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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

#### KRUGER AND HIS CLAN.

It is beyond intelligent dispute that the so-called Transvaal "Republic" is not a Republic at all, but an oligarchy at the head of which stands Paul Kruger, who is really the court of last re sort. No state law, no decision of the nominal courts, is superior to the will of Paul Kruger, if appeal is made to him and his corrupt associates. Not only has Kruger grown immensely rich within a few years, but his son-in-law has become so rich that he has built a house costing \$250,000. The Transvaal is a poor country outside of the gold mines of the Rand district. The expenses of the state are small compared with the enormous revenue obtained by taxing directly and indirectly the Uitlanders. Out of extortion and corruption Kruger and his "Council of Ten" have grown rich, and it is to retain and increase this wealth by perpetuation of their extortionate taxation and corrupt practices that Kruger and his associates have refused to admit the Uitlanders to the suffrage. The natural inquiry, is, Why do the Boers as a mass fight so desperately in a war in which their own stake is comparatively nothing, for they are not half as prosperous or free as the Afrikander Dutch of Cape Colony and Natal?

There is nothing surprising in the

action of the Boers, because they are cunningly moved by Paul Kruger's recital of the old wars between the British and the Boers, a recital effective with a people of primitive simplicity and isolated existence, many of whom cannot rend, and those who are not illiterate read only the Bible, Kruger was a notable fighting man in war against the Zulus, and a famous hunter in his youth and prime. He is a preacher, too, who uses his spiritual influence to further his political ends. The ignorant fidelity of such a people to Kruger is easy to understand when we remember that up to the reign of Alexander II all the rank and file of the Russian infantry was recruited from peasants who were serfs. The Russian peasant today is the bitterest enemy of the advocates of constitutional freedom. He is absolutely content with his miserable, degraded condition, and fervently worships the Czar, who is not only a political ruler, but practically the Pope of the Greek Church in Russia. The Russian peasant today prefers to remain a chi devotee of the Czar rather than enjoy that constitutional freedom which exists in England and the United States

A more vivid illustration is found in the fact that the armies of the South in the war between the states were recruited from 1861-65 chiefly from the ranks of the non-slaveholding poor Before the war the poor whites of the South were treated with insolent contempt by the planter class, and were, of course, a subject of derision to the imitative negro, who knew that a poor white would no more dare kill him on provocation than he would dare shoot his master's horses or hough his cattle. The poor white would not work, for slave labor had made work discreditable. He hunted, he fished, and made "moonshine" whisky. He was seldom a mechanic or skilled workman of any sort. He was generally illiterate, and not seldom indolent and dissipated. And yet this poor white class that owned no slaves and was really degraded socially and politically by slavery furnished the armies that fought so gallantly in behalf of an institution whose destruction has made the poor white the ruling political class throughout the South, and whose perpetuation would have left the poor whites under the thumb of an aristocracy of \$50,000 slaveholders.

In other words, the poor whites of the South, who owned no slaves, who owned no land that could be dignified by the title of a plantation, fought the battle of the slaveholding planter class with extraordinary gallantry and enthusiasm. The intelligent leaders of the poor whites of the South confess today that their emancipation from the rule of the old-time Bourbon slaveholding class dates from the defeat of those Confederate armies whose ranks they filled and maintained, from Sumto Appemattox. The poor whites of the South had never voted for secession, for the oligarchs who framed the ordinances of secession in every state never dared submit them to a popular vote, and the cause of secession languished until the firing on Sumter obtained a reply. The moment "blood was sprinkled in their faces" the whole South went wild. It was no longer a question of class interest; it was a to the Canadian Pacific's Oriental line, sestion of sentiment and sectionalism, and the poor whites rushed into the lieved that the time would come when Confederate armies to fight the battles of the slaveholding oligarchy which had made them landless and kept them

Today the poor whites thank God for the victory of the Union, which secured for them political emancipation and social progress. The old-time blueblood Southern Bourbon in many instances has lost his plantation as well us his slaves, and in every instance he has ceased to be a potential political force against the leaders of the masses who were once the poor white class of the South. The patrician has been forced to the wall by what he once would have stigmatized as the prole

with Cape Colony, under the British flag, when the Boers will be glad that they were besten, and will wonder why they should have rushed to arms at the call of an artful old politician who has taxation and corruption, who, while pretending to be a patriot, has really been nothing but a peculator, who prays fervently with his lips but steals swiftly with both hands while he prays.

