The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon

TELEPHONES. Editorial Rooms 106 | Business Office ... 60

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. By Mail (postage prepaid), in Advance ry ani speciage prepaid, in April Daily, with Sunday, per month.
Daily, Sunday excepted, per year.
Daily, with Sunday, per year.
Sunday, per year.
The Weekly, per year.
The Weekly, 8 months.

To City Subscribers-Daily, per week delivered. Sundays excepted the Daily, per week, delivered. Sundays included.20. POSTAGE RATES

Foreign rates double.

News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonizm should be addressed invariable "Editor The Oregonizm" not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonizm does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to return for manufacture seems to return for manufacture seems. Foreign rates double

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

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TODAY'S WEATHER.-Generally fulr; cool-er; light to fresh westerly winds.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, DEC. 22.

If the people of Portland want the monthly arrest and fine of gamblers to cease, and the substitution of the old having fun, sends the iron deep into the regime instead, they can have it. This is the plain inference from official utterances, printed yesterday and today. The history of the present situation appears to be that upon accession to his office District Attorney Chamberlain bowl races and caten eighty-five prunes notified the police department and other at one sitting, is a demonstration in interested circles that he was determined the time-honored system of pri- sirike terror, to all who have short vate graft should not prevail, but if the gaming places were to pay tribute tuted cretatures who were never young. they should pay it into the public treas. Such sports do not extenuate brutality, ury. Under this determination, in which the police department seems to have scend, unless ruled with a rod of iron. per half year, or upwards of \$50,000 a haps the most gratifying feature of the year, accrue to the city treasury. The West Point testimony so far is the uni-District Attorney understands that this is satisfactory to the taxpayers of the that religion is the target of ridicula community, and as he bases his defense upon the financial showing, and as Police Commissioners Bates and Cohen | ly" Mitchell can be readily apprehended both profess willingness to return to the old system if the taxpayers wish It, the decision evidently is in the hands | president of the Y. M. C. A., and withof the community. Reasons based on evidence should be adduced, therefore, for changing the procedure, if the demand for change is to be insisted on. It is noticeable that Mr. Chamberlain es not shrink from the responsibility laid upon him in The Oregonian's article, which Commissioner Hankin wails about as throwing all the blame on the Semitism that no Jew ever wanted to police. What is the matter with be a soldier. Brother Rankin? Can't he read Eng-

We print elsewhere a synopsis of exdress, and in another place a trenchant Times and New York Sun. The only point in General Harrison's argument eption of American ideals": thev the whole tenor of General Harrison's existing regulations. States, they are foreign territory. This the event of failure in any one partic is the contention of a controversialist, but not the sane and sensible conclu gion of practical statesmanship. If the Filipinos are manifestly unfit for full citizenship, is not the natural course of of citizenship as they are fit for, and advance them as they develop capa-Then they will be best provided for, and we shall escape both extremes of tyranny over them and danger to either, but United States territory in earnestly safeguarded.

The anti-imperialist position, maintained by General Harrison and by the is that of stubborn opposition to the prudence dictates. They are so set against annexation that they are deterwhich of two opposite and irreconcilable methods is employed to insure that odium. The fact that the Philippines are ours and that we must do the best we can by them is blindly ignored. On the one hand they maintain that the Filipinos are entitled to full citizenship, and on the other hand they aver that the Filipinos are absolutely unfitted for citizenship. This is a contradiction, and while they fondly imagine that the contradiction is one they have dexterously saddled upon the cause of annexation, the fact remains that they have only destroyed their own argument. For if their antagonistic contentions prove anything, they prove that the treaty of Paris is a physical impossibility and therefore never happened. But the fact of annexation is one of the plainest facts in history, and can neither be see aside nor undone. The fact that full citizenship for the Filipinos is an unthinkable folly, and the fact that American Consuls to the dependencies were withdrawn and Spanish Consuls recognized are two facts not, as Mr. Aldrich imagines, mutually destructive, but they are facts that must be harmonized and blended into a rule of action, correct in form and beneficent in practice. That rule of action it will ficulty need arise in its administration, be the duty and purpose of Congress provided the honest effort is made by through Republican votes. On a party more than many. They admire the excel-

and the Administration to formulate, And, with imperfect human methods, that is just what they will do.

