# The Oregonian.

at the Postoffice at Portland, On

TELEPHONES. REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. ily, with Sunday, per year. 9 00
iday, per year 2 00
Weekly, per year 1 50
Weekly, 3 months 50

The Army of the Potomac was as wel

tal quality of Longstreet and Lee could

have had their way, for they deemed

the fight hopeless after the great battle

of Chattanooga was won by Grant in November, 1863. General Force, in the

latest "Life of General Sherman," be-

lieves that if Jeff Davis had not re-

placed General Joe Johnston with Hood

Seneral Sherman could not have cap

tured Atlanta as early as September 1

1864; that the war would surely have lasted another year, for Joe Johnston

was the peer of Sherman in military

genius, as Sherman frankly confessed.

of course, Johnston would never have

wasted his army in reckless assaults

upon our lines before Atlanta and

Vashville, and it is safe to say that

Sherman's "march to the sea" and

through the Carolinas would never

have been executed between November

1864, and March, 1865, if Joe Johnston

had remained in command of Atlanta.

year, probably a temporary peace

would have been made between the sec-

ions, for we were suffering severely

when the last great campaign of April,

1865, began. The natural reflection to-

iay is that if both sections at the out-

set of the war had been armed as the

millions of people armed with modern

rifles and cannon, fighting on the de-

could never have been beaten by nine-

tofore been discussed in The Orego

railroads. The complaint alleges unjust

discrimination, in that the railroads

make a difference between the rates

for merchandise shipped in carloads

and merchandise shipped in less than

carloads, the latter rates being the

higher. The contention is that this ad-

justment of rates enables wholesale

nerchants at Portland, San Francisco,

Seattle and other Pacific Coast ter-

minal points to import goods in carload

quantities, and later to distribute them

from these points back throughout the

states of Oregon, California and Wash-

ington; while, if the difference between

the rate charged for carload quantities

and for less than carload quantities

were greatly reduced, it would enable

St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha,

Kansas City and other manufacturing

states in the Middle West to supply this

Coast by selling more largely to the re-

A second clause in the complaint as-

serts that rates from interior points

like St. Louis and Chicago, to terminal

points on the Pacific Coast are no lower

coints: and it is contended that the

rates ought to be lower, because the

distance in miles is shorter. For ex-

points should be lower than from New

York, and Chicago lower than from

Pittsburg, St. Louis lower than from

Chicago, and so on. Carried to its ulti-

mate, the contention is that all railroad

freight rates shall be measured by dis

It does not take much study to se

that this case in its essential character

s an assault upon the jobbing trade

and the manufacturing interests of the

Pacific Coast cities on the part of the

cities of the Middle Western States.

It has, in fact, but one purpose, and

that is to divert the jobbing trade from

Pertland, San Francisco, Seattle and

other Coast points to St. Louis, Chi-

cago, St. Paul, and to check the

growth of manufacturing industry

here. The contention is a very old one

and it was argued out, and, as it was

supposed, fought to a finish, very short-

ly after the enactment of the Interstate

mmerce law, some fifteen or more

years ago. It was Judge Deady, of the

United States District Court for Ore

gon, if we remember correctly, who

decision established the principle that

differences in the conditions of ship-

ment due to water competition modified

essentially the general principle de-

The rates of the transcontinental roads

are based upon recognition of the fact

of water competition between the At-

lantic and Pacific seaboards. The

Business Men's League of St. Louis and the whole jobbing trade of the Pacific

West, which stands back of that as-

ociation, seeks to disregard the fact

of water competition and to establish

a fixed system of graded rates on all

westward-bound freights, regardless of

Just what effect would follow the es

tablishment of this principle it is not

possible to say, but unquestionably it

would greatly damage, if not wholly

destroy, the jobbing trade of the Pacific Coast cities. The practical question, therefore, is whether there would be

any advantage to this Coast in turning

our business away from our own dis-

tributing centers to the manufacturing

and trading cities of the Middle West.

There is, we think, but one answer to

this question. We can imagine nothing

more precisely calculated to deal a fatal

blow to the general industrial and so-

cial welfare of the Pacific States than

the success of the St. Louis appeal.

Every interest of the Pacific Coast

States cries out in protest against a

movement whose certain effect would

be, a public injury, and whose possi

ble effect would be to destroy the busi-

ness vitality of our cities and reduce

the Pacific States to a mere provincia

district without organization of whole-

sale trade, almost without commerce,

and with energies limited to the busi-

The case, too, is not without a very

large National significance. The newly discovered commercial world of the Pa-

cific Ocean fronts upon the Pacific sea-

board. It is a world in which we have

every advantage of opportunity. The

ness of original production.

tail dealers direct.

teen millions.

from the pinch of the financial sho

Had the war been prolonged another

The Weekly, 1 The Weekly, 2 To City Subs Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted 15c Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included 20c The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to re-turn any manuscripts sent to it without solicitis-tion. No stamps should be inclosed for this

Puget Sound Bureau-Captain A. Thompson, office at 1111 Pacific avenue, Tacoma. Box 963,

other at 1111 Pacific avenue, Tacoma, Box 863, Tacoma postoffice.

