The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, TELEPHONES. mns....100 | Buriness Office 067 REVISED STESCRIPTION RATES. Mail (postage propaid), in Advanceiy, with Sunday, per month,
ily, Sunday excepted, per year
iy, with Sunday, per pear.
day, per year
Weekly, per pear
Weekly, 2 months
o Gity Subscribers—
is, per week delivered Standays except POSTAGE RATES. United States, Carada and Mexico: to 15-pag paper to 22-pag paper Perciph rates double.

News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invariably "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters pension to advertising, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian."

The Oregonian does not buy poems or giories from individuals, and cannot undertake to return any manuscripts acre to it without solicity.

any manuscripts sent to it without solicitation. No stamps should be inclosed for this

Puget Sound Bureau-Captain A. Thompson. se at 1111 Pacific avenue, Tacoma. Box 935, ess Office-The Tribune build-

ing, New York City; "The Rookery," Chicago; the E. C. Beckwith special sgency, New York.
For sale in San Francisco by J. K. Cooper,
746 Market street, near the Palace Hotel, and
at Goldsmith Bros. 236 Sutter street.
For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., DIT Dearborn street.

TODAYS WRATHER -Fair; winds mostly

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, SEPT. 29.

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.

We are all interested in the welfare of Aguinaldo and Agoncillo and Mabini and Paterno, and the rest. Any favors shown them consistent with their attitude of revolt against our sovereignty there and consistent with the maintenance of good government will be appreclated in this country. But there are also a few things of concern nearer at hand.

The Oregon and Washington farmer wants to get his wheat to market as himself in his continuous performance profitably as possible. He wants the about the country would seem to sug-Columbia River improved, he wants gest to Mr. Stevenson the desirability the lucrative Asiatic trade in flour ad- of reducing to a minimum the chances vanced by every possible means, he of discrepancy between himself and the wants a moderate tariff on his wool, whole thing. But they don't. He has hops and fruit, he wants the same barely had time to rest from his labors sound-money standard in Portland as in rebuking Bryan for stirring up dis-

Eastern capital, now about ready to asylums and penitentiaries by declarpour in here in streams for mining in-vestment, to be encouraged and not "honest and economical expenditures of vestment, to be encouraged and not

Thousands, probably millions, of ern capital that is waiting to see how

and produce men, rallroads and steamship lines, loggers and mechanics, want outlined. All those, therefore, who opmore trans-Pacific activity in American hands instead of less. They want an American Hong Kong at Martia they want maintenance of treaty rights ties and not less to put locomotives into Japan, railroad ties into Siberia. crackers and beer into Manila, lumber and flour and cotton into every market in the awakening Orient. They don't want Europe to divide up the Asiatic territory into spheres of influence and

To every one of the material interts of Oregon and Washington Bre unism stands resolutely opposed.

OUR "MORAL TITLE."

Whoever, in pursuit of work or play, has acquired a passing acquaintance with the modus operandi of lawyers in sort of remark: "But I don't care anything about that point. It is not important. The point upon which I do desire to lay stress is," etc. Now, did remark concerning a point where he had just landed upon his adversary telling effect? No, nobody ever did. It was something on which the opposition had left him at a decided disadvantage. So he says it is not important. And that is just what Mr. C. E. S. Wood does when he says, concerning the "anti-imperialist" contention that the United States has no valid title to the Philippines, "I take very little interest in the rechnicalities of our legal title, and a great interest in the essence of our moral title."

Now, you can't eliminate any feature of a case by saying with a wave of the hand that it is not important. The court will take cognizance of it if it in the pleadings, the evidence on it will go to the jury. And in this particplar case it is a fact that the validity of the United States' title to the Philippines has been stendfastly assailed "anti-imperialism." The contention is one that has lain at the base of the great mass of "anti-imperialist" discussion. To treat it contemptuously now, as if it had no bearing on the case, is precisely on a par with Senator Teller's assertion, made after the abandonment of the Philippines had been shown and admitted by all as impossible, for the present at least, "Nobody, so far as I know, has ever advocated abandonment of the Philippines."

If we have no legal title to the Philippines, we have no moral title. The only possible ground for candid consideration of our moral title, that is, our duty there, must be laid in a valid legal title.

If we have no legal title to th Philippines, we have no power to deed them to Aguinnido, to establish stable government there, or to main-

If we have no legal title to the Philippines, every proposal of Bryan's relative to our procedure there is unlawful and without warrant in law, fact or

If we have a valid legal title, then we can proceed to consider what is best to do.

