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TODAY'S WEATHER.-Threatening. W asional showers; southerly winds.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 5.

A CONDITION, NOT A THEORY.

The Prohibitionist correspondents who have attempted to answer The Oregonian's views on "The Canteen" either intentionally or through opacity of mental vision misapprehend and therefore mistake the point at issue when they pretend to believe that the Army canteen is supported in the interest of the use and abuse of alcohol. The Army officers were confronted with a condition for abatement, not a theory. Of course, if it were possible to obtain an army of total abstainers there would be no canteen, but the Army officers were confronted with a choice between a canteen which furnishes beer containing 4 per cent of alcohol, in limited quantities, to a soldier within the juris diction of the post and vile ardent spirits containing over 50 per cent of alco hol sold to soldiers by the various liquor dives that gather around a post where there is no canteen. The post exchange may not be an ideal place or a perfect method, but we are obliged to take the world as it is and men as they are in the government of an army. The canteen is free from the kind of indecencies that flourish in the dive and saloons that are sure to surround a post that is without an exchange. The soldier is a citizen who only gives up such of his rights as a citizen as are inconsistent with the performance of his duty. It is impossible to refuse soldiers at a post or garrison liberty. for such refusal would make military life so unendurable that good mer would not enlist or would be sure to desert.

The extinction of the post exchange would drive the men beyond the garrison for amusement and for drink. To prohibit the sale of beer in a garrison surrounded by grogshops, dancehalls and gambling-houses, in the hope that the cause of temperance and morality will be benefited thereby, is not a wis thing to do. It is straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. Soldiers will have their diversion, and it is the leas of many evils to sell them good been at the exchange rather than to encourage their going away for liquor. In the Philippines, at the posts where no beer is allowed, the men will get "vino," or anisado, as it is called; it is impossible to prevent it. With the introduction of the post exchange in the hilippines the poorest and worst of the surrounding saloons began to die a natural death; were compelled to close up from lack of business, and the men ecame easy to control. The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, who accompanled Bishop Potter to the Philippines, in a recent address said: "Regard-ing a statement that soldiers in the Philippines are leading debauched lives, I would say that personally I saw to drunkenness in Manila." A regular Army officer writes the Army and Navy Gazette from the headquarters of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, at San Mateo, Manila province, that at Montal-ban, San Mateo, Mariquena, Amilpolo and Morong "we have a nice canteen and store, with beer on the and everything one could want. Our men are all well and hearty." The Army officers bear testimony that in even nominally prohibition states like Vermont and Maine a great leal of disorder and trouble resulted brough giving leave to the men until canteen was established at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, and at the United States Soldiers' Asylum at Torus, Me. There is no canteen during active campaign, such as our troops were engaged in before Santiago and in ushing through Luzon, so the mortal ty incurred from diseases contracted the field in Cuba and Luzon had no nnection with the canteen. Tybhold, smallpox contracted in camp, or malaria, the result of exposure at night a the trenches, is no respecter of perns in war time, and yet our loss from sease was very small compared with he losses of our Army, East and West, ring 1861-62, when there was no inteen allowed at any Army post r garrison. To compare the superior health of the nen on our small fleet before Santiago with the number of sick in our Army f 25,000 men in the field is absurd. ou can make a warship absolutely an every morning and keep it clean Il your refuse can be swept overboard t once, and your decks washed down ith sea water. Your men are pro cted from the weather when their ratch is over; their hammocks are dry; ney have no digging in trenches; no xposure to malarial atmosphere; no nance of drinking contaminated water ship of war lying off the land far ugh to be exempt from the accuulating toils and exposures that afflic marching of besieging army every ay ought to be an ideal place for ealth compared with'an army campg or marching in a tropical country, ving forward with a rush and with it preparation. At all events, when campaign was over and our soldiers ere comfortably housed in Cuban and rto Rican towns, their health beme rapidly re-established. It was not the canteen that made soldiers contract malaria or typhoid the campaigns of the Civil War or Shafter's campaign against Santio; for there wasn't any canteen able in active campaign. It is at stitution that belongs to an army n stationed at a regular permanent or garrison for a considerabl s; it is no part of a marching or hting army in the field. The cann has reduced intemperance and

immorality in the Army by the testimony of the officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, whose life brings them into daily observation of the so dier and whose business it is to keep the Army in order, free from turbu lence and under strict discipline. drunken soldier is not only a subject of disgust, but he is a source of discom-fort No one is more selfishiy interested in making the Army sober and keeping it sober than the Army officers, high

and low, who live, move and have their being with it all their days of profes sional duty.

WORDS, BUT NO THOUGHTS.

