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217 Dearbor

TODAY'S WEATHER .- Fair, except rain in orning; warmer; winds souths

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

There are signs that "The Social Democracy," which already has presented its candidate-Eugene V. Debs-for the Presidency, will be a considerable factor in many states this year. It has newspaper organs in Illinois, Kansas and Ohio; it will present electoral tickets in a majority of the states, and in several may have strength enough to become a balance of power.

It might be thought that the Bryanized Democracy was socialistic enough to meet all requirements of men of this description. But, though fts tendencies are plainly that way, it does not venture yet to declare war on the existing social and industrial order, to the extent of demanding that Government shall take possession of the machinery of production and distribution, direct the operations of labor and give every man his "share" of the proceeds. This is what Social Democracy wants. It demands that Government shall take control of property employed in production and distribution, and administer it. Bryanism insists that Government should not protect such property against efforts to destroy it, through riotous proceedings like those in Idaho last year, and at Chicago and Sacramento when President Cleveland sent the military to restore order. The Social Democracy insists that Government shall be the owner and employer; the Bryan Democracy does not declare against private ownership, but is for free riot. Opposition to preservation of order and protection of property against mobs is a cardinal principle of Bryanism. It does not want mobs interfered with when they blow up mines and destroy factories and railroad depots.

The purpose of Social Democracy is that there shall be no more private ownership in or private control of the medus of production. It intends the destruction of private capital, or Capital. in the sense in which socialists use that word. It means the introduction of common or collective property in the instruments of production, and on the basis of this collective property a machinery of production forming a single system, carried on by public corporate business may be set aside for the trial bodies, communal groups and systems ouns: and it m organization of the distribution of what mains to be divided out of the collective output after the satisfaction of the public requirements-the distribution to be made in proportion to the share of work contributed by each individual, as some have it, or, as others have it, according to individual needs. All this to be under the rule of pure popular sovereignty, both in the industrial sphere and in the Government or State. Under such system it is evident that the present constitution of society, with its basis of private property. would be entirely changed; and such change is the distinct and avowed object. It would involve the abolition of all relationships of private service, the present hire or wage system, as well as all private dealing in commodities, in services and in the use of commodities It would mean the cessation of trades, of markets, the currency, credit, the abolition of all kinds of interest and rent, and the introduction of a system of public payment for work as the sole form of income. The object is an exclusive and universal system of collective production and distribution of and the United States Supreme Court odities entirely superseding the capitalistic system, and thus also the wage system, in the interests of "individual freedom and the equality of of that act. They could obey it, or take

sense," he says, "to talk of the native Filipinos having ability to organize a government of their own. It is only in rare cases that any of them show any real governing power." Again: "If the Philippines were given a civil government tomorrow, we could not take away the soldiers." Still further: "I believe that a military government is,

for a while, the only feasible form of government." Bishop Potter believes that pacification of the islands is near at hand.

Friends of Aguinaldo told him that the insurgent cause was hopeless, and the better class of natives are satisfied that Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included.200 American occupation means good order and increased prosperity. "The war," says Bishop Potter, "is practically over, the only insurgent activity now being of a guerrilla character that resembles the adventurous freebooter wars of Southern Italy. The majority of Fill-

pinos are friendly to us, have every confidence in our soldiers, and are ready to come under our Government. This friendly feeling is shown everywhere by the children, who are devoted to the soldiers."

Bishop Potter is not a politician trying to make an argument for a party nor a speculator with views of exploitation, nor a soldier on the search for military opportunities. He is a philanthropist, following the course of right and duty, as he sees it; and there is courage as well as candor in his frank acknowledgment of change of mind on

the subject, brought about by personal observation.

methods.

THE LATEST BLOW AT TRUSTS. The decision of the United States upreme Court in the case of the Wat-

owing to the increasing demand for close and exacting application, when the cigar and pipe will be barred from offices where desk work, the value of which depends upon accuracy and

promptness, is performed, that time is not yet; but when the necessity for such an order becomes apparent to clear-headed business men, it will be given and employes will have to conform to ft. Practical reform does not fritter

away its energies in paltry methods and much speaking. It bides its time, gives a sound reason for its edict, speaks, and it is done. Self-interest holds the whip hand in human affairs, and it will surely use it, when too closely pressed, upon whatever milltates against its accomplishment along business lines. Reforms based upon this fact are those that may be depended upon for performance. Until the pipe and cigar are banished in office hours, such orders as that of Chief Moore's will doubtless tend to en-

courage consumption of real tobacco and put a deserved opprobrium upon the pestilential cigarette. He should go farther, however, and require every cigarette fiend to have his fingers scoured and his clothing fumigated before entering the office. What is the use of fighting germs and cleaning out sewers when the noxious fumes of the cigarette are permitted to pollute the atmosphere?