#### IN DARKEST SEATTLE.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer is making frenzied efforts to attract the aton of The Oregonian, and its latest bid for consideration comes in such seductive shape that the temptation cannot be resisted. It is hoped, however, that the concession here vouchwill suffice for a considerable safed period, and be accepted in full of such obligation as is imposed by a spirit of Christian forbearance and affection.

Anything that comes authentically from the Republican party is accepted by the Post-Intelligencer as true whether it is true or not. Anything menacing the Republican party, however wise and good, it accepts as iniquitous. Therefore, it has no patience with the independent spirit aroused in the Republican press of the country at Illiberal proposals in Congress and at exposure of the extent to which the Protected Interests are in the saddle at Washington. A branch of this whole subject is the reciprocity treaty with France, concerning which The Orego-

nian recently remarked: The United States alone among great sercial nations has been left under the of exclusion. France imports annually (1897) \$117,000,000 worth of manufactured products. England alone supplying \$43,000,000 and Germany \$31,000,000, under the minimum rates. The United States, overweighted with the maximum tariff, was only able out of this vast amount to introduce (and with little profit) less than \$4,000,000 worth.

And in rejoinder the Post-Intelligencer says:

In this article The Oregonian says, in al-insion to the amount of French imports during the year 1897. "The United States, over-weighted with the maximum tariff, was only weighted with the maximum tariff, was only able out of this vast amount to introduce (and with little profit) less than \$4,000,000 worth." As a matter of fact, according to the Statis-tical Abstract, published by the Treasury De-partment, the expects of the United States to France during the year 1897 were in value \$31,-504,581. A little matter of \$35,000,000 counts for nothing when Described to the property in for nothing when a Populistic argument is being made

If the Post-Intelligencer had been nonest in this paragraph, we should proceed to answer it in this manner: Exports of the United States to France in 1897 were, it is true, \$57,594,541; but The Oregonian spoke not of "exports," "manufactured products." The bulk of our exports to France are raw materials, or, as the government statis ticians term them, "articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry." For example

Copper ore and bars ... 252,000 461,000 167,000 3,697,000 Total ..... \$53,085,000

other raw and crude products and manufactured products. If we examine the statistics of our sales to France we shall find abundant incentive for encouragement of tariff concessions. If we compare the sales of "manufactured products" to France with those to the United Kingdom, we shall see how the French tariff

So no more than \$4,000,000 is left for

operates to shut us out, thus: 

A more unprofitable state of trade raw cotton of us to the value of \$25. 800,000, but of cotton goods she takes only \$29,000 worth, though Great Britain takes \$692,000. She takes of us \$4,000,000 in wheat, but only \$4000 in flour. An effort to correct this condi- population of Texas, 500,000, entered tion, so that we can sell manufactured goods in France, giving profitable emloyment to our mills and factories, has seen made in the reciprocity treaty. It ems destined to fail, however, owing to the fear of the Protected Interests that concessions to lower tariffs may prove the entering wedge for rupture of their present grasp on legislation.

This is the explanation we should nake to the Post-Intelligencer if it had been honest in its criticism. But when it quotes The Oregonian's assertion concerning "manufactured products" as "in allusion to the amount of French imports during the year 1897, the perversion is too patent to be set down to good-humored carelessness. We can only suppose the Post-Intelligencer to labor under the hallucina tion that it reaches numbers of intelligent persons who never see The Orego nian, and that thereby it would be able to persuade them that The Oregonian is reckless with its facts and Populistic in its arguments. Or does it suppose its readers to be unable to distinguish between "exports" and case, its readers are to be commiserated upon the estimate placed upon their intelligence

JAPAN AND THE FLOUR TRADEL The second cargo of wheat to leave the Pacific Coast for the Orient was cleared from Portland last week. This, with a number of smaller wheat shipments by the regular Oriental liners, makes a total of about 300,000 bushels of wheat sent into this new field this season. This amount, in comparison with the shipments in other directions. is quite insignificant, but no more so. proportionately, than was the very small flour shipments of a few years ago. When the old Danube and Sardonyx ran out of Portland as feeders about fifteen years ago, few people besteamers carrying more flour at a single trip than either of these steamers Portland to the far East. The recollection of the fact that this flour trade has practically all been built up within fifteen years has caused some uneasiness regarding the future of the mill-

ing business on this Const. It is the generally accepted belief that the time is not far distant when the Orient will offer a market for all of the surplus wheat which is produced on the Pacific Coast. In order that the Amercans shall realize the fullest measure of profit on the wheat, it should be manufactured into flour before it leaves

