SEIZE THE ROADS

Anti-Trust Conference Favors Government Ownership.

No Allowance for Watered Stock-Other Resolutions Adopted-Many Set Speeches.

CHICAGO, Feb. IZ-After a heated debate, the resolutions committee of the anti-trust conference decided to report in favor of government reads and for their seizure on payment of actual value and without payment for "watered stock or other fictious valwhitever was a sharp discussion in the committee, and several tills between members, brought on by an effort to make the platform read as it had been drawn up, that the government should selze the ratironals in payment of actual values, "and without payment for franchise values." Unanimous action was finally obtained by cutting out the words "franchise values" and inserting instead the phrase "watered stock or other fictitious

phrase "watered stock or other fictitious values." The committee also unanimously favored direct popular legislation as a means of obtaining the result.

The discussion in the committee-room far outranked the deliberations of the main body of the conference. Ignatius Donnelly, John P. Altgeld, A. P. Mc-Quirk, of Iowa, and George Fred Will-lume urged the committee in strike from the resolutions, and proposed a statement that any payment for railroads should be exclusive of franchise value.

"This is a long fight," said Mr. Altgeld, "and it will be years before we come to the actual discussion of the proposition on which to hase payment. Let us not encumber the discussion with it now."

on which to base payment. Let us not encumber the discussion with it now."
"If we had encumbered the proposition to free slaves with a statement of what we would do with them, we would have never freed them," said Mr. Donneily.

Henry George Jr., however, took the other side of the question. "We are going before the people," he said. "Let us go with the whole plain truth and let them tudge of it."

Jerry Simpson also favored this view, declaring that he had had years of ex-perience with this question in Kansas. His declaration brought on a warm dis-

pute with Mr. McQuirk.
"Fourte shit the only one who has had experiences," said the inter.
"Well, I'm no spring chicken, anyway," replied the Kansas statesman

"Your feathers have all been plucked lready," retorted his lows opponent. Many startling statements were made before the committee, among them one by President M. L. Lockwood, in which he said that before government ownership is finally secured it will be necessary to impeach at least one justice of the federal

The committee also considered a propo-wition to recommend to the attention of congress Senator Pettigrew's bill for government ownership of railroads, but it was voted down.

The Platform.

The Platform, as agreed upon, is pre-orded by a long address to the voters of the country. This address urges the peo-ple to organize at ouce to deprive trusts of their power. It recites the methods pursued by the trusts, and the effects of their operations upon the people at large, and cites as particularly aggressive the Standard Oil trust, the beef trust, the ele-vator trust, the archiracite coal trust the

Standard Oil trust, the beef trust, the ele-vator trust, the archiracite coal trust, the sugar frust, the steel trust and the paper trust. Continuing the address says: "As la calmination of this aggregation" of signatic trusts, an unscrupulous con-gressional lobby now threatens to set up an all-embracing bank trust, which would regulate the volume of paper money and dictate commercial discount-ing in the interests of all the great trusts, and to which bankers in general would and to which bankers in general would soutsin a similar relation to which gro-cers already bear to the oil trust and the sugar trust."

After a short preamble, the resolutions

"Resolved, That congress take immediate steps, under the power of emicent domain or otherwise, as may be deemed the most expedient, to establish the tele-graph and telephone systems of the States as adjuncts of the postoffice department, and subject to its operations. "That congress defeat all measures that

have been or may be proposed, and repea all that now have the sanction of law chereby private corporations may acquire ountral of the valume of the circulating

medium and create a bunking trust.
"That the tariff shall no longer be employed to foster and buttress trusts, but that congress shall place on the free list all articles the sale of which in the United

States is controlled by a trust.

That congress take immediate steps under the power of eminent domain, or otherwise, as may be deemed the more expedient, to take, own and operate the interstate rail highways now owned and operated by private persons or railway Whereas. The political power of the

trusts rises in their Trequent represen-tation in and control of the houses of the system known as direct legislation to make government once more, as of right it ought to be, and as once conceived alike by Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln, a government of the people, for the people and by the people."