The question is, What is our duty toward these our new possessions? Bryan himself admitted this on one of his perlious excursions into the field of oratorical hypothesis and speculation. A sovereign nation, he said, can do as it likes, and nebody can stop it. The point is, What is best? What is

best for us and for the Filipinos? Mr. Wood is fond of emphasizing the moral aspect of the Philippine quesrion, and he does it in the true Bryan-

upon the opposition the odium of ignoring the moral aspect. It is something like the dishonest characterization of Senator Beveridge as animated only by a spirit of greed, in support of which the "anti-imperialists" take the brief passage where he referred to the wealth of the islands, willfully ignoring the high patriotic and moral tone of almost his entire speech.

It is a sound instinct that prompts the "anti-imperialist" to appeal to the moral sense of the American people, for nowhere else could he be on such solid ground. The moral sense of the American people showed Itself in 1861 Of course, the "anti-imperialist" has great regard for the people's moral sonse now, though he will utterly despair of it if his peculiar views are rejected in November. He will be wrong and the people will be right.

The fact is that the moral sense of the American people is just exactly what makes the foolish and iniquitous proposals of the "anti-imperialist's" so sure of rejection. He has a preconceived notion to which he is stubbornly devoted-the people want to do what is right and best for the islands. He wants to see Aguinaldo put in power, whatever the consequences to order and justice-they want to see liberty and peace secured to the innocent islanders, they want to see our obligations discharged to the civilization of Luzon, they want to protect the inhabitants there who have fallen into our hands from the anarchy that is bound up with a Tagalog triumph.

It is because the Philippines are ours that we have a duty to them. That duty will be discharged, imperfectly, no doubt, by President McKinley; but it will not be shirked through acceptance of Bryanite proposals. It will not be met by dishonor abroad and ruin at home.

STEVENSON FOR M'KINLEY.

It is a pity that old Mr. Stevenson so persistently refuses to recognize his own negligibility. The activity and -volubility of the Democratic party content and appealing to class preju-Oregon and Washington have a great dices, and now he rushes precipitately many mining districts they want de- in to accept the Populist nomination, veloped. The essential thing now is for He first boldly defies the inmates of our the public money," and for "wise and efficient legislation looking to the supacres of timber lands in Oregon and pression of trusts." It is true that Mr. Washington have been bought by East- Stevenson is too much of a statesman and diplomat to put this in the form of this election turns out before it puts direct assertion. He sagaciously conmoney into sawmilis and railroads. The tents himself with the discreet obseressential thing is to encourage this vation that demands such as he has capital if we can, and not scare it out. outlined "cannot fall to challenge the Shippers and brokers, jobbers and ex- attention of all thoughtful men," Still, porters, flour milis and lumber plants, we think a fair interpretation of the breweries and cracker factories, feed passage is to consider it a direct and positive indorsement of the position

public money, and unwise and inefficient legislation will please take notice in China. They want more opportuni- that they have in Adial a man who will withstand them to their face. Let us pass hastly over Mr. Stevenson's novel and startling theory that duty to country is paramount to party considerations, and his malapropos denunciation of a standing Army in time of peace, which is sufficiently answered build up walls to keep out American by the fact that the real objection is to a standing Army in time of war, and Spain and he doesn't like the new sovby Bryan's complaint that the Army creignty is not adequate cause for rewhen in the field is guilty of actual bloodshed. His chief offense is in his treatment of the "overshadowing" Philippine question. He says in the first place that we are responsible in a measure for the Philippines, and that this imposes new duties upon us. Nothing could be farther from the thought the courtroom, is familiar with this of anti-imperialism. We have no title to the Philippines. They are not ours. If we have any responsibility, it is to keep our hides whole. If we have any duty, it is to cut and run. Specifically, anybody ever hear a lawyer make this | however, the Stevenson doctrine is "not to the end of subjugation upon our

pose reform, who advocate dishonest

and extravagant expenditures of the

part, but to that of the full enjoyment by them of liberty and the ultimate establishment of stable government fashioned by their own hands." This is McKinleyism of the deepest dye. See the President's letter of acceptance:

A high and sacred obligation rests upon the Government of the United States to give protection for property and life, civil and religious freedom and wise and unselfeb guidance in the paths of peace and prosperity to all the people of the Philippine Islands. . We come not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends to protect the natives in their homes in their employment and in their personal and religious rights. . . . The natives of the islands in both cities and in the rural communities shall be afforded the opportunity to manage their own local affairs to the fullest extent of which they are capable and subject to the least degree of supervision and control which a careful study of their capacities and observation of the workings of native control shall be consistent with the maintenance of law, order and loyalty. To estab-lish a stable government under civil control, in which the inhabitants shall participate, giving them opportunity to demonstrate how far they are prepared for self-government.

