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TODAY'S WEATHER—Fair and warm; northerly winds.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1900.

If you come to me and say that the American volunteer in the Philippines is a drunkard and a libertine, a cut-throat and a perjured rascal, says the anti-imperialist, in effect, I recognize in you instantly the discerning and truth-loving gentleman and scholar, the Christian and the patriot. But if you tell me he is none of these things, but a faithful soldier and an honest man, I apprehend you for a miserable, base-born expansionist, in whom the truth does not live, whose highest law is respect and murder. This is the underlying conception of anti-imperialism. It will receive a fitting commentary June 4 by the election in Oregon of a Republican Legislature and two Republican members of Congress. Oregon has a regiment in the Philippines, and still has many men in useful and patriotic service there. It will not support the desperado upon the American volunteer.

Mataafa will find the unrestrained rule of Germany a far different thing from the trine government that administered Samoan affairs for a number of years. He will do as the Emperor says, or a German force will be landed and make a lasting impression on his mind.

It is not a proper criticism of the registry law that a man who accepts employment at a long distance from his home is practically disfranchised by it. Thousands of votes are lost every election by men whose business takes them away from the place where their ballots should properly be cast. There is no proper place for a man to vote, and that is where he lives and is known. To permit voting elsewhere is to open the door to fraud.

Strenuous efforts are being made to get Towne off the track before the meeting of the Kansas City convention, for fear that the Democratic convention might not endorse him, thus bringing about the same double Vice-President situation that existed with Sewall and Watson in 1896, and estranging many Populists who might be affronted by the turning down of their candidate. The only way to do this is to persuade Towne to decline the nomination, an affront he is not likely to put upon his supporters. It would be so palpable a scheme as to have practically no effect. The Populist party in the Kansas City ticket as would the ignoring of his nomination. The situation is embarrassing. Already the Watson wing of the Populist party is lost to Bryan, and he cannot afford to lose any of the Sioux Falls contingent, yet the Democracy shows strong symptoms of rebellion against meeting at Kansas City merely to endorse a candidate already nominated by the Populists. All these are the natural embarrassments of a policy of mere opposition and negation. If the Democratic party had a positive policy that appealed to the people, it might go ahead boldly upon its own initiative, without seeking entangling alliances. But so long as its only object is to defeat the Republican party, it cannot afford to do anything tangible as a result of its success. It must continue to meet the embarrassments that invariably accompany devious methods and lack of sincerity and directness of purpose.

There will be plenty of work for the lawyers and an endless amount of trouble for some law-breaking and deservingly-settled men in Clark County, Washington, now that a couple of new townships have been thrown open for settlement. Some of the squatters have lived out there in the wilderness so long that any fears they might have had of a contest when the time for filing was ripe had long since vanished. They have built homes and cleared fields, and naturally should be entitled to the fruits of their labor. They will be permitted to enjoy them without a struggle seems hardly probable, when it is stated that a big railroad company and representatives of rich Eastern timber syndicates have plastered forest-reserve and land-land scrip over 25,000 acres of this land which is now available for settlement. Between the squatter who will continue the development of his claim until it will supply him something better than the bare living he now gets, and the speculators who will hold the land as an investment, the sympathies and support of the people and the courts should be with the squatter. This support, however, should not be extended to the bogus "squatter" who is on the land merely as the stool pigeon of some rich timber-buyer. Land scrip has been the bane of the settler's life in many of the new regions of the West, but it has indirectly placed many thousands of dollars in the pockets of land lawyers.

With General Buller at Laing's Nek, on the road to Pretoria, and Lord Roberts' army all ready to step forward to over the Vaal River into the South African Republic, Great Britain may be said to have fairly swept the Boers out of both Natal and the Orange Free State. As the distance from Kromstad to the Vaal River is some eighty miles, it will not be undertaken until the rail line is repaired and a depot of stores brought up. General Buller has no

need to attack the pass of Laing's Nek in front, for he is in position to send a force across the Buffalo River and turn the position. With the evacuation of Natal, the Free States in the northeast corner of the territory would be virtually surrounded the moment the British cross the Vaal, for General Buller is pushing them up toward the converging forces of Lord Roberts and those of Buller coming up from Natal. It is more than likely that these Free States will be compelled to surrender. It is reported from the Transvaal that when the guns taken from the British at Colenso were examined with the intention of putting them into service, they were found to be of an obsolete pattern, and the grooves so worn that they were practically useless.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE INEXPEDIENT.