Other Resolutions. Shortly after the conference opened, a resolution presented by Judge Fleming,

of Kentucky, was adopted by a rising vote. The resolution follows: "Resolved, That this conference hereby utters its most solemn protest against th bill now pending in the senate

That the chairman of this conference is hereby instructed to appoint a committee of five members to prepare a memorial against such an outrage, which shall be requested to go to the capital of the taution for the purpose of presenting this pretent to both houses of oungross of the United States; and be it

Resolved. That we warn the people of a United States of the liberty and call upon them everywhere to helr scheechouses and other places, and hunder their protests against the most

immediately after the adoption of this resolution. Amon't Thornton, of New York, no. Hee's the president officer that he would refuse to deliver the speech for which he was scheduled today.

I was arsured." he said in an interview, "that this was to be a nonpartisan gathering. I will not be furthermore iden-tified with the conference, as I consider that today's action makes it a partisan

The committee on permanent organiza-tion reported in favor of Frank S. Monett, ex-atterney-general of Ohio, as permanent chairman. The report was adopted. Delegate Robert A. Neft, of Oklahoma, Aromated the following resolution, which was singuing adopted:

Resolved. That it is the desire of this empference that congress extend to the actions upon government lands the same advantages that have been given to railread verporations, and grant to said setclara free homes by the immediate of

the free homes bill now pending

The Speeches. number of set speeches were heard the morning and afternoon sessions

of the conference.

C. J. Buell, of Minneseta, said: "All monopolics are either natural or law ere-ellers. All inferious trusts are based upon

Rev. S. W. Sample, of Minneapolis, said Rev. S. W. Sample, of Minneapolis, said in part: "What is the radical remedy for the radical trust evil? The abolition of private monopoly. Here is the tap-root of the whole trust growth, so far as that growth is poisoness or cancerous. Insolar as trusts are simply co-operative associations or partnerships possessing no monopolistic power or special privileges, they are not harmful, and need not be dreaded. Monopoly must go. Whatever is monopolistic by nature or necessity belongs by right not even to the majority, much less to the few, but to the people as a whole. It is monopoly, and not capital, which is antagonistic to la-PAYMENT OF ACTUAL VALUE not capital, which is antagonistic to la-

H. L. Chaffee, of Minnesota, said in part: "Unfortunately these great corporations, in their organization, capitalization and actual workings, have already demon-strated that they are founded upon the least good to the greatest number. Their primary and sole object is to control pro-duction, eliminate competition and advance prices. The American citizen who advo-cates or apologizes for this modern in-quisition must brush aside history, shut his eyes to facts, harden his heart to humanity, and intoxicate himself with the ambition of his own greed and avarice. The trust of today knows no law but its own. It has but one end to serve, and that end its own profit by extortion. I submit this proposition that the trusts of today as organized and operated impose an ad-

ditional burden upon the consumer."
William A. Spalding, of California, said:
"A cleavage in American society is at A cleavage in American society is at hand. It is a cleavage along the lines of property rights, and bears a resemblance in some points to the segregation of the old Roman populists into antisgonistic classes, the plebetans and patricians. It hink the people of the United States may now reread Roman history with great profit; and if they fall to beed its warning they are not the people of the continuous property. they are apt to have that warning im-pressed upon them in the simpler and more straightforward form of object lassons. A struggle between the concentrated wealth of this country represented by the trusts, and the manhood of the country represented by the masses of the commor people, is inevitable. It will be a contest over vested rights; it will be marked with great bitterness, and may possibly lead to most serious results."

most serious results."
General E. B. Finley, of Ohlo, said: "Of
the whole brood of trusts, the most hurtful, perhaps, is the combination of railroacs to control the carrying trade and
prevent competition in freight and passenger traffic. A combination of this kind powger traffic. A combination of this kind pow-erful enough to control practically the en-tire freight and passenger traffic East and West. If not already effected, is in pro-cess of completion. The power to regulate transportation and traffic, together with the power to control prices of certain ne-cessities of life, coupled with the influence that these combinations exert in the po-litical affairs of state and national gov-ernment, is dangerous and a menace to good government of the country and people. The remedy that occurs to me is the enforcement of the laws now in existence. We need little, if any, new legislation. The federal law is broad and strong enough, if enforced, to reach all trusts affecting

General J. B. Weaver, of Iowa, said in part: "In their origin and throughout their development trusts, great and small, are essentially imperialistic. Their fruit, however alluring and tempting, ripens only in the deadly shade of despotism. They are simply intolerable in a country whose settled policy is that of freedom. A re-public whose industries are dominated by trusts is already stricken with a fatal malirusis is aiready stricken with a fatal mal-ady, a deadily paralysis, and can only be rescued by united and heroic action. Where the leading industries are dominated by trusts, the government may be republican in form, but it will be found to be mon-archical in spirit and administration. The trust in its last analysis and best definition is simply organized criminal aggression in business."