THE ABLER CONGRESSMEN. Commenting on the fact that "the

abler members of Congress of recent years do not come from the greater cities of the Union," the Boston Herald says that the prizes in professional and business life in great cities are such that men of ability will not sacrifice them for seats in Congress, and further says that the party machinery of great cities is in such hands that "the abler kind of men, unless they are rich, are shut out from office by those who The State of Texas undertook to decontrol it." These reasons furnish only clare forfelt the charter of the Watersa partial and inadequate explanation. Pierce Company, an agent of the Stand-The chief reason why men who have ard Oil Company, as a penalty for viospent their youth and manhood in the lation of the anti-trust law of the atmosphere of great cities do not as a state. The company appealed from the rule make able Congressmen is because decision of the state courts, but the they do not comprehend any public United States Supreme Court affirms opinion outside the business and social the decision, and unless some other remcircles of the great city in which they edy can be found by the Standard Oil have spent their lives. Such men may be very able lawyers, as was William M. Evarts; they may people, their agent's charter is forfeit and their business as a trust in Texas is at an end. They will be forced, herebe very able financiers, as was Levi after, to sell their product to jobbers in P. Morton; they may be very able men open market in the ordinary way. This of business, as was Abram S. Hewitt; is a decided triumph for fair business they may be very able rallway magnates and after-dinner speakers, like

The Texas law, passed last year, ac-Chauncey Depew, but these men, not quires, through this decision, considerfrom lack of intellectual force, but from able interests for students and lawmaklack of daily contact with the average ers. It provides, in substance, that American who represents the ruling every combination of capital or its public opinion of the towns and vilequivalent for the restraint of trade. lages of the land, never know what whether organized under the laws of two-thirds of the American people are Texas or any state, doing busithinking about. ness within the state, shall be deemed

If a foreigner should want to find out a trust or monopoly. The act prohibits how the average American lives, or to' the giving away of any article or sellmaster the salient points of American ing it for less than cost for the purcharacter, with a view of determining pose of preventing free competition in what our people would probably do in manufacture or distribution. Refusal an important political emergency, the to sell to any person because he is not very worst place of residence would be a member of the combination is proto live five years in this country excluhibited. Purchasers of articles manusively in some of our great cities and factured by violators of the law canaccept the leaders of its highest businot be required to pay for them. Each ness, political and social circles as his corporation is required yearly to state teachers. Chauncey Depew is as able, under oath whether it is in any "pool." brilliant and versatile a man as New Failure to answer within thirty days York political club statesmanship has is considered evidence of guilt. Corproduced, and yet how little he knows porations violating the act are subject about the character of the American to a loss of their charters or prohibited people outside of his own state comfrom doing business within the state, pared with a country-bred Congressand are subject to a fipe of from \$200 man of ability and experience! The to \$5000 for each offense. Every day's country-bred Congressman is a child of business is a separate offense. All court the conditions of average American life outside of our great cities. He knows of a case under the act, and prosecut-

what the avera

made the town," and it looks as if Cow per, measured by the superior political manhood of the country, was right.

The delay of Lord Roberts at Bloem fontein will probably continue until a base of operations is established at some point on the railway between the crossing of the Vaal at Fourteen Streams and Mafeking for a column marching to the eastward through the Transvaal at the same time that Lord Roberts advances with his main body, with his railway base behind him With this subsidiary column threatening their right while General Buller's army presses their left, the Boers cannot reasonably hope to resist the British advance, but will be pushed back by Lord Roberts into Pretoria, which has a mountainous country behind it. From Kroonstad a railway runs northwest to Vier Fontein, close to Klerksdorp Drift, on the Vaal River. Klerksdorp, the terminus of the line to Krugersdorp and Johannesburg, is easily reached from this point. The carrying on of the war by Lord Roberts involves the transportation of 70,-000 troops, and their supply on a line which is today 750 miles from the sea base at Cape Town and 450 miles from its sea base at Port Elizabeth. The railway lines are narrow-gauge, the grades are steep, and coal has to be carried 500 miles from the coast. Pretoria is distant 1040 miles from Cape Town, and 740 miles from Port Elizabeth, and it is doubtless correctly reported that Lord Roberts has been busy accumulating supplies at Bloemfontein as a semi-base sufficient for his next forward movement.