The proposed Weather Bureau extensions contemplated by the Secretary of Agriculture, and which were favorably indorsed by the Chamber of Commerce at its last meeting, consist of the reestablishment of weather and vessel-reporting stations at the mouth of the Coumbia River near Fort Canby, and at Tatoosh Island, at the entrance to the of Juan de Fuca. Stations at both of these places were operated for a number of years, and proved very valuable aids to the shipping interests of the Pacific Coast. Through the breaking down of the cable at Tatoosh Island and the lack of an appropriation to replace it, the station there was abanned about two years ago, and the one at Fort Canby was for some unknown reason discontinued shortly afterwards. Reports from these two stations have been greatly missed, as they were the atposts that gave the first intimation of changes in North Pacific weather, pesides being important points for reorting all in-bound and out-bound vessels for or from Columbia River or Puget Sound ports. Numerous petitions have been sent to the Agricultural Department by vessel-owners, masters and agents at Portland, San Francisco and at Puget Sound ports, for the reestablishment of these stations, and the Secretary of Agriculture has acceded to the wishes of the petitioners by induding the cost of their re-establish ment and maintenance in his estimates of the appropriation needed for his department the coming fear. Members of Congress from the Pacific Coast will be lerelict in their duty unless they bend every effort to secure the passage of these appropriations.

at West Point and elsewhere does not present so deplorable an aspect of life there to many excellent but unsympathetic persons as does the belnous fact, now established upop incontrovertible evidence, that the cadets indulge in exploits and pastimes productive of gennine mirth-making. The spectacle of human beings enjoying themselves, and especially of young persons actually soul of large numbers who have forgotten they were once young themselves That these West Point youngsters, bolling over with animal spirits, should have attended rat funerals, joined in youthful exuberance calculated memories, and those imperfectly constito which hazing is pretty certain to de ed, fines to the extent of \$25,800 at West Point or anywhere else. Per form disclaimer of the common charge and abuse. Sanctimoniousness is doubtless considered fair game, but "Saintas an innocently intended sobriquet, adopted in recognition of his office as out is "fous purport. The organiza tion itself is somewhat incompatible with the legended impossibility of religious life in the academy. Of course, the testimony of Hebrew students as religious toleration there must be either a myth or a typographical error; for we have it on the authority of anti-

The brutality of hazing as practiced

Room was made in yesterday's issue of The Oregonian for the full text of the franchise granted by the City Coun-President Harrison's Ann Arbor ad- cil to the City & Suburban Company for its street rallway extension to criticism upon it from the New York Southern Pacific carshops. Undertakings of this sort are of vast moment to the community, and this franchise we wish to notice is his treatment of should be studied by all, for it reveals the Filipinos. They have, he says, "no the results developed by study of muminimal history and norditions "will be very slow to reach the stage in the first place, that the franchise, inwhere they might with safety be made stead of being perpetual, as such concitizens." Well, what is the conclusion cessions were once carelessly drawn, from this undeniable state of Philip- expires absolutely at the end of thirty pine development? Why, that we must | years. The ordinance is careful also to make them citizens at once. That is specify the license cars shall pay under Every portion argument. He says the Islands are a and detail of the work is to be subjectpart of the United States, and that the ed to supervision and approval of the Constitution extends to them in every city authorities, on pain of forfeiture of respect, without regard to the treaty the charter. The speed of cars, the of Paris. If they are not full citizens, rate of fare, the frequency of service, he argues, they are allens. If the the completion of the line within a year, islands are not part of the United are all specified, with the provision, in ular, that "this franchise shall be forfeited without any further act upon the part of the city or its officers." In addition to these specifications, the ordinance prescribes the kind of rails to wisdom to admit them to such measure be laid, regulations for the company's participation in street improvements, and for the precise manner in which the work of construction shall proceed. The ontroversy with the company over this franchise and over the \$8000 due from our own civilization. Then they will it to the city shows that in this respect, not be states, not foreign territory at least, the interests of the city are

Careful reading of the Hay-Paunce

fote treaty, with the Davis amendment incorporated, gives one an uneasy feeling petitioners before the Supreme Court, that the text is awkward as it stands and that, if railroad interests opposed reasonable, half-way measures which to the canal have accepted the amendment as an effective instrument of delay, there is reason to fear their course mined it shall be made as odious as is shrewdly advised. If we suppose possible, and they are indifferent as to that the British holdings in the railroads have influence also at London fears of delay have pretty solid foundation. The treaty forbids fortification except that the provisions against fortification and belligerent use shall not "apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order." The question is, What does that mean? What measures in its own defense can the United States employ along the canal, consistent with the complete inhibition of all use of the canal for warlike purposes in peace or war? The treaty forbids not only fortifications, but interference with freedom of the canal to belligerent vessels, blockade, embarkation or disembarkation of troops, stores or munitions, and the remaining of warships for more than twenty-four hours within three marine miles of the canal's approaches. Of course, if the United States is going to take any measures it likes in its own defense, it will be likely to do a number of these things. Is it, then, the purport of the amendment to overthrow the rest of the treaty? This is, it is true, the provision of the Suez convention, and no dif-

the contracting parties to get on. Ratification, even, could proceed apace now, if the only question were to facilitate the canal. But we have to reckon with determined and resourceful antagonism. Is the amendment an instrument of delay?