Helen M. Gougar, of Indianapolis, spoke about "The Trusts and the People." She said: "If trusts are a cenefit to industry, trade and commerce, let them alone; if they are harmful, prohibit them. The voters may have the trusts if they want them and they can rid the country of them if they do not want them. This is no monarchy. It is still a government of, by and for the people. Elect men to make and execute the laws who have no sym-pathy with the trusts, or the laws that make them profitable, and they will be de-stroyed, provided there are no supreme courts to millify these laws after they are ourts to nullify these laws after they are

Samuel H. Greeley, a member of the Chicago board of trade, took as his topic the question, "Farmers of America Are You Slaves or Free Men? For Whom Are You Tolling?" He said: "Two things must be done—educate and organize the masses. Tell the farmers what forces are at work to make their products sell under the cost of production and force them to mortgage their farms. Inform manufacturers why there is no demand for their goods, with millions of producers struggling for mere subsistence. Enlighten laborers as to the causes of their discharge in 'dull times.' Let farmers and laborers learn that their battles are the same, and that wheat in the 6th and 50s, corn under 20 cents, and oats around 20 cents in Chi-cago, with ruinous rates of freight to be paid out of these figures, present a condition important to all-a disease known as 'under-consumption.' "
Judge George W. Beeman, of Indiana,

said: The work remaining to be done is the education of the people. The people who are opposed to trusts do not belong to one political party, but they belong to all parties, and come from the laboring and producing classes to a great extent, and it should be a grand patriotic initia-tive if the producers and laborers of this country would refuse to support any can-didate for a legislative or a judicial office who will not give his piedge and solemn obligation to his constituency that he will not accept a pass from any railroad or steamship line, or will not during his term of office accept any rebate from a trust or own any interest whatsoever in a

Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson, agrees that trusts are evil, but when it omes to remedies the doctors disagr and in running over the long list of emi-ment professors of political economy who have given voice on this question, and studying the remedies proposed, one is forced to admit the truth of the old adage that 'No man is wiser for his learning. It is one thing to denounce trusts, but quite another to point out adequate remedies of the evils in them. In this great problem is involved the mafety of the republic and the perpetuity of hun liberty. It behooves us, therefore, to make no mistakes in the beginning. First of all, we must know the causes of the trouble and then devise means to remove them. I do not believe, as some do, that the combinations we call trusts are the results of orderly evolution in business methods. I think I can easily demonstrate that they have their origin in, and grow and fatten upon special privileges conferred by legislative bodies; and without these pecial privileges it would be im-possible for them to exist. If this be true, would seem that the first and most necessary step would be to repeal the laws on which they rest, rather than to enact new ones. The remedies I would suggest are three in number:

"First, and most important: Substitution for our present system of inxation of labor of a tax on land values, which would give labor immediate access to this great store-house of wealth, and prevent the holding of valuable land except by those who put

ond-Wipe out the protective tariff. Put all industries on a common footing.
"Third-Make the great public highways over which must pass the commerce of the nutlon the property of the people."
W. C. Wettmore, the tobacco manufacturer of St. Louis, addressed the con-

monopoly. Make the Jeffersonian principle of 'equal rights for all, special favors to none,' a reality in its most literal sense, and no objectionable monopoly or trust could exist."

The protective 'ar.ff. he declared was the foundation of the modern trust was the foundation of the modern trust. personal experience, that the trust pro-moter is the worst enemy of the human race. The protective arrif, he declared, was the foundation of the modern trust and its concomitant evils. The farmer, he asserted, now feels eafe from the encroschment of trusts, but there is nothing to prevent the monopolies from entering of prevent the monopoles from entering agricultural fields when the other avenues of industry have been exhausted. Chairman Monnett read a telegram from United States Senator Mason, regretting that he could not be present.

The Night Session.

The Night Session.