boys and girls make excellent cotton fac-tory operatives and acquire a practical knowledge of the business much more quickly than white children. Possibly in time we may import Filipinos to work for cheap wages in American cotton fac-tories or better still we may establish tories, or, better still, we may establish cotion factories in the archipelago to man-ufacture goods for our "Eastern trade," and perhaps for sale in the United States. LOSS OF BONDS AND CURRENCY. Millions of Profit to the Treasury of the United States. Chicago Record. Washington .- The Government has always made money by the loss or destruc-tion of bonds, notes and paper money

which cannot be presented for redemption Many drafts and warrants upon the Treasury issued in payment of current expense have never been presented. Some may be lost in the mails or mislaid by people who own them. Of course, it is impossible to explain where they go to, but the records of the dead-letter office show that people are remarkably careless about such things Several million dollars in money goes astray in the mails, and finally turns up at the dead-letter office every year, be ause of mistakes in addressing envelopes and other forms of carelessness on the part of the senders; whereas the natural loss and destruction of money from unavoidable causes is quite as great. The Govern-ment lost fully \$1,000,000 in the Chicago fire, but that could be replaced. The

amount lost by citizens cannot be cal-cuiated. There must have been several It is as hard for the Republican millions of paper currency destroyed at that time in the cash drawers, clothing. party to let go of Protection as it was for the Democratic party to let go of vaults and tin boxes of people whose houses and stores were consumed. iouses and stores were consumed. It is estimated that the profits of the Slavery. Yet the former is as clearly

an economic evil as the latter was-Government in the destruction of paper though it lacks some of the grosser noney since 1866 have been not less than \$1,000,000 a year. Of the loan of 1812, issued in payment of evils on the moral side. Protection.

however, is doomed, as Slavery was; and this effort to protect some of the sundry vessels built for naval purposes, and amounting to \$711,000, \$100 still re-mains outstanding: a \$500 bond of the loan of 1500 has never been presented: \$4600 in bonds of the \$16,000,000 loan of 1813; \$43,169 of the Treasury notes of 1814, and \$41,630 of the Treasury notes of 1815 have never been redeemed. Of the notes of 1846, \$82, 526 are still outstanding; of the \$5,000,000 bonds issued to satisfy claims growing out of the annexation of Texas, \$21,000 remain unsettled, unredeemed. Of the United States bonds issued during

the Civil War, \$1,208,000 have never turned up; of the bonds issued in aid of the Union Pacific Railroad, \$13,000 have never been offered for redemption; \$31,000 of the Central Pacific bonds, and \$8000 of the Kansas

Pacific bonds, making a total gain of \$1,258,000 to the Government in the loss or destruction of bonds since 1861. Occasion-ally some of the old bonds come in, having been discovered in a garret or hidden in a crevice in the wall, in an old trunk or a teapot. Last year \$410 in bonds were presented for redemption, upon which the interest ceased 19 years ago.

Probably the greatest profit ever enjoyed by the Government as a result of the de-struction of money was in connection with the fractional currency or shinplasters is-sued during the Civil War. The total mount issued was \$368,724,079, of which \$5,880,558 has never been presented for re-demption. A large amount has been preserved as curios by collectors, and occa-sionally even now it is offered for redempion. This was especially the case during the recent hard times. People who had the old "shinplasters" of war times in their cabinets and scrap books got hard up and sent them in for redemption. In 1851 \$60,000,000 of what were called

demand notes" were issued by the Government to pay the emergency expenses of the war. Of this amount \$33,847 has never been offered for redemption. The same year, 7355,355,440 in compound interest notes were issued, of which \$165,110 are still outprovide the same still outprovide the same still only a few weeks ago a

UNDER THE WHIP.

Oppression of Puerto Rico.

speak for the people of the West, and the

was in danger through the intrigues and

sums of money.

Rubrecesorous.

gressmen and Senators, and to the Presiby the most solemn obligations to sustain freedom." The Bishop is simply exercis-ing an unquestionable prerogative of American citizenship when he "abouts face" on the propositions which he laid down with so much vigor and earnestness in an others in Brooklyn on Lanuary H dent, are certainly as true indications of the people's real views as anything Mr. Oxnard or Mr. Myrick can say. A vote taken today would show that nine-ienths of the Republicans in every ward and township in the states of the Middle West in an address in Brooklyn on January II, 1899. It is nobody's business if he upsets his own arguments on the question of self-government and liberty. It will interest the South, however, to learn, on the au-thority of Bishop Potter, that the Filipino hows and style make availant cotton facare in favor of expansion, in favor of free trade with Puerto Rico, and against Mr. Myrick, Mr. Oxnard and all others who have been working persistently for two years to overthrow the expansion policy. If Congressmen doubt the truth of this statement let them come home and investi-gate for themselves, but under no consid-eration let them invits the defeat of the nexts with a semulation of a nexts minclparty by the repudiation of a party princi-ple, and do this on the pretense that the people demand it. Whatever else may be said of Western Republicans, they are not under Mr. Myrick's whip, nor in his pocket.