The failure of the cause of full political suffrage for women to make any flattering progress during more than fifty years of persistent agitation is not due to any lack of ability, intelligence, earnestness, eloquence or purity of character in its earliest and most energetic advocates, for they included Lucy Stone, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Emerson, Phillips, Theodore Parker, Higginson, George William Curtis, Mrs. Livermore and Susan B. Anthony, and among its advocates today are United States Senator Hoar and Thomas B. Reed. The agitation and the organized effort of the early woman suffragists, who began their work in 1847, had much to do with the recognition and redress of woman's wrongs, her legal disabilities and inequalities, but with the accomplishment of these reforms the cause of woman suffrage has made no progress. In its early days woman suffrage was associated with the Garrisonian anti-slavery movement, and was looked upon as one of the visible agencies of reform and progress for the human race, as a prohibition was a sort of sister to woman suffrage.

Most of the real wrongs of women, which existed when the gifted and charming Lucy Stone began her agitation in 1847, have been redressed by legislation. Men with humane common sense said we do not think it necessary to enlarge the suffrage in order to redress women's legal wrongs and remove political disabilities. Today every unjust right advocated by Lucy Stone at the outset is granted to women, save full woman suffrage, which exists only in Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho and Utah, and every legal right sought for women by Lucy Stone has been granted them. They are even treated with partiality by the laws, compared with men. Their individuality is not asked for it and they have no avenue of activity open to them. They are as free to earn their own living as men in any lawful way they please. They are debarrd only by natural physical limitations from those employments which require great strength and endurance. The marital, parental and property rights of women have been recognized and established by the law, and the aid of woman suffrage, simply because the vast mass of influential women thought that the best way.

Many years ago Charles Sumner said that "woman suffrage would be eventually decided by the wish of woman herself"; that is, that when women of America in the mass ever seriously ask for the suffrage, they will get it. But they have never asked for it and they never will, because, as a very thoughtful woman once said, "There are no distinctly feminine as apart from human interests to be agitated for." For that reason, woman does not want the suffrage and does not ask for it. Why do the great mass of women decline to ask for the suffrage? They do not ask for it because they know that woman has no civic, social or legal wrongs to redress, and they perceive that women in politics when they exert any influence at all simply duplicate for good or evil the influence of their men. The Southern woman was as callous to slavery and its cruelty as the Southern man; the Mormon woman was as fanatical a defender of polygamy as the Mormon man; the Colorado woman swallowed the "free-soil" party and the "free-soil" party as the Colorado man. Women have had the suffrage in Wyoming since 1870, and there they just duplicate the average public opinion of their men. So long as the men are not disposed to make any special crusades against gambling, the liquor saloon or the social evil, the women rise just about to the level of their men on these subjects and merely duplicate the masculine vote in the election. In a wide view are just about what the public opinion of men make them. The great mass of women, good and bad, would vote with their men, good or bad, in matters of any personal consequence to their men.

The question of any enlargement of the suffrage, whether by the admission of men or women, is a question not of primitive human rights, but of expediency. The demand for the ballot for women as the sacred right of every human being rests on two fallacies, viz: "That the right to vote is a natural right, and that the vote of society is individual, when, as a matter of truth, the right to vote is not a natural right, but is only contingent upon the natural right to life, liberty and property; and the use of the ballot for protection from the family." No class whose exercise of the franchise is neither beneficial to the state or necessary for its own protection, has any just claim to the ballot. If the great mass of women who are mothers would say today that the direct force of woman's vote at the polls is wanted to supplement the best work of women in the home and society, every few of this multitude of young women knew each other more than by sight—scarcely by name. It is true they came together, more or less stiffly and anxiously, in the stated grade meetings and at annual or quarterly institutes. But there was no special blending of their social lines, no intimate relations of friendship, no exchange of sympathetic ideas and plans between them. The formation of this association, however, has wrought a decided change in these untoward social conditions. The formal recognition, so long the only greeting exchanged between many, if not most, of the teachers, has given place to a cordiality that follows the companionship of persons whose aims and aspirations are of a similar nature and of a family interest, and which cannot fail to enhance their usefulness in their profession through the expansion of the social side of their natures.