NO CURE FOR BLOATED SUFFRAGE.

A K Shepard in a brief address before the Colorado Society of the Sons of the Revolution, delivered at Denver on the 25th uit., makes an earnest pleafor restricted suffrage, longer tenure of office, fewer elections, reform in our naturalization laws, and a check on what he terms "the importation of foreign scum." The war cry of Mr. Shepard is, "Put none but Americans on guard." By Americans he does not necessarily mean those born in this untry, but those who are Americans at heart, who are capable of intelligently exercising the right of suffrage and appreciating the privileges conferred on them. Between 1869 and 1899, inclusive, we imported 12,194,424 human beings. Three-fourths of these were from non-English-speaking races, and of these a very large percentage was of the very lowest type. The adult males of this horde under our laws became voters two years after their arrival on our shores. The fact is recalled that in 1798 the term of residence required for aliens was fourteen years, with five years' previous declaration of intention, In 1802, under Jefferson, the residence was reduced to five years and the declaration of intention to three years, and the power to naturalize allens placed in the hands of inferior courts. Under President John Quincy Adams the declaration of intention was re duced to two years. The present requirements for the naturalization of aliens are five years' continuous residence, with two years' previous declaration before any court of record, and one year's residence in the state or territory where the declaration was originally made. Mr. Shepard would re form these present conditions. Citizenship should only be granted by the United States Courts after a full residence of at least five years, and all privileges accorded by "first papers" declaration of intention should be abol-

The reforms urged by Mr. Shepard are excellent in theory, but will never be put in practice by either party. It is true that the importation of human freight from Europe or China is a dan-You can exclude the human freight from China, but not from Europe, because you could not get either party today to exclude that quality of foreign immigration described as human freight. The Republican party could not hold its foreign vote of recent years today if it excluded this human freight. Che Democratic party would make the practical exclusion of foreign immigration a battle-cry, as they did under John Adams. So long as the bor vote of America will not ask that the door be shut and barred against this human freight, it will come to America, and when it once gets here it will be sure to be turned rapidly into Democratic voters.

The fatal mistake was made when the states began to repeal the property qualification for suffrage. From this repeal dates the slow but steady demoralization of the suffrage in America. This error it is hopeless to expect to Party greed and demagogy are sure to resist successfully all efforts at reformed system of naturalization. If we could absolutely stop the importation for a number of years, we uld, give us time, safely absorb and make over the repulsive foreign element, but we cannot absorb and educate the whole world at once. In small detachments we can digest the whole man race, but the present swarm of Egyptian lice is more than we can digest. If they come, they are sure to come voters, and they are likely to continue to come, for no foreign exclusion act is likely to be ever enacted. American labor is not disposed to do more than oppose the introduction of tract labor. Under the circum- to teachers and parents. stances, there will be no exclusion of human freight from Europe: there will be no reform of our naturalization laws. We are in a bad way, perhaps, but Great Britain is really worse off, for her dangerous vote has already compelled her to enact legislation that stands for gross socialism and labor pensions.

A CRITIC, BUT NOT A SURGEON.

The comments of Democrats of various shades of opinion upon Mr. Cleveland's article on the present plight of the Democracy are not flattering. The Bryanites, of course, speak of it with contempt, but even Mrt Cleveland's friends and admirers confess that his utterances are too general to be of any practical benefit in the reorganization of the party. The trouble with Mr. Cleveland is that the situation demands not a critic so much as a surgeon. The Democratic party is bleeding to death. Anybody can see that as readily as Mr. Cleveland, but when he passes from the province of a political critic to that of a olitical surgeon, Mr. Cleveland falls flat. His remedy is "to return to first principles," which is as absolutely impossible as it would be to solve the present situation in China by ordering the speedy conversion of the Chinese people from Confucianism and Taoism to Christianity. Mr. Cleveland is not quite ingenuous in his article, for "the abandonment of the principles of true Democracy" for "the fallacy of free silver and populism" began as long ago as 1892, when Mr. Cleveland's party managers ran a fusion ticket in certain Western States with the Populists and free silverites, and when Mr. Cleveland allowed himself to extend the olive branch to riotous strikers by denounce ing what he called "the communism of