If Stevenson really means to vote for McKinley, he should say so like a man. If not, he should not interrupt and embarrass the Democratic party as, mounted on its trusty automobile, it

The Democratic campaign managers seem to have deemed the German-American voter fair game. They proceeded on the insulting assumption that an American citizen of German antecedents has less intelligence and more superstition than anybody else, and is therefore afraid of ghosts. The hobgoblin of militarism has been danced before the eyes of these German-Americans, and the Bryanites have fancled that they have seen large numbers of them flee in a state of panic into the Democratic camp: They have caught the German, they think, or they say they think, by playing the old threadbare jack-o'-lantern trick at the window of his fears.

Problem: If an army of 60,000 sea soned American soldiers is unable completely to subjugate 100,000, more or less, ignorant, untrained and poorly armed Filipino rebels, how long will it take an imperial American army of 100,000 soldiers to conquer 80,000,000 American citizens who know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain them?

The German-American is a citizen of

That is the reason that in 1896 he turned his back on the Democratic party and voted for sound money. By the same token, he will be able to reach his own conclusions about "imperial-When he inquires among his 1sm.* neighbors, he is not able to lay his fingers on any one who will admit that he is an imperialist; and he knows that his friends and acquaintances are not lying when they declare that they do not propose that the Republic shall be transformed into an empire. Who is an imperialist? Where can one be found? Who can smoke out anybody of whom a reasonable suspicion may and in 1896. It is safe to appeal to it. be entertained that he prefers the despised purple of Kings to the glorious red, white and blue of the land of the

free? So we find that the German-American voter is not going to be stampeded. He understands the truth as to militarism and imperialism, and, more important still, he knows all about Bryan and Bryanism.

TOO HIGH A PRICE.

That the blood of Mr. Schurz is at boiling point, and that he will never consent to McKinley's election, may be admitted without argument, but the other assertions of his New York speech will not pass so easily. His fancled arguments against "Imperialism" are nothing but reiterations of all the threadbare phrases which "anti-imperialism" has contrived and by dint of repetition has come to believe in.

Nobody knows whether Alaska or Hawaii or Porto Rico or the Philippines will ever be admitted to statehood. If statehood is best for them, they will get it; if not, they will get the form of administration best suited to their needs. The sense of justice to which Mr. Schurz appeals so confidently may be counted on to prevent oppression. Nobody wants to oppress them. We only want them to behave them-

When the Gadsden purchase and the Louisiana purchase were made, nobody knew whether they would ever be made into states, and Mr. Schurz gets very close to the line of prevarication when he asserts that it was the National expectation and purpose to confer statehood upon the new acquisitions, The fact is that their populations were not "homogenous," but badly mixed aggregations of Spaniards, Indians and half-breeds. The fact is that statehood was such a remote contingency that the very same arguments of unsultability and impossibility of assimilation were advanced against their acquisition that are now advanced against the present acquisitions. With all those direful prophecies of National failure fresh in mind, the attempt to revive them for serious consideration now requires effrontery, to say the least. The poor Tagalogs must be good or they will be made good, just as the Seminoles were.

It is not to Mr. Schurz' credit that

he mixes up freedom and independence as synonymous. One who aspires to suconscientiousness should use words honestly. Russia is independent but not free, and so is Turkey. On the other hand, Canada and Australia have freedom, but they haven't independence. We know what Aguinaldo is fighting for. He showed it in his orders for the burning and midnight massacre of Manila. To use the sacred word "freedom" in application to such dastardly schemes is to slander the memory of American patriots. Aguinaldo is in rebellion against American sovereignty in Luzon. He must have grounds more relative than that he wants "freedom and independence." He must show cause in misgovernment. Because we acquired the islands from bellion, as all the world knows. When we have forfelted through tyranny our right to his allegiance, he can make his stand and maintain it. As it is, he planned attack upon us and wholesale murder of innocents before we had yet had opportunity to put government

into operation. Why not tell the truth? Mr. Schurz hates McKinley. He hates him so cordially that he is willing to go great lengths. He is willing to sacrifice all his wife's relations and the prosperity and well-being of the country on the altar of Bryanism. Others may not hold things in the same proportion. Others may feel that we have obligations of financial honor at home and justice to the peaceful inhabitants of Luzon that imperatively demand fulfillment, even at the sacrifice of a personal grudge.