PANAMA OR NICARAGUAT

The Advantages and Disadvantages Compared.

New York World.

De Lessep's plan was for a canal at sea level. This has been abandoned. The sea level. This has been abandoned. The route of the Panama Canal is from Aspinwall or Colon to Panama, the short-est distance between the oceans. The highest point to be cut through is the Culebra watershed, 284 feet above tide-

water. The disadvantages of the Panama route are the deadly climate, the uncertaintles of the Chagres river, which is sometimes

almost dry and at other times in tre-mendous flood. The great problem which many engineers have declared is unsurmountable is to control the river. After 10 years of construction, during which \$250,000,000 was spent, of which \$140,which accounts was spent, or which are a bolo on was either stolen or spent in cor-ruption funds, the Panama scandal put an end to the work. In 1894 a new com-pany resumed construction. It has com-pleted 18 miles of canal, about two-fifths of the whole. It is proposed to control the tide action by locks and the feed supply

by artificial lakes and dams. The Nicaragua canal route is a fraction under 170 miles from ocean to ocean. It begins at Greytown. There is necessary 14.87 miles of canal excavation at the east side. This is necessary to reach the San Juan River. Vessels must be raised 110 feet by locks; the lifts vary from 30 to

40 feet Many dams are necessary to make the river navigable. When Lake Nicaragua is reached there is plain sailing for more than 100 miles. On the western side there is more excavation through the valleys of the Rio del Medio and the Rio Grande, a cut through solid rock, three locks and then is entered the harbor of Brito, on the Pacific Coast. One of the gravest objections to the

Nicaragua route is the danger from voldisturbances, which might pletely wreck the canal at any time. The native name for Nicaragua is significant, Cuscatian, "the land that sways like a hammock."

As to cash, an international board of engineers decided that the Panama Canal can be finished in 10 years for \$100,000,-000. The estimates for the Nicaragua Canal are about the same, so far as its own engineers are concerned, but disinterested ones say it will cost \$150,000,000 to construct the great waterway.

"Threatened Calamity."

There are "miserable little newspapers" that never are so happy as when misrepresenting The Oregonian. Here, now, is the Eugene Register, which prints the following, under the above head:

The Oregonian serves notice that it will brook no criticism from the country press, or what in its arrogance it pleases to term the "miserable little newspapers." On top of this comes the statement that this is a political year, and "if they (the country press) will take ote of this now, it may save them some vexation." This is a covert attack couched in a ess of language the intent of which is to terror to the hearts of country jour-

strike terror to The Oregonian will repeat what it said, just to show how pitiful a prevaricator this one "miserable little newspaper" is,

viz: The Oregonian is not sublished to please the was a gold-standard man. And yet, during his whole career in the Legisla-ture and out of it, he was trying to send silver men to Congress and to prevent gold men from getting there. It was Johnson's kind of gold-standard men Only a few weeks ago a man brought in Only a few weeks ago a man brought in the oregonan is for publicance to please the little, cheap, self-seeking politicians, and the little newspapers that toady to them. It is published for the seven-thirty notes are still outstanding all these old issues turn up for redemption. dn't read The Ores an, unless they desire. one of the \$100 seven-thirty notes, and last It is all one to it whether they like or dialike it. Since this is a political year, if they will take note of this now, it may save them some year \$710 were presented at the sub-Treasury in New York of the compound vexation. nterest notes, upon which interest ceased Once more to the brother: He is not nore than a quarter of a century ago. As a rule, the paper money and the bonds that remain outstanding are of small decompelled to read The Oregonian, and it's all one to it whether he and such as omination, which shows that people are he like or dislike it. more careless in handling small than large

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Having shut up the gamblers, the New fork police might try their hand on Bryan.

Henry Watterson doesn't expect any serious trouble in Kentucky. Neither did Buller in South Africa.

The rattlesnake never had any great reputation for industry, but he is always able to make both ends meet.

Debs will find when he gets into the Presidential fight that the runs of his life were made when he was a locomotive engineer.

McKinley can go the man who andd 'none so blind as those who will not see" one better. They are not half so blind as those who are not allowed to see.

A visitor at the White House in 1864 said: "We in Buffalo believe in Abra-

ham Lincoln and Almighty God." "Well," said Lincoln, as he sped his guest, "you are half right."

It costs \$2 to take a bath at Cape Nome. but it must be remembered in extensiation that the condition of the water up there most of the year round is such that a bath is solid comfort.

An ostrich trust is the intest monopoly. Colonel Bryan will undoubtedly ask to be put down for a large block of stock. He took lessons in running from a Texas ostrich last fall.