Eastern Business Office—The Tribune building, New York city: "The Rookery." Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith special agency, New York.

For sale in San Francisco by J. K. Cooper, 146 Market street, near the Palace hotel, and at Goldsmith Bros., 236 Sutter street.

For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., 211 Dearborn street.

TODAY'S WEATHER .- Showers, with winds

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11

### OUR GREAT LEADER.

In another column appears the announcement of a great discovery. A Washington correspondent, turning his ired telescope upon the senior Senator rom Oregon, pronounces that alleged tatesman a great man, a leader in the ont rank of the party; and, most astonishing of all, a pioneer in the cause of the gold standard. This startling naracterization of our senior Senator itherto undreamed of here, has also iraculously appeared to the Republians of Columbia County. This simulneous discovery of McBride as a star of the first magnitude in the political ky should not escape attention, Maybe here is some mistake about it.

McBride is a ploneer of the goldstandard movement-that is, he is ioneer of 1897. When he was elected. n 1895, nobody could find out what his lews were. The two or three gold suporters he had in the Legislature said was for gold. The main body of his orces, silver men, said he was for siler. Such eminent silverites as Bake and Hofer came out of McBride's headuarters with jubilant faces, and asared you that "McBride was all right on silver." Mr. Sehlbrede, now a Me-Bride appointee in Alaska, and prousedly a gold man in 1895, declared that he had taken pains to assure himelf that McBride was all right on the ney question, or he should not have oted for him. Being pressed by an Oregonian reporter, the Senator-elect delivered this ringing utterance:

it is evident that there is need of reform financial system of the country, and it i my belief that such reform must proceed upon the lines of the last Republican National platform (the Minnsapolis straddle).

I do not think it necessary at this time which I would support. I do not wish to make any expression which would limit my

A more satisfactory and pertinent declaration was never made by the Delphic oracle. When Mr. McBride got back to Washington, he became imbued with the conviction that we must "do ick to Washington, he became imbued synething for silver," and concected a lliant scheme by which we were to habilitate silver through mandatory clauses in the commercial treaties that we should make with foreign powers.

A hard fight has indeed been made for ars in Oregon for the gold standard. but Senator McBride had no part in it.

If he had any views favoring gold, he
himself. Such influence and ability as he had were cast on the side of the Mitchell or silver wing of the party. Never until October, 1897, arly three years after his election to the Senate, and a year after President McKinley's election on a gold platform, did he declare himself as for the gold

Mr. McBride has also obtained and forwarded to Oregon testimonials from nators as to his efficiency and greatess. There is quite a string of them. It is evident that Mr. McBride has exrted himself more in this effort to get certificates" in his own behalf than he interest to the State of Oregon. Soliciation of testimonials in such a way and for such a purpose (for of course the supposition that a dozen or more Senators would have written and of-fered such papers without solicitation ould be absurd) is about the cheap st of political methods resorted to by en of the McBride type and caliber. It would have been churlish in any use it. This performance by McBride actually more pitiful and disgusting han his traffic with the Chicago paper's correspondent. It is only small en who do such things. No Senator of Oregon ever before has found it cessary to solicit such testimonials

McBride is of the type of men who ver take the lead or try to take the ad in anything of importance, because they fear it wouldn't be "popular." Men who fight for great principles or urposes make enemies, and McBride ways wants votes and wants office He is a trimmer, therefore, but comes n valiantly after the fight has been

The surrender of Appomattox stands ally in history for the collapse of the outhern Confederacy, for the surren ater was forced by the disaster to Lee's army, even as the surrender of Port Hudson was the corollary of the South up to Gettysburg beat the North is that they were better soldiers n many respects. They were not braver men than those of the North, pride and taste for war, more creature ugnacity. They fought on their own soil, save at Antietam and Gettysburg The South was 99 per cent native-born; t had the best soldiers of our old Army, and, having no regular army, it dispersed its educated military talent throughout its new levies, and as a reult made respectable soldiers of its raw recruits more rapidly than the North General Grant, in the Autumn of 1861, in a private letter, said that the South setting up its green volunteers ore rapidly into soldiers than we were, and pointed out the reason we eve given as the explanation. Genera Buell, a strict disciplinarian and drillaster, admits in his history of the pattle of Perryville that the troops of the South in this campaign fought bet-

