

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, as second-class matter.

TELEPHONE: 101-102 Business Office, 107-108.

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES: By Mail (postage prepaid), in Advance: Daily, with Sunday, per month, \$3.00.

POSTAGE PAID: United States, Canada and Mexico: 10 to 16-page paper, 10¢.

News or discussion intended for publication in the Oregonian should be addressed to the Editor, The Oregonian, 101-102 Broadway.

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votes to defeat the canteen, while they might win some votes for the future by voting with the prohibitionists. To vote down the canteen was a bit of moral demagoguery for a Congress that was thrown into a panic when Representative Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, tried to offer a resolution banishing the Congressional "canteen" from the Capitol.

IN ITS REPORT on the finances of the City of Portland the committee of the Taxpayers' League considered various sources and estimates of the city's income for the current year. It proposed against the occupation tax, though this tax, as it seems to the Oregonian, is as fair a way of raising a portion of the city's revenue as any; and it added this statement:

The receipts from fines from gamblers is not included, and we think rightly, as it is perfectly manifest that the present arrangement of not considering other questions involved in this method of raising revenue which persistently force themselves on one's mind and conscience.

THE OREGONIAN agrees with the committee that these fines cannot be depended on as a source of continuing public revenue, to the extent now yielded. Indeed no calculation can be based on revenues from this source; for as soon as the present policy shall be changed, which will be done soon, in order to take the subject off "the mind and conscience" of good citizens, the private "graff" will be resumed. There may, indeed, be a partial interruption of gambling for a little time, but it will soon be going again, and political bosses will again be busy among the members of the city council, and the city will be again a public revenue, to the extent now yielded.

This sort of corruption is inseparable from our system. It is part of the price we pay for the blessings of general suffrage and popular government. Of course, we shall not be disloyal to popular government, nor renounce the "right" of man, because these evils are "inherent" in the system. If Portland were governed by a commission appointed by some authority far above it, far removed from local influence, a strong hand could be laid over all its affairs. Governed by men of integrity, with vigor and vigor, men beyond the reach of suffrage and the play of political parties for advantage over each other, Portland could be freed from evils that press on the mind and conscience of good citizens. But Portland cannot be so governed. We should undertake to say that the merchants of Portland will pay taxes on their stocks and licenses on their occupations without a murmur, provided that real estate is proportionately taxed. But all our trouble springs from the fact that real estate valuations were cut down. The remedy for the city's troubles is in a restoration of the old \$40,000,000 valuation. Then the charter's levy will be adequate, except that authority should be given for transfer of funds under certain limited conditions.

Justice Brown got very near the heart of the self-sustaining Constitution problem when he asked Mr. Couderc if there was not an intermediate state through which acquired territory passes, after it has ceased to be a foreign country and before it becomes a part of the United States. Mr. Couderc admitted there is, but he gave a lame reply. That condition lasts, he said, only until the treaty of cession takes effect. Now the well-attested fact is that so far as the revenue clauses of the Constitution are concerned, the treaty of cession never has transferred the acquisition from being a foreign country to the status of a part of the Union. Mr. Couderc cites the case of Fleming vs. Pare, in that case the Supreme Court, speaking of Tampico, explicitly says:

The department, in no instance that we are aware of since the establishment of the Government, has ever recognized a place in a newly acquired country as a domestic port, from which the customs trade might be carried on, as it has been recognized previously made so by Congress.

The case of Cross vs. Harrison shows that the Constitution was not extended proprio vigore, to California, but by special act of the Military Governor, the Supreme Court holding that duties paid under protest by claimants were lawfully collected, until Congress legislated for the new territory. "If the revenue laws extended over California, as it is," says Halleck, interpreting the opinion, "on the ratification of the treaty by which that territory was acquired, these duties were unlawfully collected. The claim of the plaintiffs was distinctly repudiated by the Supreme Court."

The vote of the United States Senate to abolish the Army canteen was in defiance of the testimony of the vast majority of the veteran officers of the Army, including that of Army chaplains who have seen the beneficent influence of the canteen in the Philippines, and against the judgment of Secretary of War Root, who asked for its continuance because he was satisfied, as had been his predecessors, Secretary Endicott, Proctor and Alger, that the canteen had promoted discipline, good order and discipline. Among those voting to retain the canteen were Senators Spooner, Caffery, Hawley, Cockrell, Mallory, Morgan, Pettus, Sewell, Shoup, all soldiers of the Civil War, as were Senators Vest and Proctor, who would have voted to retain the canteen had they been present. The Populist and anti-expansion Democrats all voted to kill the canteen from a desire to make the Army service as unpopular as possible. These anti-expansion votes of the prohibition Senators and Democrats and New Hampshire, and those from states having a comparatively large prohibition vote, like Iowa, Georgia and New York, robbed the Army of the canteen. Reason and facts were in favor of its retention, but the Senators remembered that it would cost them no