The night session was in the form of a mass meeting, which was held at the Auditorium, and brought out some of the strongest speakers among the delegates, including John P. Aligeld, E. S. Monnett, Samuel M. Jones, John Crosby, George Fred Williams and Tom L. Johnson. George Fred Williams was then introduced. Mr. Williams declared that the anti-monopoly forces must be organized. duced. Mr. Williams declared that the anti-monopoly forces must be organized for the overthrow of the apirit of greed and commercialism, and that if either of the old political parties was found incapable of defending the rights of the people, then a new one must be formed. He declared, however, his belief that the democratic party "has cleansed and purified itself for this very contest."

Mayor Jones, of Toledo, was then introduced, and cordicitly greeted. When he concluded he requested the audience to join with him in singing. "America."

President Lockwood, of the Anti-Trust League, said tonight:
"This is a remarkable gathering in many respects. Every delegate paid his

many respects. Every delegate paid his own railroad fare here, and the speakers are all volunteers. The league has not spent a dollar in promoting the movement. The delegates traveled many miles for a purely unselfish motive. This is not like a political convention, as we have no prompolitical convention, as we have no promises to make or offices to give. We are here to fight for a principle. I firmly believe that this gathering is the beginning of a movement which will wipe every malevolent trust from the country within a few years. It is unfair to charge that this is a political scheme, planned in the interest of any one candidate or set of candidates. We have members of all parties and classes in our ranke, and we are all working with unselfish motives for the betterment of mankind."

President Lockwood regretted that W. J. Bryan's name was mentioned in the

I. Bryan's name was mentioned in the liscussion, and declared it was his inten-ion to keep politics out of the conference. It has been decided to limit all future addresses in the conference to 20 minutes, in order to get through with the pro-

SOURCES OF BOER SYMPATHY

Irish and German Antagonism to England Are Clearly Discernible.

PORTLAND, Feb. 7 .- (To the Editor.)-Will you kindly permit me to express my gratefulness to The Oregonian for the liberal amount of space given in its columns to the South African war? By doing so you have given both sides in the controyou have given both sides in the controversy a chance to express themselves, and, as a constant reader and subscriber to The Oregonian, permit me to submit the following conclusions drawn from the methods used and arguments advanced by both sides. These conclusions represent the following facts, which are self-evident to every importion reader.

the chief opposition to the English people comes almost entirely from our German-American and some Irish-American fellow citizens. The Germans abuse England simply because it is their true nature to play the document of the manufacture to play the document of the company of t ture to play the dog-in-the-manger part in everything. The Irish-Americans, or, rath-er, the Fenlan wing of the Irish, howl and spit fire at England because their and spit fire at England because their ghostly advisers, on whom depends the salvation of their souls, if they have any, have for generations taught them from their very childhood, that England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity. This is all there is to this big-mouthed shouting. That I am right in my conclusion is clear enough to any one who will consider this matter with a clear head, if he has such one on his shoulders. During our recent war with Spain and up to the present time the Germans, with some exceedingly rare

war with Spain and up to the present time the Germans, with some exceedingly rare exceptions, so rare that I have yet to come across the first exception, were and are now bitterly opposed to our retaining the Philippine islands, and for no other reason than that Germany was there prepared to selze them, and she was preparing to do so evidently by an understanding with Spain as a reward for trying to get up a coalition of the Continental powers against us. Yet, why should these Germans, who ave left their country to better their cor dition chewhere, be guilty of such disloy-alty to the United States, where they earn good pay for their labor, and save more cound American dollars in one week than they would in Germany in a whole year? Why do not these loyal to their fatherland Germans go to some German colonies? The Samoan islands tell the story: As so some of these islands were annexed to Germany they fied from there as if from some plague or pestilence. They cannot live under German rule, and they always go to either the United States or English colonies; but, whenever an opportunity extended to them a welcome hospitality.
We shall see them soon flock into the Philippines and South Africa as soon as order is established and maintained, and, as they are no nation of shopkeepers like the abhorred English and American, they will at once proceed to exercise their su-perior talents in the work of turning good water into bad beer, fresh milk into stale cheese, and the daily remnants of the local butcher shops into "imported" sausages, never ceasing their how! against everything that Germany growls and snarls at. As to the Irish howl, with all the seen noise, there are really fewer among m in this business than among the Germans. In the columns of The Oregonian I have read more articles written by irishmen like J. T. D. and John Creagh, in support of England's fight against the Boer oligarchy, than such as have ap-peared against England. It is only the portion represented by the Fenian extravaganza outfit, and led by the Catholic press throughout the country, that are howling themselves hourse against their own kin and supporting the Dutch oppressors and extortionists who have unningly induced so many people into the o-called republics, only to plunder them n the most high-handed manner. But the Catholic press, at least as I am able to gather it from the clippings which ap-peared in The Oregonian, are trying to assure the world that they are prompted in this by justice, charity and mercy, a very familiar phrase to some, especially