One of the officials at the British Colonial Office had occasion to consult Marwood, the executioner, as to the most rapid way of putting a man out of existence. Marwood expressed himself in favor of what he professionally called "the long drop," and drove home his argument by remarking: "There was a Mr. Peaco, now, a small man; I gave him a six-foot drop, and I hassure you, sir, he passed hoff like a Summer heve."

London Punch caricatured the custom of giving thanks to the Almighty for victory in war so effectively in 1570 that popular ridicule, it was thought, had killed it. The late Emperor William, or as he was then, King William of Prussia, was accustomed, during the Franco-Prussian war, to send a dispatch to Queon Augusta in Berlin ascribing every victory of the Prussians over the French to Divine Providence. Punch paraphrased one of these dispatches in the following verse: By will Divine, my dear Augusta, ve fought another awful battle.

Ten thousand Frenchm Praise God from whom all blessings flow.

Naming a novel is not an easy thing to do-and do well. Dickens roamed all over London taking notes of names on signboards and in windows, and Balzac was never satisfied until the title of his book was suggested by a reality. Mary Johnson found in the Book of Common Prayer a name for her last and highly successful romance. "To Have and to Hold" is taken from the marriage service, and is certainly fellcitous. The name of her first novel, "Prisoners of Hope," originated in the death-cry of one of her Puritan characters, who shouted as he fell the words of Zechariah, "Turn ye, turn ye to the Stronghold, ye Prisoners of Hope."

The British private soldier does not enjoy church parade, and will sometimes descend to subterfuge to escape it. This was the case the other day with a private in South Africa, who was trying unsuccessfully to evade the watchful eye of his sergeant. The latter asked him, with perhaps unnecessary emphasis, why he did not fall in. He replied that he was a Unitarian. But the Sergeant, an opponent, doubtless, of all sectarianism, would listen to no such excuse. With him discipline was far superior to dogma. "That ain't one of the three religions," said he, "Fall in with the Roman Cat appears that, according to the views of this "noncom." all forms of worship are included under three heads-"church, chapel, or 'oly Roman," as he expresses it-and his recruits have to declare preference for one or the other. Most of them are governed solely by expediency, as was the Tommy who, when examined as to his religious choice, replied: "I ain't nowise perticuler, Sergeant. Put me down Chu'ch of England. I'll go with the band."

character of Protection to the people of the United States as they have in this Puerto Rican outrage.

Examiner of the Forks is and always was a gold-standard man. And yet, Johnson's kind of gold-standard men that made all the difficulties for the Republican party in Oregon and came very near turning the state over to the Demo-Populists; from which indeed it was saved only by the vote of the single County of Multnomah. In Johnson's own county (Linn) Bryan got 700 majority; and throughout the state, where the work of such "gold-standard" men as he was done, the results were similar. Johnson never cared for principle. He was one of many in a gang of mercenaries who were devoted to faction and to pursuit of office. The lack of parental supervision of boys is never more apparent than in cases of dignified and impressive public ceremonies. Thus, for example, when the crowds were awaiting in Riverview cemetery last Sunday the arrival of the funeral cortege, dozens, perhaps hundreds, of boys, wholly unsupervised, comped and wrestled over graves, tumabout among the shrubbery, bled shouted names from the headstones and made themselves generally the most irreverent of nulsances. These are not bad boys. They are simply untrained, unsupervised boys, let loose with their flow of animal spirits upon an occasion which they made one of unseemly hilarity. The parents, who were nowhere in evidence except in the existence of the unmannerly boys, were the Lengue to blame-not the untaught boys.

people under the flag of the United States against others and at the expense of others under the flag of the United States, reveals the error and enormity of the whole system. Even when you examine its work and its results at home, what is Protection but an invocation of the powers of Gov-

ernment to rob the whole people for the benefit of a particular interest? There has been no such revelation of the true

The utter recklessness with which business was transacted under the name of banking in the months immediately preceding the general financial collapse of 1893 is seen in the effort of the receiver of the Union Banking Company, of this city, to realize upon the assets of that concern after a lapse of seven years. The sums of \$1, offered for a note for \$1260 by one man: of \$20 for his own note of \$800 by another; of \$40 for notes of a corporation aggregating \$17,000, tell the story of unbusinesslike transactions for which depositors (with whom a few honorable names as shareholders and directors carfied weight) paid dearly. Sifted to the bottom, these transactions would be branded as dishonest; glossed over, they are called unfortunate, and as such they are booked against a number of well-known names.

The Salem Statesman says the Bank

ers-Pierce Company against the State of Texas certainly looks as if all rightful and practicable remedies against trusts can be invoked under laws easy of enactment by the states, provided only Legislatures will set about the task in a sincere and intelligent way.