What are these "first principles" to which Mr. Cleveland would have the Democracy return? The Democracy opposed the "greenback" during the opposed the greenback during the view. The civil Vicercy is supreme commander of all the forces in his Vicercy tary necessity, but it upheld the greenback and perpetuated it after the war, of the art of war. In civil and military when the Republican party hoped to re-tire it. In 1888 the Democratic party favored repudiation; wished to pay our bonds in depreciated paper tust as the usually called "buttons." There are corbonds in depreciated paper, just as the Bryanite Democracy desires to pay them today in depreciated silver. 1874-75 the Democracy declared for flat lans, these signs are various birds, in that paper money; in 1877 the Democracy began voting for depreciated silver, and on every occasion from this date to the present two-thirds of the Democratic party, within or without Congress, has voted at every opportunity for flat ailver. When President Cleveland, at the extra session of 1893, urged his party to repeal the act of June, 1890, he was able to achieve his purpose only

vote he would have been beaten, so strong then was his party for flat sliver. In 1896 his party was overwhelmingly for flat silver, and so it was in 1900, and so it is today, and so it will be in 1904. The Democratic party has been the party of repudiation, fiat paper and fiat silver since 1868. Mr. Cleveland's running mate, Stevenson, was selected in 1892 because it was necessary to throw

a bone to the baying dog of free-silver, Surely Mr. Cleveland cannot seriously suppose that some six or seven millions of Democrats who voted for Bryan in 1896 and 1900 can be "reorganized" for victory in 1904 by pointing out that they must return to "first principles." In effect, Mr. Cleveland tells the advocates of populism and flat silver that they must become apostates to their financial and political creed or again incur defeat. The Democracy that Mr. Cleveland is talking about is not the Democracy that the party is thinking about today. The Cleveland Democracy is dead, except so far as its influence is manifested through the Republican party. Populism and flat money rule the National Democracy today, and will continue to rule it directly or indirectly for some years to come. The Cleveland Democracy is as dead as the old Whig party was in 1856 and 1860. Cleveland is a sound critic. He sees what we all can see, but he is no surgeon. He cannot tie the artery of the bleeding Democracy. He only advises that it be

tied to save the patient. Roseburg comes to the front with a poultry show the like of which has never been seen in the Umpqua Valley before. A bronze turkey weighing thirty-five pounds is the leading attraction of the exhibit, though a Brahma cock weighing eleven pounds equals the turkey in degree, if not in kind, as proof of what breeding will do for fowls. That which would insure the interest of the masses in the poultry industry, however, would be the announcement of the discovery or production of a breed of fowls that can be depended upon to furnish eggs from October to February, inclusive. Fowls of very ordinary pedigree or no pedigree at all are fairly mindful of their duty this respect during the rest of the year. The huge bronze turkey gobbler and the mammoth Brahma cock is each a fine specimen fowl in his way, but give us the industrious hen that goes singing about her duty from day to day and announces its faithful performance by a cheerful cackle.

The menace of a dock laborers' strike so long hanging over Antwerp materialized a few days ago, when 30,000 men employed in loading and discharging shipping went out. The strike, it is said, promises to be of greater propor tions than the memorable and disastrous one of 1893. Oppressed by real grievances, which have been industriously played upon and magnified by labor agitators, the men are in no mood for compromise. A proposition for arbitration made by the Burgomaster a few days ago met with an abrupt refusal, and, failing in wiser counsels, a general hold-up of business on the docks was precipitated. The history of the great dock strike of 1893 is yet sufficiently fresh in the public memory to cause its renewal to be viewed with alarm in shipping circles the world over.

The benefit of the fire drill as practiced in the public schools of this city was demonstrated in the Couch building a few days ago, when appearances indicated that the roof of the building was on fire. The rooms were emptied of the 700 children there congregated in exactly 21/2 minutes, and without the slightest alarm among the pupils or disorder in the ranks. Fortunately, the building was not on fire, but the consequences of a panic would have been quite as disastrous as if real danger existed, had not the teachers kept control of the situation. As a demonstration of the dominion of intelligence over fear, and method over confusion, an example of this kind is gratifying alike

The French Chamber of Deputies is announced to have adopted a resolution intended to prohibit the manufacture and sale of absinthe in France: If Mr. Dooley were well, he would probably mangle Hamlet's farewell to Horatio and say to France, "Absinthe from fe-licity a while, and in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain."

Portland and Mulinomah property owners and Count Boni run into debt with equal facility. But we may get some satisfaction out of feeling like the Goulds.

The longer the ship subsidy bill is exposed the more does it betray its taint and the surer is it of defeat. Hanna must get it through now or

Bryan alleges conservatism as cause of his defeat. He is right. Conservatism is a mighty good thing when opposed by foolish innovation.

Germany may impose a 50-cent import duty on wheat. Oregon farmers who favor protection should make sure they are protected. If Roberts had waited until the war

home before it was over. It will do no good to make new century resolutions because rew of us will live 100 years.

was ended, he would not have started

Bryan will stick to his principles Nobody objects. Now let Democracy stick to its.