But now for climax in this bitter But now for climax in this bitter-business, as represented by the reinforce-ments of these motiey masses, compris-ing a lot of cheap chronic office-seckers and ragtime statesmen, help-ing to swell the shouting and yelling for the Boers, for no other reason than that the once democratic-party, now under their management has found itself without a principle. In or-der, therefore, to begin operations in the line of votemaking, they began an anti-expansion campaign to capture the Gerexpansion campaign to capture the Ger-man vote, knowing full well how these German-American patriots stood on that question during our last war; and now, disregarding the fact that the English fleet led by the warship "Powerful," got into Manila bay between Dowey and the German fieet on one side, and sheltere our transports near Cavite on the other side, ready to shed British blood in case the ever meddlerome Gorman should dure to interfere in Dewey's plan of capturing Manila bay, these ragtime politicians are now engaged in their dirty work of try-ing to round up a certain element of the Irish vote. For this purpose they have added to their antiexpansion vote an anti-English issue, and to bring the masses to their mobocratic gather age they adver-tise pro-Boer meetings, and to swell the ference on his personal experience with crowd, they intimate that those

oming from those whose guiding principle

has ever been that the end justifies the

Test for Yourself the Wonderful Curative Properties of Swamp-Root

To Prove What This Great Kidney Remedy Swamp-Root Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of "The Oregonian" May Have a Sample Bottle Free.

Reporters Have Convincing Interviews With Prominent People in Greater New York Regarding Wonderful Cures.



DR. KILMER & CO., Gentlemen:

65th Police Precinct,

Greater New York, Nov. 11, 1899. In justice to you, I feel it is my duty to send you an acknowledgment of the receipt of the sample bottle of Swamp-Root you so kindly sent me. I had been out of health for the past five years with kidney and bladder trouble. Had our best physicians prescribe for me. They would relieve me for the time being, but the old complaint would in a short time return again. I sent for a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and I found it did me a world of good. Since then I have taken eight small bottles bought at my drug store and I consider myself perfectly cured. I do not have to get up during the night to urinate as I formerly did, three or four times a night, but now sleep the sleep of peace. My back is all right again and in every way I am a new man. Two of my brother officers are still using Swamp-Root. They, like myself cannot say too much in praise of it. It is a boon to mankind. We recommend it to all humanity who are suffering from kidney and bladder diseases.

My brother officers (whose signatures accompany this letter) as well as myself thank you for the blessing you have brought to the human race in the compound-

ing of Swamp-Root. We remain, Yours very truly, Officers of the 65th Police Precinct, Greater New York.

JAMES COOK, HUGH E. BOYLE, JOHN J. BODKIN.

Dear Sirs --

Received your sample bottle of Swamp-Root which you were good enough to send me. It helped me wonderfully. Have since taken two bottles purchased from my druggist. It seemed as if my back would break in two when I got up after stooping. I am now entirely cured and cheerfully recommend your medicine to anyone suffering from kidney disease.

12 Grand Street, New York City.

JOSEPH TRAVERS.

November 16, 1889.

THEODORUS VAN WYCK, former Editor of the Mount Vernon News, and now one of the most prosperous real estate brokers in New York, 128 South Eleventh avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

To Whom It May Concern:

I had been a sufferer for the past five years from severe attacks of rheumatism and kidney trouble, probably contracted by exposure on hunting expeditions and wading streams. I tried many remedies, the patent and other kind, but fore of them seemed to do me any good. I was persuaded by an old and valued friend to try Swamp-Root, and frankly confess that the heading me as no other medical property. it has benefited me as no other medicine has. I now feel like myself again. I do not have the constant aches and pains which at one time seemed to make life unbearable. It is a posttive benefit in aliments of this kind. I always keep it in the house, as it is just as necessary as bread and butter.