ter than his own. The South had the interior lines, the

short are of the circle; the North not lies in the trade organization whose be-ginnings were made here nearly fifty but to wear it down to a state of millyears ago, and whose foundations tary exhaustion. The Virginia troops were all in Lee's army; the South was lidified by time, support our present cursed by no political Major-Generals, like Fremont, Dix, Banks and Butler. organization. To destroy the great advantage which attaches to the Pacific tates through the existence here of esdisciplined as Lee's army, and in mere tablished forces of trade would be to throw away a prodigious advantagecourage, the commonest and cheapest of all virtues, the sections were equal. possibly to lose forever the position which we are entitled in the Pacific The surrender of Appomattox ought to have taken place a year earlier than it did: would have taken place if the great soldiers of the South of the men-

# ENGLAND ANXIOUS FOR HER APPO.

MATTOX. Monday was the thirty-fifth anniversary of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox, Men who are 60 years of age today can remember how long and patiently the friends of the Union waited for the final ollapse of the Confederacy through he exhaustion of its military resources; they can remember the humiltation of the first year of war, which included our defeat at Bull Run, a disaster as unexpected and as mortifying as he successive reverses encountered by the British in South Africa, until Lord Roberts began his campaign, which resulted in the occupation of Bloemfontein. We who remember the agony our Nation endured the first two years of our Civil War, from Bull Run to Gettysburg, can easily understand the doom which settled over the English public when Methuen and Buller were so bloodily repulsed. Wounded national pride, and the bitter memory of many brave soldiers slaughtered to no purpose, explained the depression that reigned supreme in London after Buler's successive defeats. The brilliant victory of Lord Roberts dissipated this gloom, but the recent success of the Boers in cutting off two detachments of Boers and British are today, the South his army seem to have produced a destanding on the defensive could have gree of depression out of all proportion easily beaten off the North. Eleven to so trifling a disaster. The anxiety caused in England by the renewed activity of the Boers in the Orange fensive, in such a country as the South. Free State is due to the fact that Lord Roberts has lost, including Saturday's engagement, perhaps 2000 men killed, wounded and prisoners within ten days. It is this revelation this disaster has made of the MIDDLE WEST VS. THE PACIFIC The case under hearing by the Intergreat difficulties under which the war state Commerce Commission in this city yesterday is one which has heremust be fought to a victorious finish. There is nothing unexpected in the efforts of the Boers to capture detachnian, namely, the case brought by the ments of British troops by a quick dash Business Men's League, of St. Louis, along the line of the army's communiagainst the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Southern Pacific, the O. R. & cations. That is sure to occur in all wars. It was part of the tactics of the N., and other railroads in the carrying Confederates the last two years of our of trade between the Eastern States Civil War, and they were even more and the Pacific Coast, and relates to continuously successful in their attacks discriminating charges made by the upon our communications than the

Boers have been upon those of Lord Until Grant sent Sheridan into the Shenandoah Valley with 40,000 men in August, 1864, the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway was incessantly raided by the enemy. The railway between Washington and Baltimore was cut by a sudden dash of Confederate Cavalry as late as the Summer of 1864. This kind of raiding and its absolute results in captures of men and destruction of the rolling stock of a military railway is seldom formidable enough to interfere seriously with the execution of a great campaign. It was not of serious consequence to the Union Armies, because the loss of men and rolling stock could be promptly replaced and broken communications could be restored in a few hours. But the English situation is not identical in South Africa. Every soldier in the English Army, save a few thousand colonial troops furnished by Cape Colony and Natal, has been brought thither by a sea voyage of some 6000 miles; all the than from New York to the same food supplies, clothing and munitions of war have to be brought by sea; all the cavalry horses and draught animals, save a few African oxen, have ample, Pittsburg rates to Pacific Coast to be brought to Africa by sea. The English public know that if Lord Rob erts could have kept the Boers on the move after his occupation of Bloemfon tein, he would have pushed them out of the Orange Free State and been before Pretoria by the middle of May.