While as a matter of fact the teachers of our public schools, with perhaps a few exceptions, do not suffer social atrophy because they were practically strangers to each other, they missed many opportunities of pleasure and development that comes from association. The cordial relations that exist between them, as witnessed upon the occasions of their annual "at home," at which time every member of the association is hostess and the chosen friends of each, in the profession and out of it, are guests, testify to the wholesome reaction of the social natures of individuals having common aims, to each other, and through sympathetic touch upon the community. Furthermore, the means devised by the association for the entertainment of its members at their regular meetings, and for their development along special lines incident to their work, through reading and lecture courses, must necessarily enhance the value of their work as teachers.

The practical teacher, if she rise to the full measure of her possible usefulness, must be always a student, not of books alone, but of her associates and their purposes; of those more advanced in the profession and their methods; of child life in its multitude of phases and various stages of development, and of human nature in accord with the higher ideals as represented by the combined social and intellectual life of the community. To each other, in these lines, organization is as necessary as is the church organization to the religious life and aspirations of the community. Hence the patrons of our public schools and the wider multitude that is interested in the educational advancement of the state may congratulate themselves upon the work of the teachers of the state of Oregon, knowing that its influence will be widely diffused through social, intellectual and educational channels, which are the highways of the state's highest development.

SUBDUING A DESERT.

Two of Oregon's leading industries will profit by the experiments that the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company is conducting to reclaim the sandy soils adjacent to the Columbia River. The energy of the industrial department of the company is directed towards discovering, by practical tests, grasses and forage plants to take the place of the native bunchgrass eaten off by cattle in years past. Success of this important undertaking assures revival of stockraising for market and the inauguration of dairying on a large scale. With the rapid settlement of the country east of the Cascades, the range is disappearing and stockmen are often seriously embarrassed to find food for their cattle, sheep and horses. If the O. R. & N. demonstrates that the semi-arid soils will sustain plant life so as to admit of large-scale reclamation of extensive areas now abandoned as worthless will follow. This land, which is obtainable at reasonably low prices, will be fenced for range and hay and dotted with the snug homes of stockraisers and dairymen. Both classes await the final solution of the food problem by the railroad company.

Experiment has proceeded long enough to justify a definite statement of probable results. Brome grass, bunchgrass, blue grama grass, Turkestan alfalfa, Australian salt bush and white sage will grow upon lands now regarded as desert. The salt bush thrives in alkali soil, and nearly fifty varieties of grasses are in the ground at Stokes, probably the most unfavorable location along the Columbia River for any kind of production. Brome grass has attained high growth at Telocast, and all the species of grass that can be recommended for cultivation in sandy soils are growing near Baker City. Native alfalfa is thriving on highland and lowland at Blalock, and Turkestan alfalfa is being tested at several points. An alfalfa which will join the large yield of the native species with the root system of the Turkestan plant will give Oregon a distinct advantage over every other state in the Union. In the important item of food for domestic animals. When the Columbia River country is reclaimed, cultivation of the alfalfa and other food plants will doubtless be extended to Sumpter Valley, the country around Granite and other sections of Eastern Oregon where stockraising and dairying are the only branches of agriculture that can be carried on with profit.

The O. R. & N. Co. has done noble work for Eastern Oregon. It has given world-wide advertisement to the resources of the gold belt and encouraged a high class of settlers to come in and take up the farm lands. Now it is reclaiming areas to widen the range and start dairying. If increase in the number of voters is any index, the Eastern Oregon is growing faster than the Western section. From the Presidential election of 1896 to the close of the registration of 1899, Baker County gained 159, Union 60, Wallawa 418, Harney 179, Morrow 161, Lake 151 and Sherman 119. The principal gains in Western Oregon were: Lane 282, Linn 114, Multnomah 152 and Polk 75. Baker County alone gained nine times as many as Multnomah, and nearly twice as many as Lane, Linn, Multnomah and Polk combined. The nine eastern counties of Baker, Harney, Klamath, Lake, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union and Wallawa, which had 46,368 population in 1896, gained 2999 votes between 1896 and 1900; the four western counties of Lane, Linn, Multnomah and Polk, which had 157,667 population in 1896, gained only 725 votes in the same time. Mining development has contributed largely to Eastern Oregon's great prosperity and rapid increase in population.