methods of the people with whom they are trading, and they have accordingly built and equipped some flour mil that are said to be equal to any of their size in this country. Their cheap labor made himself rich out of extortionate in these mills will give them a slight advantage in this respect over the American millers. To this extent, their milling operations may be regarded as a menace to one of the greatest industries on the Pacific Coast, an industry which enables wheatgrowers to secure the best possible price for their product, and which also gives employment to a large number of skilled and un-

skilled laborers. But the advantage is one that may be unterbalanced in many ways. example, one obstacle to success in the Japanese milling operations will undoubtedly be found in the lack of a market in which to dispose of the mill feed. Livestock is scarce in Japan, and the mule can never come into competition as beasts of burden with the cheap human labor with which the Orient is overrun, and there is hardly any prol ability of the jinricksha-man or his felow-laborer taking a bran diet. Under such conditions, the Japanese will not be long in discovering that there is nothing to be gained by the manufac ture of wheat in the Orient, and they will continue to tax the capacity of Pacific Coast mills to supply the rap idly growing demand for wheat flour.

## A TRIN DISGUISE.

The proposed rape of the depender cles is defended on the ground that failure to levy a tax on their imports hither will destroy any power we may have to withhold statehood from all or any of them. It is an untenable post tion, and one that neither does credit to the acumen of its proponents or affords them shelter from the charge of subservience to unworthy influences.

There is no tariff on imports from Alaska; but is it denied that Alaska is without statehood, and likely to remain so indefinitely? There is and will be no tariff on imports from Hawaii; but will any one pretend we cannot act with deliberation and free choice as to Hawaii's governmental status?

The fact is that Congress has always exercised the largest measure of discretion concerning admission of new states; and there is no reason whatever for supposing that power will be abrogated. Little Vermont was carved out and taken in without question in 1791, but Louisiana was kept waiting till 1812, though its inhabitants, in 1920, numbered 152,000. The reluc tance was largely due to distrust as to the fitness of the people for admission a consideration that still keeps out Arizona with 100,000, New Mexico with 282, 900, Oklahoma with 333,000, and India: Territory with 180,000. On the other hand, states have been received with far less population, as Montana, for example, in 1889 with 132,000, Idaho in 1890 with 84,000, and Wyoming in 1890 with only 60,000. These instances of ac ceptance, as well as those of rejection show plainly enough that in all case of this kind Congress exercises discrimination

A striking case is that of Iltah which was long an unsuccessful suppliant at the door of Congress. Its population in 1870 was 86,000, in 1880 it was 142,000 and in 1890 it was 207,000. Its inhabitants were thrifty, agricultural, do mestic. Yet because of peculiar religlous tenets and social customs it was denied admittance until it solemnly agreed to forswear polygamy. Even then the issue was doubtful, but n one seems to have raised the conten tion that because Utah had free tradwith the rest of the Union we wer powerless to prevent its admission. No did this fanciful idea form part of the discussion over the admission of Texas which achieved its Independence in 1836 and did not become a state till 1845. In the flerce controversy that raged ove the application of Texas, the necessity could hardly be devised. France buys of its admission without regard to expediency does not seem once to have een broached, though the opposition to admission, which included Webster Clay and Van Buren, used every ar gument that could be laid hold of. The into the matter no more than did that of Oregon, admitted after another flero controversy, fourteen years later, with only 52,000 inhabitants

It is a strange thing to see professed statesmen, in the face of this history, put forth the theory that a piece of territory, once under the flag, must per force become a state upon its application, unless so be a small tariff tax has previously been in existence upon its products. Over the real motive of looking out for the Protected Interests this pretentious sophistry spreads a very thin veneer.

According to a recent census the thite males of the Transvaal number 137,947; natives, 622,500. The populaion of the Orange Free State is very nuch smaller, the census muster show ing only 40,571 white males and 68,000 natives. Omitting those who are too young or too old for effective military duty, the combined military establish ment of the two states is preposterously out of proportion to that of the pulssant antagonist whose territors 'manufactured products"? In either they invaded and whose power they defied. These people are described by a historical writer as having in their wanderings in South Africa "developed a peculiar character of their own, sinmarly blending the steadiness of the Dutch with recklessness and courage. Such a people, roughened and hardened in the struggle for survival, in their trekking through South Africa may have unlovely characteristics, but their stubborn hardthood affords good material for useful citizenship. The consoling feature in their certain defeat is that they will be better governed by England than they ever have been by themselves.