If any one thinks there is any seriou thought or sound argument in Bryan he can undeceive himself by perusal o the speech delivered at the Exposition Building last night and reprinted in The Oregonian this morning. It consists of sound and fury, dogmatic asset tion, baseless claims, and the baldes ophistry. There is appeal to Democratic partisanship, there are specious overtures to the failures and the disconented, there is denunciation in plenty for the Republican party, some of which is merited, but little of which is sup-ported by a shadow of evidence. But there is nothing there for the serious mind that bestows thought upon the

words so glibly uttered. There is no sign of intelligent apprehension of the topics discussed or the problems before the country. Bryan's appeal is not addressed to thinking men, and he is now among a people, we apprehend, where he unthinking are not in a majority. Because the Government issued its promissory notes in a time of extremty is no reason why those notes should orever be unredeemed.- Yet Bryan holds up to scorn the man who was for ssue of the greenbacks in the Civi

War, and is for their retirement now It is true that McKinley spoke for silver in 1891; it is true that the St. Louis platform's declaration for "interna ional bimetalism" was a fraud, and is true that the "bimetailsm" clause of the new currency law is humbug But none of these things militate in the slightest degree against the gold standard. Concessions to error made by timid politicians do not impair the validity of the truth. It is true that the Republicans deserve no credit for he gold discoveries of the Klondike and South Africa; but this is no palliation for the demand for free coinag with the inevitable silver basis. If we had had hard times, Mr. Bryan would have said there is no relief except in 16 to 1. Now that he can no longet deny prosperity, his only refuge is to say that he will appeal then to every man who hasn't received his share o prosperity, that is, to every man who nasn't as much money as he would like; and this is sheer demagogy.

Equally unworthy statesmanship his arraignment of the currency law because it encourages banking. He assumes in his hearers the belief that if anking is made easy and profitable he people must suffer in proportion He might just as well say that it the farmer is prosperous, everybody else must suffer. The bank is not the enemy of the public. It is merely the ervant of the community in its mone tary transactions, just as the miller grinds its wheat and the blacksmith hoes its horses. Burdens upon th banks are only burdens upon the bush-

ness of the people in buying and sell-

ing, borrowing and lending. Mr. Bryan

professes to believe it monstrous that

National bank buys bonds and re-

ceives an equal amount in bank notes

for use, while the individual who buys

bonds loses the use of his money. He

ignores the fact that the new currency

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1900.

that such knowledge of politics as the time a candidate playing for votes Dewey has acquired in this interval it and never a thoughtful man discuss-ing principles. The auditor carries of the type that looks to personal ends away the pleasing consciousness that rather than the National good. Th spasm of patriotic fervor with which he has heard a clever actor of the rothe American people greeted him as the hero of Manila Bay, for the time ust school; has seen a frame and jaw that a pugilist might prize; but if one being, literally knew no bounds. While soberly ask himself, two days later, what he learned, he will fail to recall it lasted they would have made him President, Admiral-anything, every a new thought or a helpful idea. The thing permissible in a Republic, so long actor offers nothing new; he but repro as the position carried with it a highduces and repeats.

ounding title and exalted him above

his peers. This spasm naturally spent Professor Nicholas Murray Butler, o itself, and the loyal common sense o Columbia University, in discussing "A Century of Education," presents figures the Nation greeted him as Admiral of the Navy, satisfied that the highest howing that the annual public expendhonor of his vocation had come to him lture of the common schools of the well earned, and content to let him res United States amounts to \$200,000,000, in it. The announcement of his candi or \$2 67 per capita of population. In Great Britain and Ireland the total dacy indicates not that Admiral Dewey has been studying the political ques public expenditure on the same account tions of the country without a prompt is \$88,000,000, or \$2 20 per capita; in France it is about \$58,000,000, or \$1 60 er, but that scheming politicians have een laboring with him. Indeed, it i per capita; in the German Empire it is strongly suspected that a politician o over \$108,000,000, or more than \$2 per large experience and boundless social capita. Thus the four great leading ambition who is very close to him has nations of the world are annually exeen striving mightily with him for pending for public education alone a some months past in the direction o sum considerably in excess of \$450,000, his candidacy, and that in the event of 000. Coming again to our own country, his election to the Presidency he would Professor Butler adds: The annual expenditure of the United States for common schools is quite equal to the sum total of the expenditures of Great Britain, France and Germany combined upon their pow-erful navies. It is nearly four-fifths of the total annual expenditures of the armed camps of France and Germany upon their huge armies, and a sum greaser by many millions than the net ordinary expenditures of the United States Government in 1880. lischarge its duties by proxy.

Dismissing this - assumption as groundless, it may be said distinctly and truthfully that the American peo ple are satisfied with and proud of Adniral Dewey where he is. As a great Captain, who understands his business they believe in him thoroughly. As an officer who earned with his high title the gratitude of his countrymen, his fellow-citizens, without regard to party affiliations, or in spite of them, honor him. It must be apparent that his candidacy, brought about by the subtleties of personal influence against his own better judgment, will, if persisted in, cheapen him as a man rather than exalt him as a statesman, or even as a politician.