-Chinese Characteristics.

For more than 2000 years not only has it been a political axiom that the ruler is for the people, not the people for the ruler, but the civil official always takes precedence of the military of the same nominal rank, says the Contemporary Reresponding signs of rank sewn in gold thread in squares on the chest and back of the outer robe. In the case of civilof the military they are animals. A military officer of a certain rank, or "button," is not entitled to sit down in the presence of a civil official of the same nominal rank. Literary knoweldge com-mands profound and universal respect, and enarks the real upper class of China, military knowledge is held in no esteem.

ness people.

They revere Confucius as something
They admire the excel-

lent system of ethics which he has transmitted. To this system and the rich liter-ature connected with it, the Chinese owe their unity and their high ideals of mo-rality. To inquire whether or not their own ideal standard is attained by them in practical life is beside our present pur-pose. That standard exists, and is ap-pealed to as the highest and most influential court in the land. No people appeal to and rely upon reason more than do the Chinese. Their instruction from childhood teaches them to trust to reason and not to force for the statement and the acquisition of their rights. Years ago they appealed in this way to Western nations, by whom their appeal was spurned with contempt—hence the present horrors in China, Their etiquette, again, which is strictly observed by all classes, makes a police force unnecessary. Their deference China to seniors, their rollteness to strangers, all combine to form a powerful restraint of the coarser feelings and on that resort to physical force not uncommon among many Western nations. In all their quar reis I never saw one Chinaman, however angry, strike another. They certainly sometimes do strike with lethal weapons, and murder is committed, but it is so rare that a case never came under my own

THE ORDINARY CONGRESSMAN.

The average length of a career in Con-

He Simply Comes and Goes and Leaves Little Behind Him

members of the House are new to the business. It is a rare thing for a mem-ber to make any sort of a mark in leg-islation before he has been in the House at least two full terms, and those who have forced themselves above the surface before the close of a single term can almost be counted on the ingers of one hand. The ordinary Congressman comes and goes and leaves no trace behind him. except on the salary vouchers, writes L. A. Coolidge in Ainslee's Magazine. The man who stays in the House for more than two terms has a fair chance of wielding a little influence. He gets his name into the Congressional Rec name into the Congressional Record once in a while; he is recognized by the Speaker occasionally; and if he is unusu-ally lucky the newspapers take him up and sometimes give him a headline air to himself. There are 124 members of the present House who are serving their third term or batter. Of these, 25, at a reperous estimate, are as well known. generous estimate, are so well known that their names might carry some mean ing outside their own state. The work of a Congressman is thankless enough. It brings nothing in the way of money, little in the way of reputation, except in rare instances, and a vast amount of drudgery. A man must be in the harness for years generally before he amounts to anything, and by the time ne begins to count in legislation he has lost his en-thusiasm and spirit, and becomes a pack-horse. Once in a while, at rare intervals, there is a flash across the dull legislative sky like a meteor, and a sudden reputation is made for a new man. That was the way with Bryan when he first came to the House in the Fifty-third Congress, and sprang into instant noto-riety with a speech on the tariff that dazzled everybody. Littlefield, of Maing, made an even more effective stroke last Winter with his argument against the unseating of the Mormon Roberts. These are the mo est striking examples in years of reputations quickly made. Away back in the Fifty-third Congress, Lafe Pence caught the House in the first week after he took his seat with a free silver speech. It is significant that those who thus make a dramatic entrance in the House rarely count for much in legislation afterward. Bryan never had any influence, and all the while he stayed in Congress he was looked upon as a good talker and nothing more. Towne frittered himself away after his silver speech, and, as for Lafe Pence, who had black type in the newspapers for a few days after his maiden effort, it is hard newadays to find anybody who can remember his

TON OF SOAP TO LAUNCH SHIP.