It is a good thing to learn lessons as oys, which many men have had to learn after much fruitless resistance, since women began to compete with their brethren in the industrial and professional race of life. Hence the boys of the graduating class of the Tacome carried in a year would sail direct from High School, who from the minority of the class, as in High Schools gener ally, may be thankful in after years, if they are not now, for the lesson in equality as based on intelligence stead of on sex and for all exemplification of the idea of majority rule which the girls in their class taught them on a recent occasion. It is related that one of the young women of the class was elected its president, whereat the young men planned as a punishment for innovation of a timehonored custom to elect one of their fe-male classmates editor of the High tariat. The day will come, after the our ports. The Japanese are artful stu- School paper, and then, by withhold-

South African Republics are merged dents, quick to adopt the plans and ing their assistance in soliciting adverments, and in other ways, to com pel her resignation, thus by implication showing her inability to fill the position But the girls were sagacious en see the purpose, and thwarted it by electing a boy to conduct the paper Such little tilts in diplomacy and power may be disagreeable at the time, but they are of value as educators, and will bear their fruit in establishing justice and harmony between the sexes.

> Mining operations in Southern Ore on have, in the main, settled down to a steady, solid basis, in which activity sures satisfactory returns at the end of the season. These mines have had their boom stages, following rich discoveries in times past, but just now they are being worked on assured lines. while the "rush" tends toward Eastern Oregon and Alaska. There is, of ourse, much prospecting being done will continue to be so. The horse and in the mountains and on the streams of the Southern Oregon gold-bearing section, but recent discoveries have been of minor value as compared with some of the strikes made within the year in Baker County. Mine-owners and miners, however, who are working claims in the southern section of the state are well satisfied with their properties and prospects-a satisfaction which, no doubt, the season's output will amply justify.

> > Lord Roberts telegraphs that by help of God and bravery of Her Majesty's soldiers he has taken Bloemfontein. But the Dutch Afrikanders insist that God is on their side, and they believe heir soldiers are brave as others. So the difference of opinion here is as in soluble as that which lies behind the origin or causes of the war. It is a very old habit in a people to attempt to appropriate God to themselves. Ancient Israel was full of the idea; and each and every nation of the modern vorid, forgetful of Israel's failure, has tried to appropriate it. But defeats or successes for each and all come and go all the same. The solution is that each nation conceives such God as it likes or desires. And, to abandon all generalization, each man does the same for himself. Godsmiths are the most umerous class of mechanicians known among men.

> > The plan for solving the armor-plate problem, which at latest advices was in greatest favor in Washington, includes the purchase of enough Krupp armor at \$545 a ton to complete the battle-ships and cruisers now under construction or authorized, and the manufacture of all plates thereafter required at a Government plant. As to the first part of this proposition, it should, and probably will, meet with no opposition. It is conceded that our ships should have the best armor obtainable, and it is also conceded that such armor cannot be obtained from private manufacturers at a lower price than that above mentioned. But when it comes to the scheme to establish a Government armor plant, there will doubtless be those who think that the Government already has troubles enough of its own, and the old difference of opinion will manifest itself in wordy debate.

> > Representative Tongue is reported as saying that he is more and more convinced that Puerto Rico ought not to admitted to free commercial intercourse with the United States. This neans that in his opinion our new insular possessions should be held under a system of imperial government, and not be permitted to participate to full extent in the advantages of connection with the sovereign country. The Oregonian will tell Mr. Tongue that he cannot be re-elected on this issue. Besides, if he makes it as to Puerto Rico why doesn't he make it as to Hawaii? Do the Republican madmen in Congress desire their party to win in the general election of this year, or care whether it shall win or not? Are they so blind as to imagine they have a sure thing, and may do as they pleas

Crater Lake and its environment in Southeastern Oregon present ideal features for a National park. The conception of Milton that

Earth hath this variety from heaven Of pleasure situate in hill and dale, Makes heaven a glorious creation of magination based on fact, when contemplated from the infinite grandeur of the scenery of which Crater Lake is the wonderful setting. There are many reasons urged in favor of making a Naional park of this area, and, as the most substantial of all reasons-that of the possibility of the future settlement of this region by homeseekers-cannot be urged against the proposal, there seems to be no good reason why Congress should not consider the matter favorably.

We have a lot of cheap politicians in these United States. Here now is Representative Sulzer, of New York, introducing resolutions and inquiries in the House about the construction by Great Britain of fortifications on our northern border, opposite Puget Sound. The design is to create prejudice for partisan ends. Now let the investigation also include the query whether we are not constructing fortifications at Puget Sound, opposite British territory. We are, undoubtedly; so if Great Britain is threatening us, we are threatening her. The cheap demagogic politician is the most contemptible person in existence. Let us not sneer at the French. They have an admirable word that fits here-Conspuez, Conspuez!