FALSE PLEAS FOR SUBSIDIES.

In another column appears som arefully edited "news matter," sup plied by Mr. A. R. Smith, chief of the shipping subsidy bureau of promotion and publicity at Washington. The term "carefully edited" is used advised ly, for a perusal of the letter will disclose a studied effort to put the most favorable possible construction on the Liverpool paper's reference to the German mercantile marine. To a casua reader the reason for a British paper offering such complimentary tribute the German marine may be a triffe mystifying. The animus of the tribute may be explained, however, through the fact that the Liverpool Journal of Commerce is the recognized organ of the subsidized shipping interests of Great Britain. Its voice is at all times raised for more subsidies or in protest against a reduction of those already in force. To read the joint effusion of Mr. Smith and the Liverpool subsidy advocate, one would suppose that

everything afloat under the German flag was under the direct patronage and support of the German Government, and that government aid alone was responsible for the rapid growth of th German merchant marine.

No more gross misrepresentation of facts was ever attempted. The German Government subsidizes the North German Lloyd and the German East African Company, operating fast passenger and mail steamers, and pays a derate subsidy to about 30,000 tons net of other mail steamers. Why should the "patriotic German taxpayer" murmur, when only about 4 per cent of the total net tonnage flying the German flag is paid anything which bears a semblance to a subsidy? . The nothing to help any citizen who seeks

he is better qualified to speak than the bishop, by the the "environment of an enemy's can is so impartial, so unhampered. by the "environment of an enemy's camp." He is so impartial, so unhampered, that when a mative Filipino visited the league headquarters in Boston s few days ago and ventured to say that the league view of the Philippine problem was all wrong. Winslow rebuked him warmly, instructed him kindly but firmly in the truth, and then dismissed him. That is the way to be true and steadfast and right. Take the position firmly that you embody in yourself all the moral courage and all the patriotism there is left in the country, and whenever anybody differs with you your course is clear. Be he bishop or lay-man, soldler or politician, judge or emman, soldier or politician, judge or em-inent educator, his attitude, apart from yours, is proof positive that he is no only wrong but surely insincere, and prob-ably is either a time-server or is actuated mercenary motives.

OUR SUBSIDY ADVOCATE.

Latter From Mr. Smith Which Is ticed Elsewhere Today.

day's or one minute's visit there

HOTEL COCHRAN, Washington, D. C. March 30.-(To the Editor.)-The followin article is carefully prepared from an edi-torial appearing in the March 3, 1900, insue of the Liverpool (England) Journal of Commerce, an old-established, conserva-tive and influential British commercial the affectionate feeling of Puerto Ricans A. R. SMITH.

GERMAN MARITIME GROWTH.

nd maritime daily.

What Germany is scoomplishing in the way of building up her merchant marine is discussed most interestingly in an ediis discussed most interestingly in an edi-torial in the Liverpool Journal of Com-merce of March 1. The Congress of the United States is soon to discuss a bill for the building up of American shipping, in view of the possible passage of which foreign methods, as regarded by foreign newspapers, are of timely interest and in-struction to the American people. The Liverpool Journal of Commerce, in the editorial in question, significantly en-titled "German Competition," points out that Germany is evidently determined to take a hand in ocean carrying; that brand new German fleets are supplied wherever

vocate of peace, as are all men of his new German fleets are supplied whereve world's trade openings are possible; that the patriotic German taxpayer bears the cost without a murmur, and that the Emcost without a murmur, and that the Em-peror and the government, by word of praise and encouragement, stimulate the national zeal whenever it appears to flag. All of this, says the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, advertises the growth of Ger-man commerce and shipping. No oppor-tunity is lost sight of to let the world know of Germany's growth: The highest know of Germany's growth; the highest officials seize any occasion to advertise to the world, as did the Emperor at the launching of the Deutschland the other launching of the Deutschland the other day, what Germany means to be as a mar-iftme power. Even accidents to German steamships afford opportunity to exploit the glory of her marine, by the honoring and medaling of her "heroes of the sea." "Within 20 years," said Count von Bu-low at the launching of the Deutschland, "Germany has increased the tonnage of her mergantile marine guite fitten-fold."

her mercantile marine quite fifteen-fold." In the same time American shipping in the foreign trade has declined just one-half. Until the British White Star liner Oceania was launched, Germany had the larges ship affoat, cays this Liverpool newspaper even now her ships hold the blue rib bon for speed.