The country is to be congratulated upon Secretary Hay's recovery from his recent ill health. It is understood in well-informed circles in the East that Mr. Hay has been a very sick man, not only in body, but in brain and unintentional corroboration of the fact is afforded in the kind and thoughtful discoveries of the yellow journals that a disagreement was on between the Secretary and the President. Whatever President McKinley's weaknesses, failure to profit by efficient help at hand is not among them. When he gets Hay and Root, Long and Gage, Smith and Griggs, Hitchcock and Wilson, at a Cabinet meeting, and they have all brought their wits to bear on a hard problem, their way out of it is likely to be about as good as any, and President McKinley is not the man to be blind to good sense or slow in accepting it. It is probable that a part sourcies along the dusty roads of Otoe of the good counsel followed through this Chinese crisis came from Root. Adee and Hill. But the chief glory is Hay's, and history will write him down in capacity and achievement one of our greatest Secretaries.

Diversified agriculture has scored t prosperous year in the Willamette Valley. Wheat, the extensive product for export of earlier years, did not turn out well, as judged by former standards, either in bulk or quality, but the vield of prunes, hops and dairy products has been satisfactory, and the large surplus meets a stiff market. Prune and hopgrowers are especially fortunate. the product in both of these staples being exceptionally fine, while the weather, for the most part of the month, has been favorable for gathering these crops, the result being finished products in both lines that command good prices. Oregon agriculturists are upon this showing to be congratulated-first, in that in an off wheat year they have had something besides wheat to sell, and second, in that they have learned that, to get a good price for prepared products, these must be well grown and intelligently handled. No happy-go-lucky methods will do in raising, gathering and cursense and sobriety. He knows a silver ling hops or prunes. The old dried-fruit

passed away. The market is strong, but the demand implies that only first class products can compete for good prices. Testimony showing the universal excellence of the prune and hop product of the Willamette Valley this year is conclusive as proving that the slipshed methods of farming which prevalled in former years have been outdated by intelligent energy.

The wisdom of those who opposed increasing the membership of the Supreme Court is shown by the fact that the court has gained in the past year forty-eight cases on the work before it. That is, it has been able to dispose of as many cases as came before it in thir period and to reduce the number of waiting cases from 288 to 190. At this rate, it will be but a few years before the court shall have caught up with its work. The clerical aid allowed by the Legislature proves to have been more than was needed, and more than a third of the Legislative appropriation will be covered back into the treasury unused. The Oregon Supreme Court is getting along comfortably and creditably. When the time comes that it cannot keep up with its work, relief may be found in limiting the number of cases appealable to that tribunal. The valuable time of courts is too frequently taken up with trifling matters that might be ruled out of the highest court without injustice to anybody.

We have the official census of one Washington city, and it shows a population of \$6,848. It is Spokane, Some time ago there were reports that this prosperous place would show something like 45,000, and probably more. Somehow the reality did not come up to the expectation. It never does anywhere, except in Seattle, and there things are not what they seem. It will. doubtless transpire that Spokane is the third city in Washington, being lower than Tacoma, which it is said will show something like 39,000. Seattle hints that her census will be 85,000, which is some 5000 less than Portland's. In view of the reported facts as to the "salting" of that recount, Seattle seems to anticipate general congratulations for her moderation in failing to make the figures 185,000.

The United States leads (France, of course, excepted) in Paris exposition American industry, skill and ingenuity have only to compete with the world in order to win an acknowledgment of their superiority. Not as plodders do Americans excel. They are easily distanced in patient, persistent, cheerful endeavor by the English and the German people; but from the higher levels of industry, as shown in inventive genius and mechanical skill, they readily take first rank in the world of work.

"A harbor," says Harr Wagner, the famous geographer, "is a body of water where ships can anchor." We may be stupefied by Wagner rhetoric, nonplussed by his grammar and amazed at his wonderful cartography; and to the sum of talents we must now add the gentle art of insinuation. Ships cannot anchor at Seattle or Tacoma, and Professor Wagner meant thus easily and softly to break the news to a waiting world that they have no harbors.

The sufferings of the stranded miners at Cape Nome have been greatly increased within the month, the effect of storms which might have been foreseen, but against which the dwellers in the tent city on an exposed beach were powerless to protect themselves. Since the Government, in the name of humanity, has undertaken to bring out this it may be hoped that the task will be completed without needless delay.

One thing stands out prominently in all this controversy over the sailor boarding-house business. If the shipowners and masters and sailors would do their duty and obey the law, there would be no boarding-house abuse. This does not excuse local violation of law, but it shows that the conditions upon which the local abuse depends are by no means local, and that the core of the matter cannot be reached by local

regulations The British bark Semantha, carrying 4000 tons of wheat, crossed out of the Columbia yesterday, bound for Europe She was in the river but twenty days, and lost but two of her crew while here. These men were replaced at a cost of \$60 per man. If Puget Sound can show a better record for any wheat ship that has loaded there this season, details of the case would be interesting.