The Time, Money and Trouble It Takes to Get War Vessel in Water. New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The launching of a little torpedo-boat is comparatively easy, and the cost is not over a few hundred dollars, including flowers and souvenirs and even the botle of champagne used in the christening. But when it comes to a big armored cruiser or a first-class battle-ship the actual expense seldom falls below \$4000 or \$5000 The building of the ways for the ship to slide down over is the main item, and then comes the greasing, Every inch of timber over which the v be covered with a lubricant. Differen firms use different substances, but soap and tallow form the main ingredients of them all. Cramps use a layer of beef them all. tallow and a layer of soft soap, and taken altogether, between one and one and a half tons of the stuff was required to put a move on the average battleship. The tallow is spread on first, to the depth of about three fingers, and the workmen use big flat trowels to make the surface as smooth as possible. Then they pour over the soft soap, which is just thick enough to run, or about the consistency of tar As a general thing this double coating answers the purpose admirably, and the ship giddes into the water as if it was safling in air. If it sticks, as has hap pened in a few cases, it is likely to spring some of its plates, and accidents of that kind are so costly that nothing is spared to avert them. Moreover, sallors are very superstitious about launchings, and, it anything goes wrong, the ship is regarded as unlucky, something greatly dreaded by all officers. Several years ago a Chicago packing-house got up a special preparation for greasing ships ways and sent a quantity of it to a firm in Maine to demonstrate its merits. It was made from the refuse of the rendering house, and had an odor that seemed strong enough to lift a manof-war clear off its bearings. The firm tried it on a small merchant ship which it had ready to launch, but instead of showing the qualities of a lubricant it acted more like glue. The vessel stuck acted more like glue. The vessel stuck fast on the ways and had to be pulled off with lincks. That was the last ever heard of the preparation, and the Chicago folks dropped the scheme. What is left of the soap and tallow after a laur is carefully scraped off and sold, used in making axle grease.

BRITISH NAVY UNPREPARED. The Actual Fleets at Sea Are Not on a War Footing.

An efficient Navy is essential above all else for England, owing to her insular position, the adoption of free trade, the extinction of British agriculture and the vital necessity of free access for our ships when going to and free on the wide common of the sea, says a London correspondent in the Philadelphia Public Led ger. The first element of efficiency in a feet is its readiness to fight. Naval war is differentiated from war on land by the quality of suddenness. When the next maritime war breaks out between two maritime powers, the world will get a surprise. One or other of them will strike a blow similar in kind to the blow struck by Admirai Dewey against the ships of the Spaniards in Mantle Bay.

In spite, however, of the leasons recorded on the pages of English history, our principal British fleets are not ready for ion. They are deficient in essentials. addition to the building programme, no increase to the number of men, no voting of millions by a Legislature bewil-dered by the complexity and number of the problems with which it has to deal, will have any beneficial effect on the next maritime war until the fleets actually at sea are made ready for action. Common This will serve as an indication of the love of peace so characteristic of the Chisense, therefore, requires that our Mediterranean fleet and the Channel squadron should be placed on a war footing with-out lose of time, whatever economy may be necessary in other directions

COMMENT ON HARRISON'S ADDRESS

New York Times In beginning his address at Ann Arbot ex-President Harrison took pains to dis claim any intention to make a legal argument. The address supports the disclaimer by strong intrinsic evidence.

If General Harrison had been making an argument before the Supreme Court in support of the proposition that the Constitution follows the flag, and that there fore the people of the Philippines and Porto Rico are citizens, he would not have wasted the time of that eminently unsentimental bench by such an appeal as this:

and their people, then all things prohibited is the states may be done in the acquired terri-tory, and this view of the Constitution is shocking. And if it sound be done in Ports Rico, why could it not be done in Oklah-Indian Territory and Alaska? Who is shocked by that view of the

Constitution? It is good law to say that when we speak of the states of the Union we mean also the territories. They are a part of the National domain, not exterior possessions. Yet the Federal Government may not exercise within a ate the right of eminent domain, that, the taking of private property for pubstate the right lie purposes, a right which it exerc within a territory, with or without the action of the territorial government. The laws passed by territorial Legislatures are subject to the approval or disapproval of Congress. The Legislature of a territory is, in fact, a body to which Congress gress is four years. At the beginning of every Congress about one-third of the has delegated powers that are to be ex-ercised under its supervision. The people of a territory may in convention asembled adopt a constitution satisfactory to themselves, yet Congress may refuse to recognize it.

The Constitution does not give Congress power'to treat states in that way. Yes has anybody ever really been shocked because things prohibited in the states may be done in the territories? Except for the purpose of opposing the Administration, have sensible and sober-minded persons ever really been shocked by the proposition that the President or Con-gress may do in the Philippines what the

Constitution forbids them to do in the states? It would, indeed, be shocking if the President or Congress should attempt to govern the Philippines in a despotic and oppressive manner, without any regard for the bill of rights any as Spain gov-erned them prior to the cession. The American people know very well that no President, no Congress, will attempt that, So they refuse to be shocked. Between what a monster and a fool might do and what any President what any President trusted by the peo ple will do is so great a gulf that sons standing securely on the hither of the proposition are quite beyond the effective radius of the shock. Of course, every anti-imperialist in the country in-stantly jumps up to say that the gov-ernment of McKinley is worse than the government of Spain, because we are killing off the Filipinos. So the Governwe are ment would use the military arm to kill off men who shoud rise in rebellion against its lawful authority in New York or Michigan, where the guarantees of the Constitution have full force and effect. The American people, being sensible, have recently expressed their belief that the President can be trusted. They know that as soon as the rebellious spirit that actuates a small fraction of the Filipin has exhausted itself the work of chadministration in the islands will proce in the temper of the President's instructions to the commission. They know, in other words, that the blessings of free institutions will be conferred upon the Filipines under American rule just as fast as and just as far as they bed capable of understanding and enjoying them, and that under Spanish rule they never would have enjoyed anything of the An unprejudiced mind is shocked by that situation, and would not be even if ex-Presidentt Harrison was right about the law.