A distinct gain by the reclamation of the Columbia River lands will be transportation of the country from an apparent desert into a comparative garden. The stranger coming down the Columbia by train to Portland is all too apt to form his estimate of the state from his section of the state from the sea he sees from the car window. When the grasses get setting, and lands now bare are covered with verdure and stock graze on hill and dale, surging cascades, beetling cliffs and high mountains will not be the only attractions of a trip down the Columbia.

A BENEFICENT INFLUENCE.

The women who compose the teachers' corps of the Portland public schools comprise an intelligent, energetic, conscientious host. Working necessarily in "leading strings," and in a professional routine duties of which they pursue with faithful regard to the details of the educational system as formulated for their guidance, they do not in a certain sense a class by themselves—in the community, but not of it. There are over 300 young women enrolled in this class in this city, and the relatively few changes in its personnel from year to year show with what singleness of purpose they follow their profession.

Until the organization by them of the Teachers' Association a few years ago, very few of this multitude of young women knew each other more than by sight—scarcely by name. It is true they came together, more or less stiffly and anxiously, in the stated grade meetings and at annual or quarterly institutes. But there was no special blending of their social lines, no intimate relations of friendship, no exchange of sympathetic ideas and plans between them. The formation of this association, however, has wrought a decided change in these untoward social conditions. The formal recognition, so long the only greeting exchanged between many, if not most, of the teachers, has given place to a cordiality that follows the companionship of persons whose aims and aspirations are of a similar nature and of a family interest, and which cannot fail to enhance their usefulness in their profession through the expansion of the social side of their natures.

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As the natural and inevitable result of unpreparedness, the Paris exposition has lost heavily since its doors opened to the public. The 20,000 francs a day, which is a mere drop in the ocean of expenditures. It is said to be dependent for financial success almost entirely upon American visitors, of whom it is estimated it will have no less than 150,000. But the richest of the advance guard of this great army are beginning to revolt at the high prices charged for poor hotel accommodations. As the result of the complaints will frighten away many intending visitors who have not yet left home. The rush is on, however, and the American desire to go over and have a personal voice in these complaints is not likely to be checked to any considerable extent. Something of the eagerness of the movement may be judged from the fact that seventy-five persons who since the opening of the exposition have been left on the ocean steamship liners in New York the other day, because of lack of accommodations, while a large number who desired to go first-class took passage in the steerage rather than be left behind. Properly scheduled, the first wish of the American tourist is to go, the second is to get there, the third to get home again. That many thousands of our citizens will put up their money for self-indulgence in these lines during the Summer is a foregone conclusion, and, returning, tell the hundreds of thousands who were compelled for financial reasons to forego the indulgence of similar desires, that the great show was a fiasco.

The mutiny on the ship Navarro, when the Filipino crew killed the captain and his wife and the mate with knives, was only one of a series of such occurrences, and fully illustrates the Tagalog character. They are brigands by natural inclination and immemorial custom. Murder and plunder in the name of insurrection have been carried out since the Spaniards first set up the systematic practice of the Philippine Islands. Human life is held in light esteem, and women are bowed as ruthlessly as men, and the only guaranty of peace and security is a strong arm that can punish and a government willing to use it.

It is evident the Boer envoys have not come on a diplomatic mission, but to carry on a propaganda. Diplomatic envoies do not travel with brass bands. Their mission is to arouse popular sentiment, and they have already succeeded in arousing the politicians. This may seem a great achievement to them, but when they have been here a little while they will be able better to estimate its real value.

Senator Wellington says that he has grown so strong and mighty that there will be no more attacks by England upon this country. Then he swells his cheeks and puffs out his chest and declares that we can safely interfere sentimentally in South Africa. Reckless courage always commands admiration.

When the Boers entered Natal they issued a proclamation of annexation and administered the civil government as a part of the Transvaal until Buller's advance drove them out. In what position does this leave them to object to England annexing the Transvaal when her troops have overrun it?

Bourke Cockran wants us to make a Fenian raid upon Canada as an expression of our protest against the Canadian government. Why not first send a note of inquiry over to our northern neighbor and find out what she thinks of the idea?