The story of the old soldier of the Union, who was so outraged by the treatment he received at the Idaho "bullpen" is not pathetic. It is stuff manufactured. Extreme and even arbitrary measures were employed for suppression of the terrorists and criminals of Coeur d'Alene. Only such measures would suffice. But substan tial justice was done, as far as the measures went. The only regrettable thing is that they did not, could not go far enough. Nobody felt the pressure but crimnials and their active sympathizers and supporters. And they

## Dr. Bristol on Society.

Chicago Tribune, The Rev. Frank M. Bristol, formerly of Chicago, and now paster of President Mc-Kinley's church in Washington, has writ-ten an article for the New York World protesting against "the application of the term society to that little set of little fools who contribute nothing but scandal to the annals of a community." The rest

ire living on the sweat of their fathe grandfathers' faces; not the men and wom-en, so-called, who can shamelessly sit to-rether through a performance of 'Sapho' or The Degenerates'; not the namelees few silly things who sell themselves and their fathers' fortunes to foreign degenerates for titles which our virile, high-minded young Americans would not wipe their feet on." From all of which, and more of the same temperature, it would appear that Bourke Cockran is not the only one who can fling hard words at the "smart set." At this rate we shall be having a reaction before long in the shape of a movemen for the prevention of cruelty to fashionable

## THE RECORD AS TO HAWAII.

It Shows Why American Enterpris Chafes at Puerto Rico Restrictions.

New York Commercial Advertiser.
The history of reciprocity with the Ha-walian Islands, under the treaty of 1875, throws some light on the potency of the trade motives that are making themselves felt, behind the screen of humane and academic sentiments, in favor of entire free trade between this country and Puer to Rice. That treaty was the beginning of American expansion over seas, commer-cial and political. It was the beginning of American industry abroad and fur-nished freight for the first regular and profitable American ocean carrying trade after the war. It drew a large amount of American capital trite exploitation of re-American capital into exploitation of re-sources of tropical islands and built up a great native industry to dispose of the product here. It introduced American habits and methods into the commerce and industry of the islands and knit ties, growing constantly closer and stronger, between their social life and that of the United States. It certainly prepared, stimulated and finally provoked the revolution of 1890, though the great sugar capitalists were opposed to annexation. The flag followed trade, though the greater traders didn't want the flag, but pre ferred a weaker and more manag

The treaty was made in 1875 for sever years. It admitted the most important products of each country free to the other, though it soon became apparent that all others together on both sides were less important than sugar. Probably narrowly selfish interests provoked it at first, but it had broad commercial effects. The few great fortunes it made had an insignificant total compared with the moderate prosperity it diffused over the islands and the stimulus to labor and relief to the consumer. There was always opposition to the treaty, but this grew weaker with experience, and it was ex tended in 1884, and again in 1891, each time with less resistance. It built up a great planting industry in the islands and a great refining industry in San Fran-cisco. For many years nearly all the su-gar consumed west of the Missouri has come from Hawaii. There was not much return trade, as the consuming population was small, but more and more Americans vent into business in the islands, and their constant success fed the public opin ion that sustained the treaty and finally brought about annexation.

It is small wonder, with this example in sight, that American enterprise chafes at the notion of even a nominal tariff for revenue on trade between the United States and tropical islands under our flag This is the strong motive of opposition to the Payne bill, and it speaks out more frankly in the West; here it cuphemizes in terms of justice and humanity and economic apothegms. But at bottom American capital, skill and energy want to repeat the economic regeneration of Hawaii. American producers want to sell supplies to their laborers, and American manufacturers machinery to their milis and American consumers want cheaper sugar and tobacco, grown on American soil. Trade wants to follow the flag here as the flag followed trade there, and it will not be denied. What was done in high protection times in a foreign country cannot be prevented in these days of expanding trace under our own flag. Of course the Puerto Rican tariff will only endure till constitutional and revenue problems are worked out. When the American people ask the Government what the Nation has expanded for if not to get new opportunities and new mar-kets for capital, enterprise and labor, there is no final answer.

#### HERE YOU ARE, This Is a Case Where the Right and Chicago Times-Herald.

The Times-Herald has purposely refused to complicate our pledges and duties to Puerto Rico with a discussion of Constitutional powers. What we are in honor and to do, that we should in honor do If we can do it Constitutionally so much the better.