This is a scheme on which Debs stands as a candidate for the Presidency. It is going to carry a good many votes, chiefly those of wageworkers in the cities, and of dreamers of reform, who think the world badly made up, because, through lack of energy or adaptability, they have not been able to get on in it. Every man who falls thinks his fallure due to others, or to society at large, never to mself. In nearly all these cases it happens that the man does not undertake to direct the fortune of the state till he has demonstrated his incompetence to conduct his own affairs,

EISHOP POTTER'S OBSERVATIONS.

Every one who visits the Philippine Islands and studies the situation there soon reaches the conclusion that it is impossible for the Filipinos to maintain national independence and self-government. This is the key to the whole makes it impossible for us to withdraw, and the condition that makes it necessary for us, since we must stay, to require obedience to the authority of the United States.

The Oregonian has heretofore reprinted extracts from the statement given by Bishop Henry S. Potter to the New York Evening Post. In another journal we find a statement from him that is entirely similar. Bishop Potter was at first strongly opposed to retention of the Philippine Islands by the United States. Since he has been there to see, his mind has undergone great change, and he freely says so. The test is the question whether the people of the Philippines are capable of self-gov-It is practical, has sufficient reason beernment aod could maintain their nahind it, and will receive the indorsetional independence. Bishop Potter ment of alert business men everypronounces it impossible. "It is non- where, While the time may come, "God made the country, while man changed, and that we are not "pledged

ors are given one-fourth of the penalis thinking about and what he is likely

ties imposed under the law. to do under a given set of political or Here, evidently, are several separate Industrial circumstances, while Mr. Deweapons possible for use against the new knows all about railway managecustomary methods of trusts. The one ment and knows nothing in particular resorted to in the specific case just deabout the American people outside of cided is the inhibition of refusal to sell the narrow circle of the very wealthy to any person because not a member merchants, the eminent bankers, the of the combination. The Standard Oil able lawyers and men of affairs whom people, through their agents, the Wathe has been accustomed to entertain, if ers-Pierce people, made contracts with not instruct, with his serio-comic politcertain merchants by which the oil ical vaticinations for the last thirty company required them to buy of it exyears. clusively, not to sell to any person The Union League Club of New York handling competing oils, and to sell at City includes a great many very able a price fixed by the company. The men, who have won large business and statutes must be considered in referprofessional success. It is full of politence to these contracts, said Justice ical philosophers; it is much given to McKenna. "In any other aspect they political proclamations of its views in are not subject to our review on this what it chooses to consider important record, except the power of the state emergencies. Does anybody remember court to restrict their regulation to local

within the last twenty years when any utterance of the Union League Club It must be borne in mind that the exercised any appreciable influence outconstitutionality of the Texas act, as a side of its dining-room? Some of the whole, has not been passed upon. The conspicuous members of this club have defense of the appellant company was been sent to Congress. Does anybody restricted to the inviolability of their remember any Union League Congresscontracts, the State Court of Appeals man who ever exercised any notable influence in politics within Congress or also holding that the status of the comwithout it? Their lack of influence was pany's business after the passage of not due to lack of ability, or intellithe act was subject to the provisions gence, or character; it was due to the fact that they were not in touch with the consequences. As long as results ordinary American life; they knew of this kind car be reached under state nothing of it: felt no sympathy with it. laws, the demand for amendment of They had never listened attentively to the Federal Constitution in the inter-

OFFICIAL BANISHMENT OF CIGAR. ETTES.

est of trust supression will not get

The order of the chief of the Weather Bureau at Washington prohibiting persons connected with the service from smoking cigarettes in office hours will be generally indorsed by business men whose patience has been greatly tried with the carelessness and inattention to business details, due, as it is be-

commerce.

much attention.

lleved, to the prevalence of this habit among desk employes. The order is given (as is that which frequently dismisses from service in transportation business otherwise competent men who drink immoderately), not in the interest of morality or through officious supervision of the personal habits of emsituation. It is the condition that ployes, but strictly for the good of the service, which demands alert, clearheaded men.

The public interest is arbiter in these matters, dominated, of course, by self-interest of those in authority. That

reason why New York City and other great cities do not often send men to Congress who become men of conspicuous national influence. Great cities become more or less cos monolitan in feeling and manners; individualism that counts for so much in the American towns and villages counts for little comparatively in a great city, so that your city-bred Congressman while he may be an able master of his business, or his profession, or may know books, is not often a man of natural or acquired ability for political leadership of the kind that obtains in average American life outside of great

cities.

that talk of the sidewalk that Wendell

Phillips shrewdly said was the ultimate

law of the land. And this is the chief

This is probably truer today

cay.