Before Colonel Baden-Powell starts for England he would do well to have a cable conference with his wife, unless he prefers to gain wisdom by the hard and rocky road of experience.

Why should the Senate waste any more time over Clark? All there is to be done is to declare his seat vacant and let Montana elect his successor in the proper way.

equal salary in a private concern, or, if he could, he would not be able to hold it. These applicants may be perfectly honest, but are possibly lacking in certain desirable qualifications. They find no trouble in obtaining money to make money for a Federal job from men who wouldn't think of guaranteeing to a business house that the candidates they recommended to the Government would prove valuable and faithful employees. The appointing power is thus constantly deceived, and the Federal service suffers. The civil service examinations afford a measure of protection to the Government, and should be constantly extended in their scope.

INDEPENDENTS IN THE CAMPAIGN.

How Can They Bring Themselves to Vote for Bryan?

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Those politicians who are counting on any noticeable defection from the Republican ranks, between now and next November, on account of Republican disagreement with this or that item of the legislative or administrative policy of the past three years, are apt to make very poor business men. Men who would be loyal to party for patriotic reasons, which have never in the history of American politics been stronger than among the Republicans of today.

When the would-be politicians hear a Republican contending for a cessation of the war in the Philippines or denouncing the Porto Rico tariff or "cussing" the delay of Congress in enacting anti-trust legislation or clamoring for the recognition of the Boer Republics or getting into a sweat because President McKinley's interpretation of the canteen law is different from that of the W. O. W., they will exultingly claim that disgruntled Republican's vote as sure to be counted on their side in the coming contest.

These sanguine Bryanites continually forget that the Republican party stands for a vast deal more than the expansion policy alone, or for the Constitutional power of Congress to govern our territories as it deems best, or the attitude of neutrality in the Boer War alone, or the anti-trust movement alone, or for any one of a hundred other beneficent causes alone. The Republican party stands in the first place for every principle of unity, of free individual opportunity, of sound finance and wholesome industrial development, which has contributed to make our Union strong and great. It stands, next, like a rock, in opposition to every one of the visionary schemes, rotten theories and demonstrated untruths which are customarily included under the name of Bryanism. So, although the Republicans in considerable numbers may dissent from the party position on the points named, and on others exercising in such dissent their undoubted privilege as free citizens, and looking to respect for themselves and their fellow-citizens by their independence—they are not going over to the Democracy because they cannot follow their way in all points. They are, so long as the Democratic party follows the lead of William J. Bryan.

A case in point is that of the Portland Oregonian. No Republican paper in the country, probably, has differed so widely from the McKinley Administration on more points, or been more open and forceful in its criticism of the President and the present Congress than this journalistic Boanerges of the Pacific Coast. Evidently it has been severe in its strictures on the Porto Rico tariff and on every body connected with the enactment of that measure. But this is within the rights of the party in reply to those who condemn it because it still supports the party responsible for that act.

The question in this case is, Which of the two parties is the one that must control?—is the party that can be trusted, more rationally, with the direction of the affairs of the country? The country is afraid of the Republican party, and it has good reason. There is much in the course of the Republican party that it does not approve; but these are trifling matters compared with the deadly menace of the anarchistic spirit, the collapse of labor and industry, the interruption of National and individual prosperity, the surrender of the principle of any individual control, the black death to business at home, and the degradation of the country before the world—all of which belongs to the programme of the anarchy-deformed party that would, if it were not for the Democratic party, be found standing a countless number of voters who, under various delusions, voted in 1896 for the Nebraska "spellbinder."

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Congressional Motives Read.

New Orleans Picayune.

While many Congressmen are, no doubt, honestly opposed to paying more than \$200 per ton for armor-plate, there is good ground for fearing that the part of some Congressmen there is really a sinister design to prevent the further expansion of the Navy. No one would dare advocate such a thing openly, as there is already a popular prejudice against an increase, and there is also a large majority in Congress favorable to such increase. By keeping up the armor-plate controversy, the part of some Congressmen there is really a sinister design to prevent the further expansion of the Navy. No one would dare advocate such a thing openly, as there is already a popular prejudice against an increase, and there is also a large majority in Congress favorable to such increase. By keeping up the armor-plate controversy, the part of some Congressmen there is really a sinister design to prevent the further expansion of the Navy. 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