The revival of German shipping is due t the genus of Bismarck, says the Liver-pool Journal of Commerce. It continues: "Consequent on a memorandum emanat-ing from that famous statesman, a sub-sidy was provided for the North German

Lloyd Company. Subsidies in the opin ion of an unread controversialist expressed in a morning half-penny paper, are grant-ed for the sole purpose of passing into the pockets of a few millionaires posing as patriots. Nothing can be further from the truth. They help to start a line of ves being, and thus carry the nation's flag to places where hitherto it had been but a name. Unless some such assistance were given by the mation there could not be a trade carried on at all to certain parts of the empire.'

This newspaper points out other ways This newspaper points out other ways by which the growth of German shipbuild-ing was aided, beginning in 1885, one being by placing all shipbuilding materials on the free list. This the United States also did several years ago, in respect of shipbuild-ing for the foreign trade. Moreover, this

they were confident it would give them. They endured uncomplainingly for long months the practical exclusion of two of the important products of the island from the American market by the duties of the the American market by the duties of the Dingley law. They were sure Congress would give them relief when it met. They did not take into consideration Mr. Ox-nard and the Connecticut tobacco-grow-ers, who have put a veto on the kindly design of the President to give Puerto Bico free trade tico free trade.

Rico free trade. So at last there comes up a bitter cry from the owners of the mortgaged, un-tilled fields of Puerto Rico. They are going to exercise one right, which nobody will dare to deny them. It is the right of petition. They are going to beg Congress to do something at once, and put an end to their torture of suspense. They will not insist on that absolutely free access to American markets they expected and American markets they expected and should have. If Congress is going to give less than justice demands they should be

given, they beg to be given that little now. It will be twice as valuable as if given weeks or months hence. Never has such a petition been presented to Con-gress as the one which is to be laid beore it soon by the Puerto Ricans. Be fore it is presented an ashamed Congress should give the petitioners that free intercourse with this country which is their due. Then labor will be set at work and the fields will bear profitable crops. Then

for America, which is rapidly being de stroyed, will be revived and made endur

BROOKE AND WOOD.

Cuban's Estimate of the Changed Condition of Affairs in the Island. Edwin Warren Guyel, Editor of La Lucha (Havana) in Harper's Weekly.

Brooke was an exceedingly conservativ Brooke was an exceedingly conservative man in most respects, with many narrow ideas, and very hard to approach. His good traits were many. He was kind, generous, and honestly feit deeply the pit-iable condition of affairs. But he lacked energy, was too credu-lous not emficiently firm to say "ston"

lous, not sufficiently firm to say "stop when necessary, and was obstinate to 'stop degree when an attack was made on any project which he himself had fathered. He delivered himself into the hands of a Cabinet of shrewd, unscrupulous men who had played to every audience in the the-ater of Cuban-Spanish politics during the

last few years. He trusted his own judgment implicitly in making selections of secretaries, disre-garding the protests of public and press, and maintained them in office until the end of his reign-an end which they

brought about During the year of their work, Capote and Lanuza were doing nothing but giving employment to relativis and other scounirels, and pulling the wool over the eyes of Brooke.

Brooke was shown, personally and through the newspapers, that these smooth rogues were ruining him and prejudicing Cubans against the entire American Na-tion. He would calmly say to men who had attended college with the secretaries, to Americans who had lived here 10 years, Gentlemen, you are very much mistaker and are cruelly misjudging most excellent, honorable men." When Brooke was removed matters had

reached a dangerous stage. The falls were full of innocent, persecuted men; the asy-lums were caring for children who were to abuse and deprivation, while nistrators were using the funds upplied them.

The courts were being operated just as in former days. Schools had not been opened, nor had plans for their organiza-tion been formulated Laddow been formulated. Ludlow was plot ting to succeed Brooke, and was constant-ly agitating fractional discontent. The muttering and growing animosity more apparent daily. Wood came.

This gave hope to the Cubans through out the island, reports from Santiago hav-ing long shown that the Easterners be-lieved in this Doctor-Governor.

Since his arrival there has been more actual, visible, beneficial work done than there was during the entire year gone by. Where Brooke came to his office at 19 A. M. and went driving in the afternon, Wood is to be found at his desk at 8, an hour for luncheon, another for dinner, bed at midnight. And the rapidity with which he grasps a subject enables him to accomplish a tremendous amount in a given

NOTE AND COMMENT.

He wouldn't rather be Dewey than President, after all.

The root of the Exposition Building will be repaired immediately.

The Vanderbilts, having money to burn, are naturally willing to put it into coal.

Dewey dain't give Bryan any more warning than he gave the Spaniards in Manila

Albert Edward ought to-have gone with his mamma to Ireland, and he probably thinks so now.

Between passing unpopular measures and passing the lie the Senators are kept pretty busy lately.

Bryan used to be considered a pretty good talker, but Webster Davis has been unmuzzled since then

Quay will wake up one-of these days and find that he has ceased to be a public menace and has become a private citizen.