With the single exception of Fargo N. D., no other city in the United States north of Mason and Dixon's line shows so large an increase in bank clearings this week as is shown by Portland. This city's increase, compared with last year, was 35.2 per cent. Seattle shows a decrease of 20.4 per cent as, compared with last year.

It is bad for the patrons of the public schools to be victimized year after year by a schoolbook trust, but it is infinitely worse for the children of the schools to be victims of the ignorance and stupidity of schoolbook compilers, aided and abetted in folsting their low-grade wares upon the pupils by the school authorities of the state.

If Governor Roosevelt will leave Colo rado and come to Oregon, we can assure him fewer spoiled eggs and more votes.

The latest number of Sound Currency, which is a 32-page pamphiet under the "The World's Currencies," is a very title. gard to the currency systems of the various countries in the world. One fea-ture is the attention given to deposits subject to check as a kind of currency. The deposit-and-check system, is included along with gold, sliver and bank notes. There is great diversity among the countries of the world in their use of bank deposits, Anglo-Saxon countries being far in advance of all others. Great Britain heads the list in this particular with \$62 18 bank deposits per capita; the United States comes next with \$52 12 per capita the Australasian colonies have \$27 54 per capita, while Switzerland, with \$12 90 per capita stands just ahead of Canada with

The inclusion of bank deposits as currency, and a proper understanding o their function as such, suggest the reason why countries like France (where the check-and-deposit system has never come into general use (need and have so much more of the other kinds of cur-rency—coin and bank notes—than coun-tries like England or the United States. The figures show that while the United the dislectic form of seeking to throw hawk from an "imperialistic" handsaw. era, like the old country butter era, has States has \$5212 per capita of this "de-

posit currency," and France has only \$5.50, the latter country has \$36.15 per capita of the other forms of currency as compared with \$25.77 in the United States. The publication is one likely to be very useful for reference in the currency dis-cusions of the pending campaign. It can be obtained for 5 cents from the Reform Club, 52 William Street, New York.

LIBEL ON MISSIONARIES.

Crafty Chinese in London and His Perversion of Facts. Chicago Inter Ocean.

Mr. Chen, secretary of the Chinese Le-gation in London, blames the mission-aries for all the troubles in China. He says, in a letter to the London Mail, that the Buddhists dislike the introduction of a competing religion, and "feel exactly the same as the people would here if the Buddhists were to come here and at-tempt to supplant Protestants and Catholics. But what exasperates us most," he adds, "Is the immunity which the so-called converts have from the law. Suppose a Chinese priest should come to England, and it were known that every burglar and pickpocket, by becoming a Buddhist, would be exempt from arrest. Suppose the introduction of the new faith should give the criminal classes license to ply their trade, would the English people submit? Why should we Chinese be an exception to the rule?"

This sort of slander of the Christian missionaries in China is an old story. What is surprising is that a man of Mr. position should be guilty of such absolute falsehood as his statement re-Chinese Christian converts. China, in her treaties with the Western powers, has given the Christian religion no special privileges whatever. In those treaties China has simply agreed to tolerate Christianity, and has declared that the adherents of that faith shall not be persecuted on account of their religion. In other words, China by treaty gave Christianity exactly the same status that Buddhism and all other religious have here under our Constitution. That is all.

It is true that in many places the Chinese convert to Christianity does obtain certain material advantages from his faith. The chief of these is that in the missionary he gains a friend who knows the law of China, and is not afraid to stand up for the rights of his native co-religionists. To understand just what this means we must remember that the average Chinese local magistrate's chief occupation is to squeeze all he can out of the people. When the average Chinaman is accused of an offense he knows that his acquittal, or the severity of his punishment if convicted, depends simply upon his ability to pay blackmail. The convert, however, has in the missionary a fearless counselor, who insists that the magistrate obey the law, and who cannot be bullied or bribed, and who will, if necessary, appeal against injustice through his country's Minister to the Pekin Government.

The average Chinese local court is a utterly corrupt that it is hard to find in this country a parallel for the situation of the Christian convert. But suppose a country boy, just arrived in Chicago should be accused of crime under circumstances that made his conviction seem certain. Poor, friendless, and alone his position would be something like that of the average Chinaman in trouble Then suppose that this country boy should discover that one of the greatest lawyers in Chicago stood ready to aid and defend him, without hoping or car-ing for fee or reward, but simply because that boy's grandfather had been his friend in need. His situation then would be something like that of the Chinese

Christian convert.
This is the "immunity" which Christianity often gives its converts in China This is the "immunity" of which Mr Chen complains. To say that the Chris tion missionary "licenses" his converts to commit crime is simply an infamous lie. What he does is simply to stand their friend in need and give them some hope of obtaining justice under the laws of China as administered by men of Mr. Chen's class.