Daniel Webster, who was something of a hand at expounding the Constitution, declared that "the Constitution cannot be extended over anything except over the old states and the new states that shall come hereafter, when they do come Until that time Congress was the source of their government. The slave-holders at one time eagerly selzed upon General Harrison's doctrine, the doctrine that the Constitution of its own force extends to the territories. They wanted, as Benton put it, to carry the Con-stitution, "the slavery part of it, into the territories, overruling and overriding all the anti-slavery laws which it found there, and placing the institution there under its own wing and maintaining it beyond the power of eradication either by Congress or the people of the territory.

New York Sun. We regret to say that the intellectual reputation of the Hon. Benjamin Harrison, which it has been the Sun's pleasure always to look upon as among the first in the land, has been damaged by his address of Friday at Ann Arbor University on the relations of the Con-stitution to the flag. We say this in the spirit with which General Harrison discussed the legal status of the Philip pines, that is, without regard to the mer-

its of expansion.

General Harrison thinks that the Constitution follows the flag by its own vigor. and that, therefore, the Filipinos, being citizens of the United States, must have citizens' rights, But what is the weight of a judgment that arises from this passionate reasoning?

No mar can read that schedule of rights which the President gave to the Philippine Commission, in an inverse order, without horror. Did you ever read one of the treaties made by the United States with an Old World made by the United States with an Old World power? On one side they speak of the "sub-jects of Her Majesty," and on the other "the citizens of the United States." Now, if these provisions guaranteed to citizens of the United States do not apply to cleases of the Philip-pine Islands, it is time for us to amend these treatism by adding "and subjects" after the words "citizens of the United States."

General Harrison has been President, and so his been the negotiator of treaties in the name of the United States; yet in not a single treaty ever sent before the Senate by him, or by any other Presi-dent, for that matter, have the inhabi-tants of the territories of the United States ever had the slightest part. They had no voice in the choice of either the President who proposed or the Senators who ratified. Toward the treaty they were as truly "subjects" as are the Fillpinos whose subjugation now afflicts Gen-

eral Harrison with horror.
A subsequent paragraph of the Ann
Arbor address contains evidences of even greater mental excitement:

But don't you see that there is a graver peril hanging over us? Are the rights of the people upon the mainland secure when we ex-ercise arbitrary power over people from whom we demand entire obedience?

There are today within the strict bor ders of the United States four communi ties over whom practically arbitrary power is exercised and from whom entire obedience is demanded. In the Territories of Arisona, New Mexico, Indian Territory and Oklahoma they vote meither for members of Congress nor President. In the distant part of the continent that is subject to our jurisdiction, Alaska, it is the same. We will not consider the other portions of the country where for a time the authority of the President was as arbitrary as it is today in the Philippines, nor will we discuss the power of Congress to remove the restrictions which in its discretion it has put upon that authority. Neither will we review the history of the North American in-

dians.

The Ann Arbor address gives one the impression that General Harrison took the first convenient opportunity to vent his feelings about the Philippine ques-tion, giving to them the dignified outlet of an apparent argument as to the law. Nevertheless, at the close General Harrison found that he had reached the con clusion that walts for all orators on the subject: "These Constitutional questions will soon be settled by the Supreme Court."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The war in the Transvaal is still under the head of unfinished business

Christmas is a festival about which the postal clerk can get up no enthusiasm.

A Toledo man has been sent to jail for kissing a girl. Possibly it was worth it. Dewet should selve this opportunity to

ubmit terms of surrender to the British. All this talk about getting presents the stockings must make Hon. J. Simpson

Among the writers whose works are m demand for Christmas is our old friend, Mother Goose,

It is not noticed that the coal miners' strike, which "was hushed up till after

election," has broken out again, If General Aguinaldo is not dead he has procured a helmet of invisibility which is proof against war correspondents.

Archbishop Ireland is a total abstainer, and as he appreciates the value of temperance, he is in favor of the Army canteen.

Adlal can congratulate himself that even election to the Vice-Presidency ouldn't have obscured him any more completely.