Lord Roberts has not been able t nove. He has been obliged to halt at Bloemfontein for four weeks, and in that time the Boers appear to have recovered from their demoralization sufficiently to reoccupy practically the territory from which they were driven by the advance on Bloemfontein. The British public is filled again with anxiety because they fear that the Boers will be able to prolong the war for a number of months to come. They see that Lord Roberts' mounted men are neither as well led nor as rapidly moved as are the Boer horsemen, and they fear that a long, wasting warfare is before them. The British public are anxious, too, because they know that England cannot give Roberts another army like the one he has at present. He must do his work up with this army or it will not be done at all, for in sending some 200,000 men to South Africa Great Britain has probably made he supreme effort. Of course, out of near clared by the Interstate Commerce act. ly 40,000,000 of people Great Britain could raise a great army of volunteers in circumstances of dire emergency, but It is safe to say that the 200,000 men sent by England to South Africa are expected to be equal to the conquest of the South African Republics, and for this reason the English public are naturally impatient at any increased prospect of long, dragging war, with the possible risk of the army becoming crippled by sickness or exhausted by the attrition of war. Doubtless re-cruiting enough can be done in England to restore somewhat the depleted ranks of her best regiments of regulars, but Great Britain, like the United States, has no permanent system of military conscription through which she can promptly put a great army into the field. For these reasons, the British public are naturally anxious that the Appomattox to their war in South Africa come by midsummer. As soon as Lord Roberts reached Bloemfontein he had a right to expect that everything his army needed was already in store at Cape Town or Port Elizabeth If it was already in store, Lord Roberts must be able to take the offensive today, since his cavalry is reported as

Professor Frye, who has been for some time engaged in reorganizing the public schools of Cuba, returned to New York on the transport Sedgwick a few days ago to arrange for a trip for 1000 Cuban teachers to this country in the coming Summer. The Government will furnish transports for the trip, and the teachers will spend six weeks at Harvard, where they will have their headquarters. After a course of study in the line mapped out by Pro-feasor Frye as contributory to their usefulness in the Cuban educational main hope of American domination in | field, the teachers will visit New York, | stand for honest government will

Chicago and Washington, and thence go back to Cuba, where they will enter again upon their work. The plan is a good one, thoroughly approved by the Administration, and its effect cannot fall to be of value in Americanizing the chools of Cuba.

THE VIRTUE OF PROMPTNESS Tardiness in pupils of the public schools is the one thing for which no allowed. Reprimand and the disgrace due to an idler, a careless or an irresponsible person, is visited upon the pupil who comes panting in too late for ranks, or, breathless with exertion, drops into his seat half a minute late. The extreme to which this censure has been carried has not infrequently subjected sensitive children to that worse torture of childhood, public berating before their mates, followed by practical ostracism from their immediate associates in the schoolroom Through fear of this penalty many children, upon finding that the minute or half minute late was inevitable, have slunk out of sight and put in the half day in truancy, preferring an inexcused through tardiness. These are matters of common knowledge, and so generally has the necessity of promptness in the schools been accepted by their patrons

and the School Board that these things

have been acquiesced in for years, as representing the least of two evils. It is manifest that what cannot be excused but is visited with dreaded penalty in pupils cannot be overlooked in teachers without serious infraction of justice, which children are taught to consider the basis of all discipline. Yet teachers, in greater or less numbers, come before the School Board at every meeting asking to be excused for tardiness, alleging unavoidable delay, through having missed a street-car, or from some interruption in traffic facilities, and it is remembered that several years ago one teacher came panting to chool an hour late with the plea that the "clock had stopped in the night." Director Thompson is quite right in declaring that excuse for tardiness in eachers will not find favor with him when based upon street-car delays. I is the duty of teachers so to situate themselves—this being always possible -that they can, if necessary or desira-ble, reach their school buildings on time by walking. To put the matter on its simplest basis, teachers generally will ring steadier nerves and more cheerful and serene tempers to their work from a brisk walk of from fifteen minutes to half an hour in the open air han if they had spent ten or twenty minutes on the street-car after having perhaps chafed and waited for its com ing half that length of time in con-

stantly growing impatience. There is altogether too much of the idea prevalent that schools are kept up for the purpose of giving a certain number of worthy young women employment in a ladylike vocation, and that the school management in detail should conform more or less exclusively to the convenience of teachers. The arrangement of the High School hours is perhaps the most striking and familfar example of this fact. But there are others, and among them may be found the multitude of excuses for tardiness on account of teachers indulging their preference for living in a certain part of the city, remote from the buildings in which they teach. It is eminently proper to give teachers notice through refusal to excuse them what is inexcusable in pupils, that they must so situate themselves as to be able to control this matter of being on time to their work, or take the consequences. The public schools are maintained at great expense by the taxpayers for the benefit of the rising generation, and there is no instruction on the whole so salutary as that furnished by a good example conscientiously maintained in regard to matters of conduct and discipline, among which may well be reckoned the staple virtue of promptness.