The Boy Who Learned the Way. Ann Partian in Success. He was very young—about 13—this boy who spent most of his time in the stu-

dies watching the artists draw and paint, and wishing he could do the same. "What kind of pencils do you use?" he said one day, and they gave him one of the kind. That night he tried to make a figure he had seen one of the artists draw-it seemed so easy. But he could

not do the same kind of work.
"Perhaps I haven't the right kind of paper," he reasoned. "I will get a piece tomorrow." Even the rig per did not help him any. Even the right kind of pa-"I need a studio and an easel," was his next conclusion. "I have the desire surely all I need now are the necessary

surroundings. A few years of impatent waiting passed before he secured the "necessary surroundings," and when he had them all and still found it impossible to draw the

truth dawned upon him. "I know now what is wrong," he cried, throwing down his pencil. "I know noth-ing of the principles of art. I must learn

He was still young when his name as great painter was known on two conti-He had learned the "principle." A bit of brown paper and a burnt match would then enable him to draw as easil) as all the art essentials.

McKinley in the West. At the Republican National headquar

ters, in Chicago, the impression, based on reports which are regarded as trustwor thy, now is that Bryan will lose all the states west of the Mississippl that he car-ried in 1896, except Colorado, Utah and Nevada. Recent indications in Kansas and Nebraska are said to insure decisive Republican majorities in both those states. In regard to Indiana, no doubt is felt as to the success of the Republi-can National ticket, but somewhat less confidence is expressed in regard to the state ticket, although Durbin, the Repub-lican candidate for Governor, is making a close and effective, if not showy, canvass. One of the Republican Congres-sional districts is also thought to be in some danger, but the opinion is expressed that the Republicans will at least break even in the Congressional districts. There is no complaint of Republican apathy in

> "When You're in Rome-" Salt Lake Tribune.

At a recent pink tea given by a lady ir this city, a very dignified young lad; and a Utah batteryman happened to be seated at the same table.

The conversation lagged for a momen and the young lady said: "Tell me, what is the difference in dress between the women of Manlia and those in Honolulu: I understand that the women in Honolulu wear wrappers."
"That is the difference," replied the

young volunteer, "the ladies in Manila don't." In relating the story the young man said: "She looked dazed for a momenthen extracting her cambric from sor

mysterious recess, she guffawed exten-

Indianapolis Journal. "Aided by Federal Troops" is the cap-tion of a Galveston special, which goes on to say that at the request of the Democratic Governor the Federal soldiers are patroling the city, preventing lawless-ness. At the same time little demagogues of the Columbian orator variety

Discredited.

are running about Indiana declaring that the people's liberties are threatened by

Detroit Free Press. Mr. Bryan insists that we now have the double standard. What in creation is he kicking about then?

the Regular Army.

AMERICA IN THE WORLD.

The Cutlook The emergence of China from her old sociusion into the general movement of the modern world has been advanced so rapidly by recent events that it has deep ly impressed the imagination of men of every race, who are not slow to recognize that it is a pivotal event in history, and marks the opening of a new era in the development of humanity. There is another event, however, not yet so clearly recognized, but even more significant of movement and change; the emergence of the United States from its seclusion into the world-wide movement of modern life, For, in a certain sense, this country has been as much detached and Isolated as China. There has been no material wall about our territory; the country has been open to the whole world; there has been the freest exchange of books, ideas, knowledge; Europe has influenced us deeply and we have influenced Europe deeply; and yet we have gathered our skirts about us and, sharing the profits of world-wide civilization, have refused to bear its burdens or accept its responsi-

This seclusion was necessary for our growth as a Nation; for we have not been Nation until within the last two decades. It was necessary for the settlement of a new continent, the organiza-tion of a new society, and the clear and definite realization by the people at large of the principles for which we stand and the deep and vital tendencies which, in a true sense, are making our destiny. For destiny is not, as some critics of recent movements have tried to make us believe. a passive acceptance of external condi-tions as the determining elements in na-tional life: it is the shaping of events and the setting in motion of tidal influ-ences by the working out of racial charac-ter. The only "manifest destiny" for the American people is to be found in the energy, the inventiveness, the faith man, and the confidence in his ability better his condition, which lie deep in the character of the American people We have passed into an era of expansion, not because we have been driven on by blind fate, but because we have been driven on by an inward force—the force which has made men of our race discoverers, explorers, settlers, organizers, leaders, administrators, reformers and artists for many centuries. The victory at Manile was not a cause it was an occasion. It did not abruptly and blindly open a new chapter in our history; it threw a sudden light on a situation for we had been long preparing, but we had not clearly recognized. Nations, like men, depend on events for opportunities of showing what is in them; but events are of importance, not for what they create, but for what they reveal.