Bryan refused to answer any telegrams on the Dewey matter. There are a few subjects on which he prefers to think before talking.

The museum manager who can sign a Kentuckian who is not a Colonel, and who has not been arrested for the murder of Goebel, will make a fortune next season.

Like a thunderboit shot from a clear arure sky, Like a pro-British speech on the Fourth of July. Lake a deep baseo growi from an artless spring

lamb,

Or a Christian Endeavorer saying, "Oh, d-n!" That was the fashion the startling news came. That Cousin George Dewey flas got in the game.

Judge Jenkins, of the United States Circuit Court at Chicago, has declined to approve a lawyer's claim to \$12,500 for three months' service as a receiver of something or other. The president of the United States, observed the Judge, was paid at no higher rate than that, and he might have added that it was a sum more than twice as large as the United States Government pays Judge Jenkins for a whole year of service.

Sir Algernon West records of his maternal uncle, Lord Orford, that in 1824 ha was invited to become president of the Norwich Bible Society; his reply was as follows: "Sir, I am surprised and annoyed by the contents of your letter. Surprised, because my well-known character should have exempted me from such an application and annoyed because it compels me to have even this communication with you. I have long been addicted to the gaming table; I have lately taken to the turf: I fear I frequently blaspheme: but I have never distributed religious racts. All this was known to you and o your society. Notwithstanding which you think me a fit person to be your presdent. God forgive your hypocrisy! I would rather live in the land of sinners than with such sainta"

Accidents to pedestrians on the sidewalks from the reckless riding of bicyclists are quite common, but cases where a bleyelist gets the worst of the encounter are not so common. Once in a while, however, a reckless rider of the slient steed finds himself up against the hard end of an accident, and usually he is one

who deserve no such fate. A case of this kind occurred at Fourth and Alder streets a day or two ago. A bicyclist who was evidently not an expert, undertook to pass a man riding a shy and spirited torse. A bundle he was carrying touched the horse, which gave a violent plunge, nearly unseating the rider, and sending the bicyclist sprawling in the street. He and his bleycle fell in front of a pair of horses being driven up the street at a rate approaching what in a bicyclist is called "scorching." The horses shied so suddenly and so far to one side that the driver narrowly escaped being tossed over the dashboard on top of the bloyclist. The latter rose to his feet, covered with dirt. and evidently pretty badly hurt, and as he limped off he received a lot of abuse from the horseman and the driver, which evidently did not ait well, but to which, he made no audible reply.

emperament, wrote:

ukewarm. Colonel Bryan prated about 'bimetalism at 16 to 1." but the deathly slience that greeted this sentiment both at McMinnville and Hillsboro must have convinced the young orator that the people have at last a stable money system and are satisfied with it. The only parts of Colonel Bryan's speech that were well received were the arraignment of trusts and the criticism of the Administration for robbing Puerto Rico. These straws show the

declaimed, joked and gesticulated. For more than two hours he gave his light and breezy entertainment, sending his audience home like a circus crowd, tired and bewildered, but with nothing of value. His speech contains no kernel. It has no worth in dealing with any subject. Whether it touch money, trusts or expansion, it only darkens counsel. Refusing to consider all the elements of any question, it reaches wrong conclusions, where it reaches any. Casting aside all important circumstances of a situation, it offers

There were no need of arsenals and f Facts and figures do not support this estimate, for, though the expenditures

of the common schools have nearly trebled in this country since 1870, the 'need of arsenals and forts" does not eem to have in the least degree abated Colonel Bryan had an opportunity esterday to sound sentiment in one of he oldest and richest farming districts in Oregon. At McMinnville and Hillsboro he addressed \$500 people, one-half of whom were Republicans. Curiosity

A few years, perhaps a third of

century, ago, Longfellow, an ardent ad

Vere half the power that fills the world with

Were half the wealth bestowed on camp an

yen to redeem the human mind from error.

athered the Republicans within range of his voice, but they showed no enthuslasm, and the Bryanites were only

trend of political sentiment in Oregon Colonel Bryan has come and gone. He has talked and smiled, posed and

start a National bank. Banking is thereby thrown open. If there is any undue profit in the business, competition will soon cut it down.

Where Mr. Bryan falls is in the fact that he never gets beyond party to principles. He has no conception of the National spirit behind expansion. It is enough for him to say that the Repubcan party is trying to change the Republic to an Empire. He has no apprehension of the deep popular conviction for justice to Puerto Rico. It is sufficient for him that the Republicans first roposed free trade and then proposed the tariff. He offers no argument to show that all trusts are necessarily bad, or that a monopoly may or may not exist in other form than in a trust; He does not even catch the principle

that protective duties on trust products should peremptorily be struck off: his case is satisfactorily made up in the declaration that the Republican party is run for syndicates and by syndi cates. His defense of free silver is that the Republican party is insincere in its professions for "bimetalism." Hi fleet. charge against the gold standard is that the Republicans have not been consistent in its support. His argument for an income tax is that Abraham Lincoln approved one, and in 1894 Republicans voted against one. His poser against expansion is that no Republican can say just exactly what should be done and what will have to be done in the Philippines. These are welcome sallies for the Democratic partisan and catchy phrases for the rabble. But they afford no light on the questions of the hour, they offer no aid to the sincere student of our National problems.