than it ever was before in our American history, and yet it was always a fact since we had any cities large enough and old enough to create any visible line of clear distinction between the life and manners of the city and the village. Fifty years ago it was rare to find a city-bred man a conspicuous cigarette smoking is a form of self-inleader in either house of Congress. The dulgence that conduces to listlessness, only great city of the East that sent and that in turn to laxness in the permen to Congress who were of conspicformance of duty, no one can doubt yous ability fifty years ago was Boswho has had to deal with this habit in ton. The Northern statesmen of conconnection with business matters. The spicuous ability in 1850 were country method inaugurated by Chlef Moore bred quite as much as they are today. will, if adopted by employers generand even in the case of Boston her ally, or even partially, do more to greatest statesman was a country-bred check and ultimately to abolish this man of high reputation for ability bebaleful habit than all the legislation fore he sought Boston as a residence. that can be brought to bear against it.

Very seldom even fifty years ago did s man city bred from youth up become a conspicuous political leader in the House or the Senate. Cowper wrote:

Senator Allen, of Nebraska, says he is prepared to admonish men not to enist for service in the Philippines, be-House, taking it for granted that he did speak for the people of the West, changed cause the conditions are too bad there for human existence. Very well, then; ground on the most important question now before the public, and Republicans who have been zealous in the cause of exlet us admit that we are cowards and milksops and poltroons; that we are nequal to the work the English are pansion marched over in a body to the doing in Africa and India, and the French in Madagascar and Cochin-House did not change ground on con-viction, but in the belief that their party China, and the Dutch in Java. Let us confess our cowardice and weakness and sneak home. conspiracies of men like Myrick and Ox-nard. It is apparent today that the ma-jority of the Republicans in Congress,

Anti-Expansion's Wry Face. Baltimore Sun

with the pressure of the Oxnard lobby removed, would stand where they always Bishop Potter, of New York, has returned from the Philippines impressed with the idea that the archingingo must be held permanently by the United States. have stood, in favor of expansion and in favor of treating Puerto Rico fairly. pretend, however, that it is their duty, n the face of the declaration of Mr and that the Filipinos are not capable of self-government. Bishop Potter is a man of affairs, clear-minded, alert and earn-Myrick and his associates, to yield their convictions and to save to the party the est. He did not always hold his present 2,000,000 votes which Mr. Myrick carries views about the Philippines, however. Hardly a year ago he said that "any man around in his pocket. They insist that they yield their own convictions at the with intellect should be ashamed to affirm that because we have bought the islands demands of the people. If Republican Congressmen are honest in this, the question is of easy settlement, we have possession. . . . When a na-tion forgets the sober promises it has made it has struck the first note of de-Since Mr. Oxnard and Mr. Myrick spok the people themselves have spoken. Reso-lutions like this have been adopted in We are pledged by the most solemn nearly every Congressional district in the West: "Resolved, That we favor action bligations to sustain freedom. We ought West: "Resolved, That we favor action by Congress giving to the people of Puerto Rico the same advantages of trade that the various states in the Union now en-joy." This is of particular interest to and wriggle our own necks to go the English yoke and see how we like it. . . Let us suppose, however, that this Republic has crushed out the last ember of rebellion and stiffed every faintlike it. Chicago Congressmen who supported the Puerto Rico tariff bill, because it was est note of protest. The old revolution ary idea survives, the old passion of free-dom wakes anew, and so the new posses-Puerto adopted by the Republicans of the Twer must be vigorously governed." op Potter has the right to change his ons, and if he discards views which ty-Fifth Ward of this city. But it is of general interest to all Congressmen who supported the Oxnard tariff bill, because Rich te openly proclaimed a year ago that is resolutions like it have been adopted at every meeting of Republicans held within his affair, as it is his privilege. Possibly General Otis convinced him during his stay the last three weeks. in Manila that the situation had entirely

The telegrams, letters, petitions and appeals that have gone forward to Con-

jjjCannot Put Aside Our Responsibilities.

Bishop Henry C. Potter. I am convinced that we must adhere Bosses of the Lobby Who Work for to our possession of the Philippines. Time

Chicago Inter Ocean, Rep. Committees of the Senate and will settle all the problems which conand Hous front us in those islands, and whatever tened patiently to all that Mr. Myrick, Mr. Oxnard, and their associates had to say against free trade with Puerto Rico. Some of the strongest party men in Conthe difficulties that may be in store, we have all the gifts that are called for to meet these increased tasks and responsigress, who have had great experience in legislation, listened respectfully to Mr. bilities. We cannot now put aside the responsibilities we took upon ourselves, Myrick when he threatened the Republican party with the opposition of the 500,-000 subscribers who, he alleged, were takwhether the outcome be for the better or for the worse. Apart from the moral obing his several papers, and of the 2,000,000 ligation of carrying out the duty we have voters interested or represented in his Pro-ducers' League. The time was when, if mposed upon ourselves, the comity of nations requires that this country should any man had attempted to crack his whit keep its control of the islands. as did Mr. Oxnard, or Mr. Myrick, in the Senate committee-room, he would have

been kicked out. But, in this case, Sen Twere Well It Were Done Quickly. St. Paul Pioneer Press, Rep.