Our seclusion on this side of the globe and our long absorption in our own affairs furnished the conditions which our education as a Nation required; but that process has now ended; we shall not cease to learn, but we have entered a higher school. Our period of apprentic ship is over; we are now called upon to show of what stuff we are made, and how far we have mastered the science of government, of social order, and of national development. There is now a clear alternative before us-either we must take up our share of the responsibilities of keeping the modern world in order or we must cease to profit by what other nations are doing in this dire We cannot honorably any longer take the profits and refuse to pay our share of the expenses. We must either call our ships me, refuse to permit American capital and American energy to assist in the de-velopment of undeveloped countries, send for our missionaries and close churches and schools in semi-civilized or barbarous countries, refuse to allow our books to be translated into Chinese, and rigidly limit ourselves to our own terri-tory in trade, religion, science, art, edu-cation and philanthropy; or we must accept our share of the responsibility of living in the world and dealing freely with the race in the great fellowship of humanity.

To take our share of the work of the ble people ever settle a question of duty holder ever enjoyed before. cide the question of accepting a new responsibility by a consideration of the risks involved? Brave men do not barter with duty nor trade with responsiblities. This country has a work to do in the modern world which it cannot escape, and ought to rejoice in accepting as its service to humanity. The perils which may face it through greater intimacy with the older nations are small compared with the perils of detachment and olation, which have been steadily growing during the last two decades. Nothing could be more disastrous for the higher civilization of this country in the long run than the feeling that we have no common cause with the older nations that we are committed to permanent an tagonism to the other people who make up our race; that the history of the past has no lessons in government or finance for us to learn; that we are powerful enough to set the laws of trade at de-flance; that we can, of our will, make all things new. This provincial feeling, this fostering of old antagonisms which can survive only in a soil of ignorance, this self-sufficient exploitation of our achievements and character, this rank growth of a feeling of superfority to other peoples, this continual declamation about liberty while the country is stained from end to end with lawlessness—these are signs of the partial development, the unhealthy egotism, the indifference to larger relationships, which grow readily in isolation and detachment. We are members of the great family of

nations, to all of which we are decoly indebted for knowledge, truth, political experience and service of many kinds; we have been more fortunate in our conditions than many of these older peoples, but we are not a whit better; and we have still much to do before we can claim equality with them in magnitude and quality of service to the spiritual development of the race. We need their help and they need ours. We are com-manded by our opportunities—which are the voice of God—to take up new burdens and enter upon a newer and a greater life. Those who hold back and cry put that the "ways of the fathers" are being forsaken see neither their own time nor the times of the fathers. The fathers saw the open door in their own day and passed through it, breaking with the past as they did so and facing all manner of peril and incurring every kind of cost. They were accused by good and well-meaning contemporaries of being revolutionists and demagogues—"popular demagogues," wrote one of the critics of the men in Massachusetts who urged independence on the American colonies, "always call themselves 'the people'; ... he that would excite a rebellion, whatever professions of philanthropy he may make when he is insinuating and worm-ing himself into the good graces of the people, is at heart as great a tyrant as ever wielded the iron rod of oppression."

The fathers who gave the American state a chance to be did not stop because of perils and costs, and their children cannot afford to be less brave. The fathers were not seeking for power and self-aggrandizement; their children are not "imperialists," bent on conquest and slaughter. They recognize that a new age has dawned, and, in the American spirit and in absolute loyalty to American principles, they propose to meet its duties and responsibilities with the courage of those who believe that America ought to live with the world and not remain shull up in her own private grounds, however spacious: that she has before her a great opportunity for which she has been pre-paring herself, and that her supreme sin now would be the "unlit lamp and the ungirt loin,"

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Straw votes are usually chaff. Chicago cannot make light of dollar-

Seattle was not indicted on the second count.

It is up to the dogs to protest against taxation without representation.

Half the world's a stage, and the other half in the stage hold-up business.

"The Winning of the West" it seems is a job Mr. Roosevelt will have to tackle again.

iness and attacks on business is all the same thing.

Some merchants hold that a tax on bus-

The blanket ordinance has had the effect of warming up the people over whom it was thrown

Cleveland is apparently doing the thinking for his party. He certainly is not doing any of the talking.