If there are those who like this sor of thing, they will like. But are the voters of Oregon of such small discernment as to be caught with chaff like this?



The announcement, made by himself, that Admiral Dewey has reconsidered his decision in the matter, and will be a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, comes as a surprise to a vast multitude of his considerate fellow-citizens. Without any disposition to detract from the great service that the Admiral performed for his country in the vocation in which, from boy-

hood, he had been trained; recognizing, on the contrary, the value of this serv ice, and holding his name in honor be cause of it, thoughtful men are disposed to regard him as a sailor who has fully mastered his profession, and not in any sense as a statesman. He has himself repeatedly declared that he worthy and ridiculous. knows nothing about politics, referring,

it may be supposed, to grave and subtle questions of National policy, and certainly his fellow-citizens may be excused for taking him at his own estimate in this matter. They may be excused, furthermore, in the opinion that he has not had time since he thus declared himself to become familiar with questions to which he had confessedly never given any consideration previous to his arrival in New York last September.

The conclusion would naturally be

American taxpayer pays without a truth and light murmur a good mail subsidy to the

American trans-Atlantic line and to the line running between San Francisco and Australia. It does not, however, pay a subsidy to the big fleets of Sewall, Chapman, Pendleton, Mighell and the few other men who main tain that portion of the merchant fleet of the world which still flies the American flag. These ships make money without a subsidy, and will continue to do so. The unsubsidized German merchant marine also makes money, and almost as objectionable as its former the report of the German Parliament penchant for anarchistic propaganda. in 1898 on the question of renewing the subsidy to the Oriental lines of the North German Lloyd mentioned the growth of a number of unsubsidized

companies to show that the companier which got nothing from the Govern ment flourished in spite of the mail lines, which, in consideration of increased speed, received subventions The figures presented at that time showed that within the past five years the independent fleet increased its tonnage as rapidly as did the subsidized To understand fully the growth o

Germany's unsubsidized marine, it is unnecessary for Oregonians to go be yond the confines of their state for illustrations. Ten years ago but one German ship came to this port. Five years ago there were half a dozen vessels of this rising marine power at Portland. Last year there were fourteen of these vessels loaded at this port. For the first three months of the cur rent year seven German ships have loaded here, and twelve more are listed to arrive before the end of the year, with strong probabilities that fully thirty will load here before January 1 1901. But few of these ships were German built, but instead were vessel purchased from the British by one of the "foreign methods" for building up a fleet which is more effective than a

subsidy. Deduct from the German mer chant fleet the vessels which have been bought from other nations, and it would make a very sorry showing in comparison with that of Great Britain "The increase in valuable shipbuilding plant in German yards has verged on the marvelous." The same may be said of the American yards, every one of which is crowded to its utmost capacity with work. In fact, the works of one of the most clamorous advocates of the subsidy is reported to have contracts on hand - calling for over \$20,000,000 worth of shipping, a great deal of it for foreign nations. American shipping and the shipbuilding industry is grow ing so rapidly that every day that passes makes the appeals of the subsidy grafters appear all the more un-

If Bryan's wallet has grown and his physique has ripened somewhat, his mind has not. He still delights in platitude and serio-comic phrase-monging; in stating the position of opponents not as it is, but as he would like it to be for partisan purposes; in putting up a man of straw and exhibiting his courage to attack and pummel the insensate shape. He speaks not as an unprejudiced student of public questions, but as a partisan to partisans; he is all

In its April number the Forum main tains consistently its position as semiofficial defender and economist of the McKinley Administration. The two leading articles, as usual, are devoted to this end. Mr. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, whoops it up for the new financial law, and Repre sentative Hopkins supports the Puerto Rican iniquity. The persistence of the Forum's programme in its new role is

On money, Bryan is weaker than heretofore. He is confounded by having the faisity of all his theories demonstrated during the past three years. There were expressions of relief on the faces of many of his partisan hearers when he stopped the effort to present the "double standard" absurdity. No part of his speech received less applause than that relating to silver, and he betrayed lack of heart in it. Not even Bryan can galvanize more than the semblance of life into 16 to 1.

The Prince of Wales was probably shot at by some pro-Boer crank. Queen Victoria's life has been attempted by lunatics and political cranks no less than eight times since 1840. The only notice taken of these various attempts has been the consignment of their would-be assassins to asylums for the insane, to remain "confined during the Queen's pleasure."