But the leading Constitutional lawyers of the Senate, who happen to be Republi-cans, declare that the proposed tariff be-tween Puerto Rico and the United States is unconstitutional, and prefer our free trade "duty" because it is Constitution Ex-Senator Edmunds agrees with ex-Pres-dent Harrison in thinking the House bill blunder. He says: "I believe that the Puerto Rico tariff

bill is unconstitutional, and violates all our agreements with and pledges to the Puerto Ricans. If I were in the Senate I should certainly vote against it." And touching the obligations of pledge the Times-Herald wishes to commend t its readers the words of Senator Lodge

on Mr. Spooner's bill for the government of the Philippines. He said: "It makes no declaration and offers no promises as to a future we cannot yet predict. . Do not indulge in the un-speakable cruelty of making promises which our sucessors may be unable or unwilling to fulfill." Do not indulge in the un

What of the unspeakable cruelty of mak ng promises we ourselves violate becaus heir fulfillment might be Constitutional There is only one way out of the brambl bush into which the Republican party has blundered. Let it accept the Davis amendment, do right because it is "a worthy act of national generosity and liberal policy," and in three weeks the country will have forgotten that the Re-publicans wandered from the path of duty to Puerto Rico for a month or six weeks. Let it persist in the "unspeakable cruel ty" of violating piedges, duty and justice to Puerto Rico, and no mrn can foresee

## FOR PROTECTIONISTS ONLY.

Philadelphia Manufacturer (high tariff). We say to Puerto Rico, "You can buy anything you want in the United States—in fact, you must buy of us. But if you have got anything to sell we don't want it. We have got enough stuff at home. Go and peddle it out to England, Germany, France or Spain." We seem to be cutting a great figure as an "emptre." An understanding with Enropean countries for an "open door" in China will have to be followed by a treaty for a "closed door" in reference to our own colonies. We have heard at mother countries, like France and Spain, which force their colonies to buy everything in the motherland. it out to England, Germany, France buy everything in the motherland We never heard of any mother coun-try which forced the colonies to sell all their goods outside of the motherland.

## Hard Lines of Women Suffragists.

Chicago Tribune.

Iowa women suffragists regarded their bill for the submission of their constitutional amendment to the people is al-most certain of passage. The resolution had passed the Senate and had secured a favorable report from the House comof the article is equally vigorous. Dr. a favorable report from the House com-Bristol says the virtue and honor of the world are in the common people, and the lives and standards of true society have never been purer or higher than in the United States at the present time, "Who determine the character of society?" he blow is the more severe when the women make. "No more four hundred shallow-

orained coterie of any one community who sion they lacked but one vote of winning It seems as if woman suffragists were always just missing by an inch. Theh bills are almost always favorably report-ed, and often pass one branch of a Leg-islature, only to fall in the other. So it is year after year, and when the ques-tion is finally submitted to the people of a state it is almost always voted down. Indeed, this has become so common a course that the suspicion has aroused in some people's minds that the gallant men in a Legislature let the women think that they have a chance and permit them to lose by a narrow margin after almost securing a victory—merely in order to save their feelings. There is suspicon that this was the case with the lowa lawmakers. The lowa suffra-gists must now walt two years. That they will try again is certain, for there is nothing more persistent than a woman

#### HOW PUERTO RICANS VIEW IT. Hope That Americans Will Blad Against a Blundering Government. Chicago Record. The Puerto Rican view of the bill im

suffragist.

posing a tariff on the products of that iel and is thus given by the San Juan Correspondencia, in its issue of February 18: Our distillusionment has been cruet. We trusted in a wise and just government, and we see it conquered by truste. And the nation which bases law upon the consent of the governed has a million souls under its sovervignty, yet does not consult their wishes, against which it improves headening. See a law or the second of the second productions. it imposes burdensome fiscal laws. Our only comfort is in knowing that, against our only confort is in knowing that, against a blundering government, a people like the Amer-ican will surely rise, always just and generous and magnanimous, and even without knowing us, will become our champions, saying: "Our flag floats over free peoples only; and if Pueric Bleo is to be held in the condition of a subject colony, let that flag first be hauled down." The San Juan Diario, in its issue of Feb. ruary 13, is equally emphatic in its con-demnation of the measure denying them free trade. "Force, oppression, exploita-tion," it says, "can keep a race in servi-tude, but can never create happy and conented citizens, unless their sense of dignity and of justice is totally extinguished."
It is not pleasing to think that the in-habitants of our newly acquired territory who were the most profuse in their wel come of the invading Army of the United States are so soon piqued at American rule. The blame for the change of heart in this instance, too, is clearly chargeable, not to the Islanders themselves, but to the governing authorities at Washington. The Puerto Ricans desire to regard American rule with favor, if given half a chance to

The supporters of the Puerto Rican tarif bill say they were obliged to impose the tutional right to levy such duties. But for that purpose a duty of 1 per cent would answer as well as the 15 per cent rate which is a serious burden on the island, Considerations of justice, and of expedi-ency as well, require that the Puerto Ricans be treated in such a manner as to enable the United States Government t retain the confidence and respect of the people of the island. They had a right to expect free intercourse with us as a result of annexation.