votes to defeat the canteen, while they might win some votes for the future by voting with the prohibitionists. To vote down the canteen was a bit of moral demagoguery for a Congress that was thrown into a panic when Representative Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, tried to offer a resolution banishing the Congressional "canteen" from the Capitol. The average politician never cares what happens to him, as it doesn't happen to him. The men who voted to retain the canteen are among the ablest, most temperate, most upright and independent members of the Senate. The soldiers, deprived of rational opportunity for drink in moderation, under restraining influence, will now drink to excess of the vilest poisons, outside the gates. They will always find it there.

THE WOMEN IN KANSAS and Illinois have entered liquor saloons and demolished plate-glass mirrors and bar fixtures deserve all the punishment that is provided by law for persons of either sex who destroy property or commit acts of violence without legal authority. The young women of St. Louis, Ill., who demolished the saloon-keepers on the plea that liquor had been sold to their brothers who are minors would better apply their "black-snake" whip to the backs of their brothers. If saloon-keepers violate the terms of their license by selling to minors, they are liable to the loss of their license on proper representation to the authorities. It is nothing but a confusion in morals which treats with lenience people who destroy property and commit acts of violence on the plea that they do not approve of a man's business and justify their illegal assault upon it by appealing to what is termed the higher law of personal conscience in matters of religious faith and morals. This kind of reasoning can be made to justify the most frightful crimes against the law of the land. A mob can plead its personal standard of religious faith and morals as reason why it should murder a Mormon evangelist, or wrest a negro from the hands of the law and roast him to death over a slow fire.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA is said to know more about Christianity than the Kaiser does about Confucianism. Since the Emperor studied Christianity from a distance, it is easy to see how he was deceived. If he needed any encouragement in the recent Chinese outrages, abstract Christianity guaranteed him immunity from vengeance or retaliation. In this poor way did he, the Emperor, with the pretence of the religion and his ignorance of the part of himself serve him. Doubtless what surprises him the most is that the signal Christian of the world, the Kaiser, wanted vengeance the most. The poor, deluded Chinese has ample reason to discredit either Christians or Christianity, the former as falsely true, the latter as truly false.

LORD ROBERTS has not been extravagantly lauded for his success. Sir Collier Campbell, for the capture of the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58, was raised to the peerage as Lord Clyde, and the East India Company gave him a pension of \$10,000 a year. For the victory of Salamanca, Wellington was made a Marquis and voted a \$1,000,000 estate, and in 1814 was made a Duke and voted \$2,500,000. Wellington was made a Viscount for his Peninsular campaign and given an annuity of \$10,000 a year. For his naval victory of the Nile, Nelson was made a Baron and given a pension of \$10,000 a year.

THE OREGONIAN acknowledges with gratification the receipt of a congratulatory and appreciative letter from Mr. Prince Greene, general secretary-treasurer of the International Union of Textile Workers, Phoenix, Ala. Mr. Greene says:

In behalf of the International Union of Textile Workers, it is my pleasure to extend to you our most hearty congratulations for the great benefit our organization has derived from your paper and other labor publications during the past year. We fully realize the fact that the labor organizations of the different trades throughout the country are vastly benefited by the labor press, and that the labor papers are not patronized by members of labor organizations as they should be. Wishing your publication the prosperity it deserves, and yourself a happy New Year.

IT IS A pleasure to learn that The Oregonian's arduous efforts on behalf of organized labor have reached the attention of Mr. Greene, and we can assure him that his desire to see The Oregonian and other labor papers better patronized is reciprocated at this office. In the future as in the past The Oregonian will work for labor's right both to go to work and to quit, to be protected from interference and to receive its wages in full-value money.

THE CHEGWA-AMERICAN, of the Indian Training School, has published a New Year's edition which reflects the progress the native race has attained under generous and enlightened guidance of education. The issue is very creditably compiled, and neatly published, and would be a credit to High School or academy students. All persons who are solicitous for the evolution of the Indian will find in the publication much that is interestingly described, its work is clearly outlined, and the whole is flavored with zeal and optimism. The awakening of a new consciousness in the Indian mind, the substitution for torpor and despair, of industry and hope, these are the grand results philanthropy has worked. Whether the ends have been worth the means, look to this publication, the index of a new life regenerated in a few brief years of the subsequent century. The articles are written succinctly and with a facility of English that more fortunate white brothers well might envy. The Government is transforming an inveterate nature into a responsive, plastic character, such as is usual

for mankind and belongs to good citizenship. The editors of the American believe that the Indian has just begun to work his destiny, and make this plea for him: "The up-to-date young Indian who is educated, industrious and self-supporting, is a fit subject for citizenship, and we feel that others should not be denied the privilege of reaching the same plane. There may be no hope for the present generation, but there is for the future. Education, industrial and literary, is a silent but mighty force that has never yet failed in its mission. Exterminate the Indian, if you will, but preserve the man."