ators representing Western constituencies listened patiently to the threats of these It is said that several tho nen, and passed without rebuke their ican newspapers demand free trade with declarations to the effect that it was to Puerto Rico, while perhaps only 10 or a dozen favor a tariff against the islands. their interest not to have Puerto Rico Congressmen would do well to note the Myrick (who poses as "chairman of fact. They cannot safely throw them-selves against the almost unanimous senof Domestic Producers" clatmed that 2,000,000 men among the pro-ducing classes in this country would vote timent of the press. For the newspapers, as a rule, keep their hands on the popu against any candidates for Congress of lar pulse a good deal more observantly President who espoused the cause of free trade in Puerto Rico. He assumed to than is possible for any Congressman,

Troubles All Around.

Yonkers Statesman. Mrs. Crimsonbeak-John, do you consider

the efforts of the peace conference were a failure?

Mr. Crimsonbeak-Decidedly so! Look at the troubles in the Philippines, this unround occupied by the anti-expansionists. It is admitted that the members of the pleasantness in South Africa, and even the members of our church choir, I understand, are having troubles of their own.

No Reciprocation. Indianapolis Journal.

"Isn't England rather slow?" 'Slow about what?" Why, about sending us her sympathy

and condolence in regard to our war in They Kentucky."

Tribute to "Old Bullion."

Appropriately enough, the portrait of Thomas H. Benton will be the chief gold standard.

The Parting of the Ways

Joseph B, Gilder in Harper's Weekly, Untrammeled Glant of the West, With all of Nature's gifts endowed, With all of Heaven's mercies blessed, Nor of thy power unduly proud-Peerless in courage, force and skill, And godlike in thy strength of will-

Before thy feet the ways divide; One path leads up to heights sublime; The other downward slopes, where bide The refuse and the wrecks of Time. boose, then, nor falter at the start, choose the nobler path and part!

Be then the guardian of the weak, Of the unfriended, then the friend; No guerdon for thy valor seek, No end beyond the avowed end.

Wouldst thou thy godlike power pre Be godiake in the will to serve!

The following paragraph has been going the rounds of the press, and has even been printed in papers of some pretensions; "Fish scales are being utilized in France, where a chemist has discovered that the scales may be used in the manufacture of artificial pearls, and our Consul at Lyons has found that the supply is inadequate, and that there is an actual demand for large quantities of the scales in his Consulate, where good prices are paid for them. The scales should be sprinkled with salt as soon as they are removed from the fish and packed in tin cans. Any specimens sent to Mr. Covert, at Lyons, will receive special attention, and the results, with any suggestions that might be made, and particulars of price offered, will be daily reported. As the American sturgeon has the most beautiful and largest scales of almost any fish in the world. this may be of considerable importance to fishermen who engage in catching sturgeon." Well along toward half a century ago, artificial pearls were made in France by lining the interior of glass globes with a preparation of the scales of some tiny fish, which were particularly silvery. The idea that this art has just been discovered is ridiculous, but not so much to be wondered at as the fact that any American paper should publish the statement that "the American sturgeon has the largest and most beautiful scales of almost any fish in the world." The fact is that sturgeon have no scales that are perceptible. They wear their bones outside their skin, and pass for scaleless fish. It is, however, not safe to say that a fish has no scales because it appears to have none. Many imagine that the Eastern brook trout have no scales because they have caught many of these fish and never saw any scales on them, but they have scales, and so do most kinds of fish. Even the cel has scales, although they cannot he seen by the naked eyes. The catfish is decoration of the new 2 per cent bonds. It is a fitting tribute to the memory of "Old Bullion" and his adherence to the geon have scales, but they certainly are

> not large. England.

Jay Lincoln, in the April Atlantic, Who would trust England, let him lift his eyes To Nelson, columned o'er Trafaigar Square, Har Hieroglyph of Duty, written where The roar of traffic humbes to the skies; Or mark, while Paul's vast shadow softly lies

On Gordon's statued sleep, how praise and prayer Flush through the frank young faces cluster-ing there

To con that kindred rune of Sacrifice

O England, no bland cloud-ship in the blue, But rough oak, plunging on over perilous jurs Of reef and ice, our faith will follow you The more for tempest roar that strains your spars

And splits your canvas, be your helm but true, Your courses shapen by the eternal stars.