## Chiengo's Municipal Pawnshop.

La Grande Chronicle. Chicago has had nearly four me rial of the municipal pawnshop, and i s pronounced a success. Not only does it field a fair return upon the investment, out it is reaching exactly the class of per-sens it was intended to benefit, as shown by the fact that a large number of the loans are for small amounts. The results have surpassed the expectations of its originators, and they are doubling the capital put into the business, while plans apriled by the control of the institu-ion, for the establishment of like institu-ions in other Illinois cities. The small interest charges, as compared with the usurfous rates of the personal pawnshops, are diverting the business to the munici-pal shop, but it is not stated that any

## of the private rivals have been driven out French Naval Plan.

The plan recently laid before the French Chamber of Deputies for increase of the Navy contemplates the expenditure of 985, 000,000 francs, of which \$235,000,000 are for completing ships already on the stocks, 476,000,000 for 177 additional new vessein, including 112 torpedo-boats; 136,000,000 for ports and arsenals, 85,000,000 for coast defenses, and 55,000,000 for naval stations in are adding to their programmes in a like proportion. The building programme of the United States, and even that of Eng-land looks small by comparison. It is to be borne in mind, however, that these paper ships take a long time to get converted into steel realities.

## Education of a Prophet.

New York Journal of Commerce Senator Teller is predicting that the re-ults of the currency bill will be, not ulnous, but disastrous. It's a nice distincon. Four years ago he was predicting with tears in his eyes that the victory of the gold standard would be ruinous. He has learned something from a careful comparison of his predictions with events, but not so much as the rest of the country

#### Gently Spoken. Chicago Record

Smith-Is your new clerk a good man? Jones-Never saw his equal; he works ust like a charm.
Smith-But I was under the impression that charms seldom work, Jones-Well, you heard what I said.

Boston Transcript Fudd-What! reading that novel over again? You have read it a dozen times,

at least.
Dudd—That's why I am reading it again I run no risk. I know it is a good story Washington Star.

# a dollar to secure m; election." "I congratulate you," answered Senator Sorghum. "You got off cheap—but you took a terrible risk."

No Backbiting. Indianapolis Press. Ho-Miserable weather we had last week, wasn't it? She-I beg you to excuse me. I have

## rowed to say nothing ill of the absent this When Baby Laughs.

A. J. Waterbouse in S. F. Exan wonder what she's dreaming 'bout, 'Long some time in the night, When of a sudden she laughs out when of a sunder see langus out in infantile delight. I guess some angel from above, Swift winging to and fro, Doth pause to whitese to my love Such words as habies know.

And when she laughs, I guess he files Straight where God's boats rejeice, And bears beyond the bending skies The muste of her voice. Then, through the mighty anthem's swell Her laughter striketh clear eter than tone of any bell,

And angels pause to hear. For what hath Heaven compared with this: The laughter of a child, Who still the note of pain doth miss,

By dreams of night beguiled? There beat so many voices here Of anguish and despair, What wonder if they hold it dear The laugh that hides no care?

So when my baby's laugh rings out, watch her fleeting emile And say, "Some angel is about,"
And listen for a while
To try to catch the whisper, too,
In wain, in vain I try.
For angels heed what bables do.

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

Thus far in the political game clubs seem to be trumps.

The Senate Populists say they are still for silver, but they are not, very.

The skylark is not one of those chaps who when out of sight is out of mind

The Boer war is following Dewey and Aguinaldo to a place on the inside pages.

The Oregon grape poet is respectfully notified that it is not up to him just yet. Now if Aguinaldo had been a Puerto

ghost of a grievance. We are not all poets, but most of us have awakened to the fact that this kind

Rican-but, no, he didn't even have the

of weather is the real thing.

Every dog has his day, and when he tries to claim a night into the bargain, it s time he was being abated.

If one of Brigham H. Roberts' wives had been a woman of the stamp of the Dowager Empress of China, the result might have been different.

A woman recently asked President Hadley of Yale-he tells the story himselfwhat he was teaching. To his ceply, "Economics," she said, thoughtfully: "Oh, you teach the students to be ecoomical! That is good. When I was a young woman they never learned to be conomical until they got married."