AS A region without railroad connection with the rest of the world, but full of promise for profitable business, the Oregon Coast region has long existed in parallel. Products of farm, field, orchard, dairy, mine, forest and fishery are already great in quantity, and some of them unsurpassed for richness of quality. That whole Coast region ought to be in close touch with Portland by railroads. This is an additional reason for the construction by Portland or under Portland auspices of the proposed line to the Nehalem coal fields. Thence it could readily be extended down the Coast to the California line, or beyond it, may make a great deal of difference to Portland that the railroad connection is that first made with Tillamook, Lincoln, Coos and Western Douglas and Lane Counties. If that connection is with Portland, the center of business for the Columbia Basin will be fixed here for all time, and the West Coast trade secured. Otherwise this Coast trade may be divided between San Francisco and Astoria. The flow of money can be had in the East for such an enterprise, a responsible man here will take it up and present it.

REV. J. E. SNYDER is doing good work in connection with the Presbyterian mission, on Third street, in this city. His work is intended for those whom the church, as conducted on higher levels of society and civilization, cannot draw; hence is taken to them. In such a lowly revival method, based upon the doctrine of the atonement, are pursued, and the results may be held to justify the appeal to the emotions rather than the reason of the people whom the services attract. A report of progress in eliciting the attention and feelings of these mission audiences is an indication of individual moral uplifting which, even if temporary, the city may well congratulate itself upon, since in direct proportion to its scope it speaks for the lessening of the lower vices and baser crimes that fester in the purple of the North End.

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ditions" that exceed the horrors of the "Port Arthur massacres" without having its provocation, and to the overreaching course of the Ministers. The Western World and China itself are each in the position of hoping for better days than their acts give them the right to expect.

"CHORUS" IN SHAKESPEARE. And Some Other Trifles That He Knows His Business. Chicago Journal. The fact that Richard Mansfield, in his forthcoming production of "Henry V.," has not suppressed the character of Chorus, which is a character in the Greek and used in several of his plays, makes it worth while to recall that Chorus, in Shakespeare, as in Euripides, is not a collective entity, but a person. In the Greek Chorus, as we know it under the name of Rumer, he makes himself heard between the acts with a narration of the events that are occurring during the lapses in the visible progress of the action. Chorus was not a character in personage formerly, but the office of this character, if so it may be called, gradually dwindled to the recitation of a prologue and an epilogue, which were finally dropped in the action, and Chorus at last was entirely without occupation.

There are only four appearances of Chorus in Shakespeare's "A Winter's Tale." Before Act IV, Chorus comes on the person of Father Time, who accounts for the lapse of years since last the curtain fell. Chorus, without any other characteristic designation, appears after the first act of the play, and in the modern-acted text, though rarely in the modern-acted versions. In "Pericles" there are lines for Governor as Chorus before each of the acts, besides an epilogue. It is only in "Henry V." that Chorus appears after each act.

In "Henry V." the earliest edition discloses no Chorus. The superb lines, among the finest in all Shakespeare, are those of the Chorus, which were first written years after the first production of "Henry V." There the determination is Rumer as Chorus. That was Shakespeare's intention. In the many notable presentations of the play, Chorus has been played as he was, played many a part.

Two of the most notable innovations were Macready's idea in his production to have Chorus appear in the guise of Time. That notion was the great success of the production. Chorus, who Chorus made the celebrated revival at the Princess, he introduced Chorus as Chorus, the Muse of History. Mrs. Charles Keen (the renowned Ellen Tree) was Chorus. Mansfield and others have followed in the fashion in their revivals of Shakespearean plays. Here is even Sarah Bernhardt, a Frenchwoman, playing "Hamlet," and even in London Lewis Waller is making a great production of "Henry V." in Irving's Lyceum. Waller also talks of presenting "Coriolanus" before long. At the Comedy Theater in London F. R. Benson is about to produce "The Merry Wives of Windsor," with himself in the part of Dr. Caius, in which he has already established a reputation. This is the same Benson who played the part of Hamlet in the production of "Hamlet" at the Lyceum. Benson is about to produce "The Merry Wives of Windsor," with himself in the part of Dr. Caius, in which he has already established a reputation. This is the same Benson who played the part of Hamlet in the production of "Hamlet" at the Lyceum.