Bryan presents much the same ap pearance as in former years. He is a little older, a trifle more bald, and perceptibly more rotund from the abound ing prosperity he has enjoyed in common with his fellow-men since his financial vagaries were rejected and he was kept from the Presidential chair.

Bryan showed sense in one particular. He had nothing to say in commendation of Lentz and Sulzer's attempt to discredit the authorities who broke up the criminal gang that was practicing murder and anarchy in the Coeur d'Alenes in the name of labor.

These will be busy days for Mr. Hanna. What with his efforts to hold Dewey down and keep Bryan up, his task is no light one. The most effective support Mr. Bryan will have in his fight for renomination will come from the Hanna dynasty.

Tom Reed calls President McKinley "The Emperor of Expediency."

The Bishop and the Antis.

The Bishop and the Antis. New York Commercial Advertiser. It is very risky business, this is the moral of the bishop's sad plight, for any-body to differ with or part company with the league after once associating with it. You see, all the moral virtue of the United States is concentrated in it, and this it is that puts in its hands "the bruis-ing irons of wrath" that Winslow is swinging. Bishop Potter was only four days in the Philippines, and he says, such is his brazen impudence, that what he saw and heard convinced him that he was in error about the situation. Winslow was

in error about the situation. Winslow was never hampered with either four days'

British journal continues, shipb German government-owned railroads. Not alone the German millionaire, but the German people in general, says this journal, are determined upon having a home-built merchant marine of their own. This news-

paper thus concludes its editorial: "The increase in valuable whipbuilding plant in German yards has verged on the marvelous. At the same time the iron and steel industries are attaining to greater proficiency owing to the increased demand for shipbuilding material, and the day is not far distant when the merchant ships and war vessels of Kaiser Wilhelm will be fashioned at home of material al vertisement by high authorities have not ne all under the head of advance in the numbers and tonnage of German ships Nevertheless no other country has done so much for its shipbuilders and shipown ers in order to foster a satisfactory mer cantile marine to compete in the markets of the world. Whether the subsidy-fed German shipping will hold its own is hid-den from us in the womb of the future, but it is certainly pushing forward at the present time"

Considering that, during the last half century, British steamships have received in subsidies for carrying British mails \$50,000,000, and that British steamships are more numerous than the steamships of all other nations combined, the concern British commercial and maritime journs over Germany's rapid maritime and com mercial growth is not surprising.

THE CRY OF PUERTO RICO.

Fatal Uncertainty Is What Paralyse the Island's Industries.

Chicago Tribúne, Rep. While Senators wrangle Puerto Ricans suffer. Congress has appropriated \$2,000. 000 to pay the expenses of administering the local government. That is a recogni-tion of the fact that the inhabitants of the island are too poor to pay taxes. The ap-propriation is excellent as far as it goes It will provide the means to pay the sal aries of school teachers and other gover aries of school teachers and other govern-ment employes. It will put some people to work at roadmaking. Those who are to share in the two millions will be ben-efited. Those who are not to do so will starve unless caref for by public charity. For what Congress has just done does not go to the root of the evil. It does not end that fatal uncertainty which has end that fatal uncertainty which has paralyzed the industry and put an embargo on the commerce of Puerto Rico. Merchants and planters, ignorant as to the nature of their future trade relations with the United States, are even more at

sea than are protected manufacturers whon they do not know whether duties ar to be left unchanged, lowered a little, or cut down a great deal. The planters, as a rule, are monoyless. They cannot pay labor to plant crops or to put in shape their coffee plantations damaged by the hurricane of last year unless the merchants do not dare do so, because their only security will be the crops, and they do not know whether there will be a do not know whether there will be a market for them or what price they will bring until Congress has settled the tariff question. Most of the plantations are mortgaged, and the time is drawing near mortgaged, and the time is drawing near when these mortgages must be foreclosed, unless the owners of the land are enabled to rase and sell the products of their fields. If Congress triffes much longer with a question which is all in all to Puerto Ricans, the present proprietors will lose their lands and be beggars. That disturbs them more than doubts as to the form of government which may be given the island. "Hope deferred maketh the heast sick" The merchants and planters of Puerto Rico have been waiting patiently since the summer of 1858 for free trade with the United States and the material happiness.

Where Brooke asked and blindly accept ed advice from one or two men, then al-lowed them to do as they pleased, Wood consults a dozen, then issues instructions, consults a dozen, then issues instructions, an dese that they are obeyed. Where Brooke received "reports," Wood makes personal inspections. Where Brooke "filed" or "respectfully referred" com-plaints, Wood conducts an investigation. Wood declares himself candidy, and proves by declares himself candidy.

proves his declarations to be sincere. His policy, which he will carry out to the end unless interfered with by Washington, can be summed up in a few words. He will trust Cubans always, and help them pre-vent themselves from betraying the confi-dence. He will convince these people that he is sincere in his desire to place them on their feet, by showing them that he re-alizes that he needs their assistance to insure their success, and that successful accomplishment of the task before his means his own future assured.