For the benefit of Anglophobists in America, who are fond of denouncing England because of our Revolutionary t is worth while to call attention to the fact that in all schools in England for generations the children have been taught that the action of Lord North's Government in the reign of George III, which ought about "the Boston Tea Party" and the war, was entirely unjust and foolish, and that America was in the right,

"We found the other day," says a Boston hotel clerk, "that there was a co pany doing business here in the city, consisting of five men, who had made their headquarters in our billiard-room for 18 months. All their mall was delivered there. They met their customers there. They sent their messages and their telegrams from there. And never a cent of evenue to us. I call that the most expansive gall up to date. And when we discovered the thing and told them to get out they unanimously agreed to hurt the hotel all they could by reports. Not even gratitude for what they had received.

A blacksmith, who does considerable work for the street cleaning department, in presenting his bills illustrates them with pen and ink sketches of various articles furnished by him, as a ratchet, a surnbuckle, a handle, etc. The committee on street cleaning is not exactly sure wnether these illustrations are intended as a key to the writing or to enlighten them as to the nature of the article represented, and they find it about as difficult to comprehend the sketches as the writing, and vice versa. For instance, one item appears to be a deckon swiffle, and the sketch looks like a rabbit which had been running under high pressure and exploded. As the work is done in a very satisfactory manner and the writing and sketches are understood by the official who O. K.s the bills, the committee has no fault to find.

The following story of Sir Arthur Sallivan about himself is quoted in Mr. Lawrence's new life of him: "I was traveling on a stage in rather a wild part of California and arrived at a mining camp, where we had to get down for refreshments. As we drove up, the driver said: They are expecting you here, Mr. Sullivan.' I was much pleased, and \*aen I reached the place I came across a knot of prominent citizens at the whitey store. The foremost came up to a big burly man by my side and said. 'Are you Mr. Sullivan?' The man said no, end pointed to me. The citizen tooked at me rather contemptuously, and, after awhile said: 'Why, how much do you weigh?' I thought this was a curious method of testing the power of a composer, but I at once answered, 'About 161 pounds,' "Well," said the man, 'that's odd to me, anyhow. Do you mean to say that you gave fits to John S. Blackmore down in Kansus City? I said, 'No, I did not give him fits.' He then said, 'Well, who are 'Ain't you John L. Sullivan, the slugger?" I disclaimed all title to that, and told him I was Arthur Sullivan. 'Oh, Arthur Sullivan!" he said, 'Are you the man as put "Pinafore" together !"-rather a gratifving way of describing my composition. I said 'Yes.' 'Well,' returned the citizen, 'I am sorry you ain't John Sullivan, but still I am glad to see you, anyway; let's have a drink."

## Song of Empire.

Mr. W. E. Henley appears to have written the most popular war poem yet called out in England by the Boer war. It has been set to music. We reprint, purely for its poetle merit, this "Song of Empire," which originally ap-peared in the Sphere. Storm along, John! Though you faltered at

first.
Caught in an ambush, and held to the worst.
All the old Counties were hard on the spot.
For they hadn't a son but rejuiced in hie lot You had only to cart 'em some thousands of

So you fell to your work with the calmest of amiles, And, each with her battles, your ships you sent Till you beggared the record-Hi! Storm along,

Storm along, John! Storm along, John! Prenchman and Russian and Dutchman and Don Know the sea's yours from the Coast to Canton! Storm slong, storm along, storm along, John!

Storm along, John! There was work to be done With a fee in full blast ere you eighted a gunt Came, the news came, that you recled in the brunt, And at home, by the Lord, it was "Who's for the front?" And your whelps overseas, John—the whelps

that you knew

For the native, original, pattern true blus-Oh, you whelps wanted blooding, they cried to come on.

And—Hark to them chorusing: "Storm along, Storm along, John! Storm along, John! Half the world's yours, and the rest may

look on.

Mum, at the rip from Quebec to Ceylon. . . .

Storm along, storm along, storm along, John!

Storm along, John! All your Britains are out; Melhourne and Sydney got up with a shout; Weilington, Ottawa, Brisbane, their best Sand, with Cupe Town, and the fighting North-

Horses, men, guns for you! India's a-flame! How the lade of Natal have been playing the game! From Gib. to Vancouver, from Thames to Yukon, The live air is loud with you-Storm along

Storm along, John! Storm along, John!
Not in the best of the years that are gone
Has the star which is yours thus tremendously store!
Storm along, storm along, storm along,