PORTLAND'S NEW SHERIFF. The Rev. Mr. Pearson Enforcing Prohibition—Saco Also "Dry." New York Evening Post. PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 4.—The new port of Sheriff Pearson, the clergyman who assumed the office with prayer at the beginning of the year, is a very clean. His deputies know that he is in earnest in his purpose to enforce the prohibition law, and are acting accordingly. The hypothesis of the law, in fact, is a "dry" town. Not even in the drug stores can liquor be purchased. Several rum-sellers have notified the deputies that they will hereafter conduct lunch rooms with "soft" drinks. These protesting dealers will be watched just as closely as the others. Thus far, no liquor seizures have been made, as the liquor-dealers are taking no chances.

The example of Sheriff Pearson may stimulate activity elsewhere in the state in the enforcement of the law. In York County the new Sheriff, Newell T. Fox, visited every reputed saloon, gambling den, and disorderly house in Saco, and ordered the proprietors to abandon the business, under threat of prosecution for another day's continuance. The prohibition law has been a dead letter in Saco, and the Sheriff's warning was heeded by all, and Saco is to "dry," and the law is to be given by the Sheriff in Biddeford.

Glimpse at Australia. Philadelphia Record. A picturesque British writer has described the recent issues of Australian dailies and other publications as resembling bumpers overflowing with the champagne of imperialism—the exciting cause of the abandonment of the world's best approaching celebration of Australian federation as an accomplished fact. The realization of the fact seems to have converted the whole antipodean continent into a vast, bounding, over-joyful, patriotic, and enthusiastic sea of gold and silver. The inauguration at Sydney, N. S. W., of Lord Hopetoun, the first Governor-General of the United Commonwealth of Australia, on New Year's day, was selected as the occasion for demonstrations of such a nature that not only at the temporary federal capital, but throughout the land, "What the Australians will do when the Duke and Duchess of York shall arrive and pay their promised visit, all, and Saco is to "dry," and the law is to be given by the Sheriff in Biddeford.

The Honors to Roberts. Cincinnati Enquirer. We believe that the world will agree that Lord Roberts fairly earned the decoration and elevation in the peerage which he yesterday received. President Kruger himself said of Lord Roberts that he was the only one of the English commanders who had held to his word to him, and while his prejudice with respect to the other may have carried him farther than the strict line of truth, the compliment was not unjustly bestowed. It was the latter who took command of the British troops and stemmed the tide of defeat which was flowing against Her Majesty's troops, and a few brief years of the subsequent century. Should that result appear, the era of eventualities for China would be at hand. That such an outcome is even a possibility of the near future must be credited to the boldness of the Manchu leaders, and the wanton brutality of "punitive expeditions."

Chinese Situation in a Nutshell. New York Mail and Express. Whether the settlement begun at Pekin may be a temporary expedient will be seen when, with the bulk of the foreign troops withdrawn and the imperial family re-established in the capital, foreign missions undertake to resume their work and return to their posts in the disturbed districts. It may then be found that the authority of the dynasty is not powerful enough to preserve order, and that the hatred of the foreigners is stronger than the fear of the consequences. Should that result appear, the era of eventualities for China would be at hand. That such an outcome is even a possibility of the near future must be credited to the boldness of the Manchu leaders, and the wanton brutality of "punitive expeditions."

FUN WITH THE CONSTITUTION.

New York Times. "Now, in studying the questions whether the new possessions are part of the United States, and their free, civilized inhabitants citizens of the United States," writes ex-President Harrison in his article in the North American Review, "his conclusion should naturally be that they are not." The ex-President's examination of the Constitution has given him a new title to fame. In the view of the anti-imperialists he is at once raised to the first place among expounders of that instrument, and those who used to speak of him with anything but respect in the days when he was President now exalt his name.

Although not hitherto known as a humorist, Mr. Harrison has conceived the idea that he can best set forth his opinion by turning the Constitution upside down and asking people to see how funny it looks in that unusual position. Burlington and travesty seem to him to be the most effective means of making his meaning clear.

Mr. Harrison, pursuing familiar tactics, assumes the right to state his adversary's position, always a great convenience to him, and he has done so in the following fellow odious for things he never dreamed of asserting and set up doctrines intrinsically ridiculous, and therefore most readily open to your attack. Of the three views of the Constitution which may be offered, he attributes to the supporters of our present policy in the Philippines the third and last, and, of course, the worst, which he thus presents in the territories is not a Constitutional government, but an absolute government, and that all or any of the things prohibited by the Constitution to the states, in the interests of liberty and equality, may be done in the territories; that, as to the territories, we are under no restraint save such as our own interests or our own benevolence may impose.

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