The campaigner now comes forth And talks an awful lot; And while his own side cheers and cheers The other side gets hot.

This isn't such a hard world after all. We had only one circus this year, but there were three rings to it.

Harr Wagner's "Washington Geography" ought to take a foremost place among works of humorous fiction.

Norhing but leaves nothing but leaves, Piled up where the cold winds blew 'em. And what a lot o' fun it is To kick and shuffle through 'em.

Comes now the hobo from the green fields and running brooks, where he has been listening to Nature's teachings, and demands everything to be found in the city but work. He is a gentleman of rich imagination, the hobe, and can harrow up the sympathetic soul of the housewife with hard-luck stories that would make the early chapters of "To Have and to Hold" read like a chronicle of deep and perfect peace. But he is a humbug. What he wants is ple, all there is ir the house, and in his endeavors to wheedle it out of his hearers the fear of something after death never makes him shudder and grow sick at heart. The police are the people to refer the hoboto. Give him the address of the police station if he wants it, give him work if he will take it, but never reward his creative genius by something to eat. You may think he is going to drop in his tracks from hunger and sickness, but he isn't. The only time he drops in his trucks is when he sees an officer coming up the beat.

Frequent communications from the prolific pen of Taxpayer call attention to the singular omission of a license on officeholding from the otherwise satisfactory blanket ordinance. Of course, it is not possible that the office-holders will be content to be left out while all other classes of men are coming so valiantly to the relief of the city. The office-holders made the ordinance, so that it will be a simple matter for them to amend it and let themselves in on the ground floor. They can even pay more than anyone else if they want to, although, of course, the public will not feel offended if they grade their taxation according to the importance of their office. The City Counellmen whose office is purely honorary, are, of course, the most important of all, and will probably pay the highest tax. The dog-catcher can pay so much on every dog he catches, which will stimulate him to renewed setivity. Let every man who has been raised to public office world and bear our share of its burdens by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens will involve dangers and entail expense; come forward and tax himself. His will but when did a decent man or a respecta- then be a glory which no living office-

"Your democratic himplicity in some things and your royal profligacy in others are most curious to a stranger," remarked a visitor from Australia, while in Washington, the other day. "For instance, the President a political party spends millions of dollars to elect is paid but \$50,000 a year, or \$350,000 for the entire term to which he is elected. I understand popular sentiment against needless expenditure of money will not permit that he should have an increase in salary, Your simplicity and notions of economy again step in and compel your President to live in a very modest sort of a house, entirely inadequate to his needs, while the expenditures in one Presidential election are great enough to build him a magnificent palace. Many of your privates citizens have far finer houses in which to live than has the ruler of 70,000,000 of people, and the richest Nation in the world. Your Government expenditures in many other branches, notably in the penstoning of soldiers, are lavish; your bustness enterprises are vast, and the comforts and even luxuries of life that your workingmen have are without an equal elsewhere in the world. Most things, in fact, are on a large scale. It is only in expenditures for those things by which the greatness of a nation is usually judged that parsimony is displayed."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Acme of Quality.- 'This is certainly the great American novel!" "You don't say so "Yes, its view of Washington life could not possibly be more distorted."—Detroit Journal. She-If you love me so much why don't you prove it by some act of courage? He-Great Scott! Haven't I been hanging around for two hours when you were playing golf?-Brooklyn

The Situation.-The Author-1 wish I had time enough to write a good book. His Friend -- Why not take it? The Author-Can't afford to. I am too busy writing successful ones

A Sagacious Backdown. - Incensed Voter-What do you mean, sir, by saying that \$1 a day is enough for a laboring man? Suave Politician—Oh, I mean that it is enough for him to spend on trolley rides and tee cream—innapolis Journal

dianapolis Journal.

Old Gentleman—Do you mean to say that your teachers never thrash you? Little Ray—Never! We have moral sussion at our school. Old Gentleman—What's that? Boy—Oh, we get kep' in, and stood up in cerners, and locked out, and locked in, and made to write one word a thousand times, and scowled at and jawed at, and that's all.—Tit-Bits.

The Candidate's Ways. Atlanta Constitution. Canderdate sayin' Bo'n a Baptia'-

Methodist raise: Presbyterian, (Cl'ar de way!) Episcopallan Long fo' dayl

Secon' Advent (Heah da call!) Lots or church,

But he b'long ter all! Fr'on' ter de white man-Pr'en' ter de black; Ketch de coon,

Fo' he see his track. What you gwine do Wid de canderdate ways Bo'n a Baptis'-