If it had not stopped raining when it did we would have begun to get a very accurate idea of how Noah's contemporaries who were left out of the ark felt about it.

Omaha detectives have located the ouse in which Millionaire Cudahy's boy was concealed by kidnapers. Now the Omaha public has a chance to get even with Colorado by burning the edifice alive.

The Castellane safety valve, which is leaking under the high pressure of the finical count's indignation, does not portend explosion. The little Frenchman was in high dudgeon a few months ago and left America to fight a duel with a Paris editor. However, the Count cooled off on the ocean voyage. His present pet is only the effervescence of his ancestors.

A new field of usefulness has been disovered for the superfluous man, and a Philadelphia woman voucnes for the discovery. Her bell rang on Monday morning and the colored maid announced that "de washman hab cum." "The washman? You mean washerwoman, don't you?" exclaimed her mistress. "No'm; it's de washman now," said 'Liza, "De lady w'ot lone uster do de washin' is a frien' ob mine, an' Ah done got 'er a stiddy job las' week workin' in a fambly on Locust street." "Well, then, who's to do my wash?" demanded 'Liza's mistress, "Why, de washman. He's done yere now," said 'Liza. "He's de husban' o' my lady frien' w'ot used to do de washin'. He's a nocount niggah, an' now she's got a stiddy job, he's gwine to do her washin' fer his bo'dl'

Marie Drofnah, who is Charles B. Hanford's leading lady in "Private John Allen," has been the occasion of much curiosity. A Southern lady, on being introduced to Hanford, said: "What perfect English Mme. Drofnah speaks?" "Yes," was the reply, "She speaks very good English." "Without the slightest foreign accent." "I have observed that." "Does she like this country better than Russia?" "Very much better." "But she would rather act in Russian than in English, would she not?" "I don't believe she would. In fact, she can't speak Hussian." "Can't speak Russian! Why, she is an enigma." "No," was the response, "she is not an enigma. She is an anagram. You will notice that her name spelled backward is the same as mine, She is Mrs. Hanford."

P. L. Foote, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., ends out the following suggestion in a circular: "Were you born in 1850?-Here is a proposition that may interest you. Let the men of 1900, who were babes in 1860, form associations in town and city and celebrate the completion of their half century of life-and the beginning of the new century-with banquets held on the coming New Year's eve or New Year's night. Here is a unique dual event for the fiftles. Each town or city has enough of the vintage of 1850 to form a congenial gathering. The rosters of the different societies will give chance of selection. A benefit idea might be evolved, with stated meetings, resulting in payment to widows on death of a member, or an accumulating fund for those reaching the age of 100." The Oregonian is qualified for membership in an

Old Loves.

(From Henri Murger.) Louise, have you forgetten yet. The corner of the flowery land, The ancient garden where we met, My hand that trembled in your hand? Our lips found words scarce sweet enough, As low beneath the willow trees We sat: have you forgotten, love? Do you remember, love Louise?

Oregon society.

Marie, have you forgotten yet The loving barter that we made? The rings we changed, the sums that set.
The woods fulfilled with run and shade?
The fountains that were musical
By many an ancient trysting tree—
Marie, have you forgotten all?
Do you remember, love Marie?

Christine, do you remember yet Your room with scente and roses gay?
My garret—near the sky 'twus set—
The April hours, the nights of May?
The clear calm nights—the stars above
That whispored they were calrent seen
Through no cloud-vells? Remember, love Do you remember, love Christine?

Louise is dead, and, well-a-day! Marie a sadder path has ta'en; And pale Christine has passed away In southern suns to bloom again, Alas! for one and all of us Marie, Louise, Christine, forget; Our bower of love is ruit

And I alone remember yet. -Andrew Lang. Dawn.

The night was dark, though sometimes a faint A little while a little space made bright, The night was long and like an iron but Lay heavy on the land; till o'er the sea Slowly within the Hast, there grew a light

Which half was starlight, and half seemed

to be
The heraid of a greater. The pale white
Turned alowly to pale rose, and up the height
Of heaven slowly climbed. The gray sea grow
Rese-colored like the six. A white gulf flew
Straight toward the utmost boundary of the

Where slowly the rose gathered and increased. It was as on the opening of a door.
By one that in his hand a lamp toth hold,
Whose flame is hidden by the garment's fold—
The still air moves, the wide room is less dim.
More bright the East became, the ocean turned
Dark and more dark against the brightening

skySharper against the sky the long sea line,
The hollows of the breakers on the shore
Were green like leaves whereon no sun doth

Though white the outer branches of the tree. From rose to red the level heaven barned; Then nudden, as if a sword fell from oh high, A blade of gold flashed on the borizon's rim. —Hichard Watson Gilder.