His Own Physician Ordered It.

New York, November 17, 1899. To Whom It May Concern:

I was all run down in health and spirits, from overwork on the Exchange floor. I developed nervous neuralgia, and also suffered from an acute attack of rheumatism.

Of course, I had careful medical attendance, but while con-letters received from men and women Root to build up my nervous system, and put my kidneys in shape. It helped me more than any curative or tonic I ever used, and now I always keep it in my medicine chest. With who have not already tried it are adversely and now I always keep it in my medicine chest. best wishes for sufferers,

Theodows Wantly of Dietnied, manager # 81 Min Strate

How to Find Out if You Need Swamp-Root.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the diaorder of these most important organs, The kidneys filter and purify the

blood-that is their work. So when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fall to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," hegin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health.

Disordered kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you disay, restless, sleepless and britable. you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Causes rheumatism and neuralgia, pain or dull nobe in the back, joints and muscles, makes your head ache and back ache, causes Indigestion, stomach and liver trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion; makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you have plenty of ambition, but no strength, get weak and

waste away. The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-fa-mous kidney remedy.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place to in a glass or bottle, and let it stand 34 hours. If, on examination, it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brickdust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of mmediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take, and

is used in the leading hospitals, recom mended by skillful physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney allments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful resnear for kidney, liver and bladder troubles. To prove its wonderful efficacy, send your name and address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., mentioning that you read this generous offer in The Oregonian, when you will receive immediately by mail, free of charge, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a pamphlet of valuable information pertaining to kidney and bladder diseases, This book contains many of the thoucured. Swamp-Root is so remarked r successful that those of our readers vised to write for a free sample bottle, and to be sure and state that they read this generous offer in The Portland Daily Oregonian.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular 50-cent and \$1 size bottles at the drug stores.

EDITORIAL NOTE—We are pleased to state that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of our paper may have a sample bottle of the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, sent absolutely free by mail. Be sure and mention reading this generous offer in the Portland "Daily Oregonian" when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Bing-

Englishmen are expected to interfere at such meetings, and that official representatives of the English government are expected to be present to protest, or for some such purpose. Such dishonest trickery is indeed enough to make one ashamed of being a member of a com munity where such contemptible practices are carried on and for no other purpose than that of deceiving the masses. It would seem incredible that men should descend to such means of herding together all sorts of foreigners claiming to be citi-zens of the United States by inciting them against the only friendly power we have had in the days of our recent trials! It is a shame, a crying and burning shame, ahd as a citizen and taxpayer I do protest against such proceedings as unmanly and indecent. The great major-ity of the people will certainly resent this in unmistakable terms.

As to England-she will take care of the Boers as she has of all savages, in spite of the mercenary Germana, Feniana, French and Cossacks-hired assassing so umerous in the Boer army-and no croco The tears of the Bryanized democracy

This article would have never been written if our foreign-American fellow utigens had behaved in this matter like nen, and, instead of trying to make the affairs of another power a political issue at home, would have kept their senti-ments or convictions to themselves. Hon-cat men express their sentiments in such matters without fake meetings. It is because of this that it is about time to serve notice upon these abouting and howling dervishes that they do not constitute the American people nor voice their true sen-COMMON SENSE.

Chicago Post. "Why not be up to date?"
"In what way?" You just referred to a man as apparant. whaving as many lives as a cat."
"Well, what should I say?"
"As many lives as the emperor of Ching."

A Better Phrase.

Human Limitations.

plenty of men who cannot learn to speak

Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator. The best Liver Medicine. A Vegetable ure for Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indiges-

ENGLISH CRITICISM.

The Want of Foresight and of Preparation for the War.

