on the wrong end of the letter, "This will make the postal clerks swear"; stamp omitted means, "Held for postage," and so on, though why a person writing a letter should not say what he wants to on the inside and put the stamp on properly is difficult to imagine. When a person puts pen to paper he should take heed what he writes, but if he is afraid or unwilling to write what he wants to say, the letter might better be left unwritten

over a new leaf, and try to be a man

## THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION. But the Gentle Author Can't Disguise His Hand.

Our Uncle Sam he is imme No king on earth is any bigger; He sends full sixty thousand men To fence and whip his boughten nigger; He twenty million dellars paid For several islands at one clatter; But he got cheated in that trads, And that's exactly what's the matter, For there was hitched upon his purchased look A long and most expensive war to boot.