Cubans are being shown every considers tion by Wood, who appreciates their na-tures thoroughly, and understands that tures thoroughly, and understands that what might appear trivial to an American may mean the lasting friendship or enof a Latin.

He will use the greatest care in selec He will use the greatest care in selec-tion of incumbents for public office, and will unhesitatingly remove his own ap-pointees should they prove unworthy. He intends that the judicial and educational institutions shall be as nearly perfect as possible and that they shall be the bases of the Cuban governmental establishment. The brightest sign, in Wood's eyes, is the apparent anxiety of children and adults apparent anxiety of children and adults to obtain education. This desire is so manifest that schools are being opened as rapidly as furniture and books can be ob-

Let Leonard Wood alone, and it is safe to assume that he will, during one year, have insular affairs in such shape that he will conduct general elections, elect a Pres-ident and Congress, have a constitution framed, and turn over to a grateful peo-ple what he wishes to build as much as they to have a model republic.

After Joys.

Kansas City Independent. "I don't think Mrs. Betterdays ever enloyed her money so much as she does now." "Why, she lost her money some years

"True, but then, you see, it has sup-plied her with an unfailing topic of con-versation ever since."

Where She Draws the Line, Atchison Globe

A woman can buy an inferior article in proceries because a better is too expensive, and keep her contentment, can't do it in a dry goods store.

Detained at Home.

Philadelphia Record. Mrs. Muggins-Are you going to the Paris Exposition this Summer? Mrs. Buggins-No; I can't get away. The took wants to go.

Germs.

Detroit Journal. "Doctor, I wonder if I'm not getting

"Quite possibly. The bacillus of old age a very prevalent this Spring."

Easy Method.

Indianapolis Journal. Johns Jackson, how would you get nto society? Jackson-Oh. if I felt like it. he clothes, and was invited, I'd go,

He Made Many Yesterday.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. Bryan (W. J.) is now on the Pacific Coast, making votes for the Republicans.

Must It Be McKinley or Bryan! Indianapolis News.

Those who want to see McKinley and Those who want to see Ackinley and Bryan both defeated ought to speak their minds plainly and emphatically, and act in actordance with their opinions. This is a free country. A man can be a Re-publican or a Democrat without being either a McKinley or a Bryan man. Even those who think that they are bound by party loyalty to support the party candi-date after he is nominated are not at all bound to advocate the namination of any particular man. Perhaps nothing can be done. But it is very certain that nothing can be done without making a beginning.

Bryan's Poor Choice of Dates.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. In going to Oregon to talk, Bryan is preparing for his usual ill-luck. He re-marked just after his defeat in 1895 that he lost nearly all the states in which he made speeches in that year, while carried all which he kept away from, This is a particularly bad time for him to appear in Oregon. That state has an election in June, and his present speeches stand a chance to add a little to the Re-publican majority which was likely to be

rolled up in any event. A reverse right at the outset in his canvass is not the sort of thing which a wise candidate would invite.

The Crime and Its Punishment. Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Republicans of the Senate showed their petty feeling against Senator Bev-eridge by leaving the chamber when he made his Puerto Rican speech. Senator Beveridge's offense was that he dared to form and express an opinion of his owna helnous crime in the eyes of the thickind-thin party puppets.

Gentien.

Elizabeth G. Crane. So all day long I followed through the fields The voice of Autumn, calling from afar; And now I thought: "Yon hazel thicket yields A glimpse of her," and now: "These asters

Sure sign that she of late has passed this way; Lo; here the traces of her yellow car." are

And once I looked and seemed to see her stand Beneath a golden maple's black - drawn

boughs, But when I reached the place, naught but a band

Of crickets did perform their tuneful yows, To the soon-fading grass, and through the leaves,

The quiet sunlight falling, blessed my brows.

Till, as the long rays lengthened from the West,

I came upon an altar of gray stone. O'er which a creeper flung with plous zest Her flickering flames. About that altar hone, The crowding sumac burned with steady fire; Before it, stately, stood a priestess; one,

Who turned to me her melancholy eyes, I saw her beauty, ripe with color's breath, Yet velled, as when wood and hill there lies A mist, a shadow, as of coming death. And while I gazed she faded; swift I clutched Her fringed cloak, which rent, my group be neath,

And she was gone. As fluttered to the ground He many fragments, I with sudden fears, Stooped, valuey seeking them, when all around The blue-fringed gentian smiled up through

my tears, As one who knows his welcome will be warm, Although sad news to his beloved he bears