The public feel that Mr. Chamberlain, as the responsible minister for the colo-nies, ought to have understood better than other men the strength and determination of the Boer republics, ought to have based his action upon a more serious complaint than the grievances of the outlanders—a complaint, that is, that the Boer preparations were a menace to the paramount power-and that he showed weakness of mental grasp in believing that President Kruger would yield and President Steyn would at the last moment shrink from his fellow-president's side. Such a belief showed a want of imagina-tion amounting to incompetence, and it is of that, as well as of a certain rushness in his speeches on foreign affairs, that Mr. Chamberlain is accused. He may be pardoned, as we have said, because the party may think it requires his influence and his energy, but he will never recover full confidence, and will never, therefore, be-come first minister of the crown. The charge against Lord Lansdowns and

Lord Wolseley is of a slightly different kind. Nobody doubts that they have, ac-cording to their lights, done the best they could; what men doubt, or rather dishe lieve, is that they have adequate mental powers to perform well the duties imposed on them by the circumstances. They were required to display extra energy and acu pen, and they did not display them. They chose the wrong men for command, they ordered, or sanctioned, a plan of cam-paign which even civilians can see was inept, and though they sent large reinforcements, they did not send them speedlly enough, or of the right kind. They knew perfectly well that the necessity of Great Britain when at war is to secure victory yet spare men, and they trusted generals who have used regiments as if they were shells, and have, to speak plainly, flung them instead of shells at impregnable fortresses. They have shown entire want alike of appreciation and originality, in regard to the dispatch of artillery-akeys having, we fear, in particular, rejected the important offers that were made them— Professor Garner tells us that monkeys having, we fear, in particular, rejected are perfectly capable of learning the important offers that were made them—
French language. Does this attack the and they have dispatched too few cavalry, Dorwinian theory? Certainly there are and neglected any reasonable provision of and neglected any reasonable provision of

> The Cape is the land of borses, but they left its great resources unutilized, sending out instead shiploads of overfed borses. which require weeks to make "fit." The result has been that the solire British army has been checked and nearly de-

armed, population of farmers. They will, we doubt not, make an admirable official defense for themselves, will prove that their critics are ignorant of all details. and will demonstrate that no army so large was ever sent across seas, which is true, except the army which Spain sent for the defense of Cuba. But when they have done taiking, the facts will remain that they were, for the emergency, the responsible agents of the country; that the country gave them carte blanche, and that they had not in themselves the powers with which to meet the need.

They may say-probably will say-that they could not at first get the money.

Nonsense. If there had been any difficulty of the kind, which as yet there is threaten to resign, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who has the smallest popular foothold-much less, indeed, than he deserves -would have been thrown out of his seat. They will add that the country itself would not have supported them, but that was a risk which, even if it were real, they were in duty bound to take. As a they were in duty bound to take. As a matter of fact, the country never cares even sufficiently about expenses, and would have considered the largest prep-arations only wise. The truth is, they arations only wise. The truth is, they were afraid of parliamentary criticism, and, rather than face it, they ran risks the greatness of which they had not the foresight fully to realize. They, in short, showed themselves inadequate men, and if the cabinet decide to stand or fall with them, its members will, as we have said, show themselves very chivairic and very

One thing comes out in the whole history of this affair which has not yet attracted public attention, and that is the necessity of increasing the direct powers, and, therefore, the responsibility, of the premier. There is no one in this country authorized in time of war to play the part which everywhere else is played by king or president, that of the ultimate authority, who can, when needful, bring any department up to the mark, and can, if necessary, change its head, without ex-

citing party odium.

We have, it is true, as usual, one of our queer devices or makeshifts for meeting an emergency, and it is understood that the defense committee of the cabinet did recently act with energy, sending out Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener to put matters straight without consulting the war office. The defense committee is not, however, responsible, does not meet at fixed intervals, and cannot, in the nature of things, act with the consistency and speed of an individual. The premis

feated by a haif-drilled, though fully may, of course, consult with any one ha pleases, but he should be invested in grave times with the whole power of the crown, and including the right, when needful, to

call upon a colleague to resign It is no argument to talk about loyal-ty to colleagues. That is an excellent quality, but the loyalty of the head of her majesty's government is due not to col-leagues only, but to the country and the crown. He ought to be responsible and supreme. At present there is no responsibility anywhere except in a governing committee, the majority in which, as everybody knows, has nothing to do with the matter. Suppose, for example—we are only putting a supposition—that the fault as to the artillery rested with the director-general, and that the premier knew ft, is it not simply monstrous that he should be unable at once, by order in should be unable at once, by order in council, to supersede him by a competent

Prince Henry at Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.-Prince Henry, of Prussia, brother of Emperor william, arrived here today. He was welcomed at railroad station by his majesty and

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