General Otis, at his own suggestion (after the proper and gracious manner coming home. His service in the Philippines, if not always dominated by wisdom from the standpoint of critical and independent observation, has, nevertheless, been conscientious and fearless as becomes a military leader. Responsibilities and contingencies not contemplated in any school of technical training found General Otis in his Philippine field of duty. He has been criticised sharply for his strict adherence to military forms in the discharge of his duties, among those whom Kip ling aptly styles-

Our new-caught sullen peoples, Half devil and half child, It having been urged that military commanders may reasonably be expected to observe in such cases first of all the practical rules of common sense Whether this criticism of his management in the Philippines is unjust or not, it is manifestly to the advantage of all concerned for General Otis to give place in command at Manila to another. It is not a question as to whether he has or has not done as well as he could; it is the general, and indeed the official, belief that a man differently constituted could do better There is reason to believe that General MacArthur can and will make accept able changes in the regime as Military Governor of the islands. The retire ment of General Otis and the succes sion of General MacArthur therefore give general satisfaction. Whateve may have been the shortcomings of General Otis, he has been a loyal, faithful officer, and has earned a rest.

Under the Horton law, recently re pealed by the New York Legislature, that state became the scene of pugilistic contests which were practically unrestrained, and which drew the most vicious elements of society together from all over the country. The repea of this law is a moral victory, not only for New York, but for the country generally. Governor Roosevelt is credited with having centered and applied the influence that brought this repeal about, and, though political moralists, if this contradiction of terms may be permitted, will voice a regret that it was compassed through measures of party politics, the country generally will accept the result without bewailing the incentives to continued official power by which it was brought about.

Unanimous rejection of Senator Clark by the Senate committee on privileges and elections will come as a surpris to the country, though the result has long been discounted by the best-in-formed Washington observers. It is certain to be followed by his rejection by the Senate itself. This admirable

doubtless exert a favorable effect on the anti-Quay campaign. If the Senate usters up courage to unseat Clark, it will likely muster the courage to reject the Pennsylvania claimant. Two object-lessons of this sort, taken in connection with the rejection of Roberts by the House, ought to prove epochmaking deterrents of legislative iniquity.

Care in the selections of candidates or the judiciary is a matter of highest mportance. Here is a function which hould not be subjected to the ordinary ombinations of political traffic. Tw ludges are to be chosen for the circuit in Multnomah County. Judge Sears and Judge George have per formed the duties of these positions well. They should be renominated; and, renominated, they will be reelected. No personal, special or pri vate interest should be permitted to have weight in this important business. The Judges in whom the people have confidence should not be changed.

Representative Tongue's renominaion is not only the result of success ful political tactics, but it is a recognition of his increasing usefulness as Representative and enlarged powers as a public man. His service in Congress has educated and broadened him to a very noticeable degree. There is no sign that Mr. Tongue will be astray on any great issue to be contended for by the Republican party. His campaign before the people will be an arduous one, but The Oregonian hopes to see him elected. Sound money and expansion will have no votes to spare in the Fifty-seventh Congress.

Two columns of Senatorial eulogies of Senator McBride, printed in the Salem Statesman, seem to be a trifle premature. The event calling for obitu ries does not occur till March, 1901.

The Republican party will come round all right on the Puerto Rican and Philippine tariff business presently. It is within 15 per cent of it now.

M'BRIDE A GREAT LEADER.

ie Has Induced a Newspaper Corre-Him This Great Send-Off-Astonishing That His Lamp Should Shine So Dimly at Home. Chicago Times-Herald.

WASHINGTON, April 2.-In February, 1896, upon the eve of the great Presidential struggle of that year, a bill providing for he free coinage of silver came to a vote n the United States Senate. There were hen 18 Senators from the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain states, and of these 17 voted for free coinage. Only one, George. W. McBride, of Oregon, voted against it. The great disparity between the number of votes for silver and the one vote against it from that section of the country caused many Republicans to regret their party had admitted so many regret their party had admitted to many new states and created so many new Sen-ators in the far West. Senator McBride, however, knowing well his people, and looking far ahead with prophetic eye, predicted a great change in the near fu-ture. "Wait a little," he said, "and you shall have votes enough for sound money from the Pacific Coast and the Rocky Mountains.

Four years later, February 15, 1900, a bill establishing the gold standard came to a vote in the Senate. Forty-six votes were cast for it and 29 against it. The ma-jority was 17. Of the 46 affirmative votes, eight were cast by Senators from the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states, and one Senator from that region was paired for the bill. Thus arose the interesting circumstance and strange fulfill ment of a prophesy that but for thes votes the gold bill could no have passed. Had they been cast on the negative side the bill would have been lost by a majority of one. The manner in which the Pacific Coast and Rocky cold in four years may be graphically stated thus:

FOR GOLD IN 1896 FOR GOLD IN 1900.

The Senator who pioneered this remarkproperly enough, one of the leaders of his party. His courage in standing alone four years ago has not only brought a goodly number of recruits to his side, but it has number of recruits to his side, but it has, aided by his strong qualities as a man and as a Senator, given him a high place in the councils of his party. Without ostentation, without self-seeking, without brilliant speech-making or any factitious art of attracting attention, Senator McBride has advanced to the very front rank on the Republican side of the chamber. Few men in five years of service have risen men in five years of service have risen to such prominence or attained position in which they could be of so much service to their constituents. The Senatorial cam-paign is now on in his state, and Re-publican Senators without exception are glad to hear that there is little or no doubt of his re-election. Mr. McBride's place in his party's coun-

and the state of the fact that he is a member of the Republican "committee on order of business." This is known as the "steering committee," and its function is to arrange the party policy on the floor of the Senate in so far as this car be done without calling a caucus to dis-pose of disputed questions. The members of this committee are: Senators Allison Hale, Aldrich, Cullom, Wolcott, Sewall, Spooner, McBride and Hanna, It is not only an honor to be on this committee-service upon it gives power and prestige not only to the member but to the state which he represents.

There is an executive committee of the

Republican Congressional Committee, the duties of this executive committee being to take charge of the campaign for elec-tion of Republican candidates for Congrees. It is a joint committee of Senators and Representatives, composed of leading members of the two Houses, and Mr. Mc-Bride is the only member from the far

Mr. McBride's standing as a Senator perhaps best shown by his committee as signments. No man can be of great serv ice to his state in either House of Con gress without good committee connections for these not only make his rank among his colleagues but give him the influence which enables him to secure practical re-sults. Though a comparatively young Senator, Mr. McBride is chairman of the committee on coast defense and a member of the following committees: Public land nteroceanic canals, commerce, forest proserves and Indian depredations. All these are committees of peculiar importance to he section of country which Mr. McBride

When the new committee on the Philip ome Islands was made up there was great competition among Senators for places upcompetition among Senators for places upon it, as it was generally recognized as
one of the greatest committees of the
Senate, scarcely second in importance to
the foreign relations committee. With two
exceptions all the Republican members of
this committee are veterans, such as Allison, Hale, Lodge, Proctor and Davis. The
two younger Senators are Beveridge of Indiana and McBride of Oregon, the former
owing his selection to the special personal
study he had made of the Philippine
Islands.

Senator McBride rarely makes a speech He long ago learned the lesson which was but recently acquired by another and very eloquent Senator, who admitted after his

quire influence in the United States Sen-e." The Senator from Oregon is of thet, industrious methods; he is popular with his fellow-Senators on both sides the chamber; his counsel is often sought because of his good judgment and his help because of his activity and prestige. He is a Senator who "gets things done," and is a credit to the state which sent him here.

## WHAT IS A DEMOCRAT!

Court Decision That Sheds No Light Upon the Question.

Chicago Times-Herald.

A good many attempts to define "Democracy," as applied to one of the two leading political parties, have been made since 1896. It is easy enough to define "Democracy" as applied in a general way to our republican form of government. In that sense we are all democrats. But when it comes to party alignment in 1800, what is a Democrat? Is there any Democratic party?

It is quite obvious that definitions of "Democracy" from all those who voted for Cleveland the first time would now present great diversity of views and opin ions. For two or three years Mr. Bryan made an eloquent and earnest plea for Democrats to return to "the Democracy of Jefferson." But the advent of war problems and the issue of "expansion" have seemingly cause Mr. Bryan to temporarily lose all interest in the "Democracy of Jefferson"—for Jefferson's name is linked with the "Louisiana purchase," the most notable "expansion" act in our history. In fact, Jefferson might be called "the Father of Expansion." It is plainly manifest, therefore, that the Democracy of Jefferson is not suited to the purposes

of the Bryan Democracy today.

The Iriquois Club, the famous Democratic club of Chicago, is also wrestling with this question. In a paper read before the club the other evening, Mr. Moritz Rosenthal advocated that the club return "It the first principles of Democratics." return "to the first principles of Democracy," among which, he said, were "absolute acquiescence in the judgment of the majority". Under this definition only those who voted for Bryan in 1895 were Democrats, for it cannot be dealed that the Bryanites were greatly in the mathe Bryanites were greatly in the ma-

It is clear that "the first principles of Democracy" will not adequately meet the campaign necessities of 1906. One of the members of the Iriquis Club said: "The trouble in the Iriquis Club is that we ion't know whether we are Democrats or Republicans." In other words, new Na-Republicans." In other words, new National issues have come forward since the last campaign, calling for definite enunciations of belief that will be incorporated

ciations of belief that will be incorporated in a National platform. The question is, Will the Democrat who repudiates that platform cease to be a Democrat? In this connection the decision of a Federal Judge at Sloux Falls, South Dakota, is an interesting contribution to the controversy over the party status of those Democrats who refused to support Bryan. Objection was made to the Grand Jury on the contention that both jury commis sioners were Republicans, whereas the law required that they should be of opposite political faith. One of the commissioners was appointed as a Democrat, but it was urged that he was a Republican because he voted for McKinley. The Judge ruled that support of Bryan and the Chicago platform was not a test of Democracy, and the Democrat who de-clined to vote for Bryan was still a

But of course a Federal Judge is not auit has no weight with the Bryan Democ-They will claim that no man is a scrat who does not support the Bryan platform that will be promulgated at Kansas City July 4 next.

Unscrupulous Papers Taken in. Boston Transcript.

The editor of Il Progresso Italo-Ameri-ano, New York, played a merry jest on his esteemed contemporaries last Sun-day by printing what purported to be a dis-patch from Rome announcing that the Re-public had been established in Italy and hat King Humbert had fled. On Monday two metropolitan journals printed "spe-cials" from Rome to the same effect, with such brilliant variations as an encyclopediac ignorance of Italian affairs gested. The editor of Il Progresso now chorties in his joy, calls "April fool" at his joy, calls "April fool" at his esteemed contemporaries and says things even more galling about "faked" dispatches. The story about King Hum-bert running away at the first outbreak bert running away at the first outcrease ought to have been sufficient to stamp the dispatch as spurious. He is not one of the kind that runs away early or easily. Indeed, whatever else may be his faults, cowardice is not one of them. A brave and experienced soldier, King Humbert has been been supported by the best through the support of the support is the only monarch in Europe who has ever been wounded in action. At Custozza he was severely wounded in the heat of the battle in which he and his brother, the late Amadeus, bore themselves not only like brave men, but accomplished officers. King Humbert and the King of Saxony are the only crowned heads in Eu-rope that have proved themselves more

# Bishop Potter's Two Views

Bishop Potter's Two Views.

If you sak me what today is an honorable whether we shall keep alternative. I answer, the Philippine Islands that a gracious Provisies now purely an acaddence, as I believe, has just now given it to us in an ever-memorable we shall keep the Islands achievement consummated last July at The lis no way to get rid of Hague. To submit to the matter is settled in an international court, as to the defrability of representing the best purely academic, as I peoples, the question of said. Conditions have the best disposition; and future administration of the Philippines have been desfrable to may be to admit that do two days after the as a nation we are not infallible; but then Elshop Potter, March surely a great nation can afford to leave that claim to the somewhal Pickwickian maintenance of it at present afforded under alien skies and remote and un-American traditions.—Bishop Potter, Oct 11, 1899.

Cheered by the Information. Chicago Times-Herald, Rev. Mr. Goodman—Are you aware, sir, that you are on the downward path? Soakley-Shay, zat so? Thash good. wash 'fraid mebby I might be on the way to get sent up."

Adaptability. Chicago News.
"I thought you intended raising chickens on your suburban place?"
"So I did, but as it is frequently under water I raise ducks instead.

Minimum. Detroit Journal. "Give ye \$60 fer the hoss, Rube."
"Nope. Kin git \$60 fer him havin' him killed by the cars."

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald. S. E. Kleer in Chicago Times-Teta.

O, you who bear men cheer today
And laud the deeds you've done.

Enjoy your triumph while you may,
It's course will soon be run;
Though roses in profusion lie
Wherever you have passed,
Your joys will soon take wings and fly,
For glory ages fast!

For glory ages fast! What was his name? Ah, well, No matter-he's forgotten, so In silence let him dwell! A year from now what singer, sage Or hero of today Will figure on the printed page

Endowed with gifts subl And cheered in heaven wh

## NOTE AND COMMENT

Dewey is evidently stopping for break-

It doesn't look as if Buller would even be able to celebrate the Fourth of July in

Perhaps the reason the Democrats selected Kansas City is because she had

convention halls to burn. Now that "Sapho" has been exonerated, it might as well be taken off the boards in every city but Philadelphia.

A great and growing convic-Comes over us more and more That Dewey's a whale on the ocean, And a sucker when he's on shore. And so the Millionaires' Club has black-

qualifications for membership. That dukedom Roberts was going to get is tied up, pending the cessation of reports with regret from the Transvaal.

balled Clark, in spite of his magnificent

Now doth the many-millioned Clark Wax most exceeding sick.
To think that all that money went
To buy a plain gold brick.

The vote in the Senate against Clark ugurs so badly for Quay that the Pennsylvania boss must consider it a great bore.

If they had broken open Webster Davis' throat instead of his mail, the country night have been spared considerable af-

Cleveland kept good-natured under two campaigns of abuse, but when they ac-cused him of intending to vote for Bryan

ne got good and mad. Admiral Dewey's attention is called to the wisdom of a very ancient poem, which

runs as follows: Needles and pins, Needles and pins, When a man's married

His trouble begins. The chaplain question in the Army and Navy receives wholesome ventilation by Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, in the New York Christian Advocate. President McKinley has told the doctor that he was much distressed over the kind of ministers that are so often recommended for chaplaincles by the Methodists and other Protestant bodles. Great carelessness is shown in this matter. The interesting fact is stated by Dr. Buckley that the one church which

invariably exercises care to put forward

strong men for this priestly office is the

Roman Catholie. The recent visit of Bryan to Portland the boy orator made in Washington one time when the Portland man met him there: "The people of Oragon," said Bryan, "are the best listeners I ever spoke to but the trouble with them to the do not vote the same way they listen." A story of the same kind is contained in Carl Schurz life of Henry Clay, page 270, Alexander H. Slephens whole to his brother of a mesting of the Colonization hority on party matters. For the pur-choses of carrying out the jury law of South Dakota the decision of the Judge at Bloux Falls was eminently sensible. But were commed and jammed before 5 o'clock; how he had to scheme and struggie to get in through a side door, how Clay appeared about 7 o'clock and could hardly force his way in; how the vast meeting would cheer him again and again at the top of their voices; how they would not let anybody speak before him; how whole acres of people had to go away without getting in at all, and how Shepperd of North Carolina, being more Whig-gish than Clay st, r. marked rather snappishiy that Henry Clay could get more men to run after him and hear him speak and fewer men to vote for him than any man in America."

### Ten-Cent Cotton and Sliver. Baltimore Sun, Dem. It is not meant for an unkindness to say

that 10-cent cotton demolishes the best argument Mr. Bryan ever had for sliver that cheap silver does not necessarily mean low-priced cotton, but that cotton, like grain and other things, rises and falls under the law of supply and demand. Popocrats told us that we should never again get above 5-cent cotion so long as we had the gold standard. The hand that "struck down" sliver struck down the "struck down" silver struck down the honest farmer, and the only hope of the latter was to remonetize silver. Yet here is cotton going skyward, while silver still lies prostrate and the gold standard bill has been passed by Congress. The goldbugs seem to be having their way, but, recentless cotton goes up. The fact. nevertheless, cotton goes up. The fact is that cotton, grain and silver go high or ow according to supply and demand. Now that the cotton supply is small and the prospective demand is large, prices nat-urally advance. When grain was scarce, not long ago, it went above a dollar a bushel, notwithstanding the low price of silver. Experience since 1896 has shown learly that there is absolutely no conclearly that there is absolutely in the nection between the price of commodities and the price of silver. Oceans of rhetoric have been poured out by the silverite orators to prove such a connection, but facts refuted them. Some apology is now due that the silverite or the silve rom the orators to the voters whom they nisled in 1896.

#### Skyrockets and Golf. Yonkers Statesman.

First Caddy—Do you know what this usiness reminds me of?
Second Caddy—No; what? First Caddy-Skyrockets on the Fourth

of July.

Second Caddy-How so?

First Caddy-Why, don't we have to look out for the sticks?

## The Peacemaker. Lue Vernon in Leslie's Weekly. Two soldiers, lying as they fell

Upon the residence clay— In daytime foes; at night in peace— Breathing their lives away. Prave heart had stirred each manly breast, Pate only made them foes, And lying, dying, side by side, A softened feeling rose

"Our time is short," one faint voice said;
"Today we've done our best
On different sides. What matters now?
Tomorrow we're at rest.
Life lies behind; I might not care
For only my own sake,
But far away are other hearts That this day's work will break. 'Among old Hampehire's pleasant fields

There pray for me tonight a woman and a little girl With hair like golden light And at that thought broke forth at last The cry of angulah wild
That would no longer be repressed,
"Oh, God, my wife and child?"
"And." said the other dying man, "Across the sandy plain There watch and wait for me loved ones I'll never see again, A little girl, with dark, bright eyes Each day waits at the door;

The father's step, the father's kiss, Will never meet her more. Today we sought each other's lives; Death levels all that now, For soon before God's mercy seat Together we shall how.

Forgive each other while we may:
Lite's but a weary game,
And, right or wrong, the morning
Will find us dead, the same."

The dying lips the pardon breathe The dying hands entwine; The last ray dies and over all The stars from heaven shine. The little girl with golden hair, And one with dark eyes bright, On Hampshire's fields and sandy pla Were fatherless that night.