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TODAT'S WEATHER-Fair; variable winds,

PORTLAND, MONDAY, JANUARY 28.

The way to get rid of Mrs. Nation and all her hysterical lik of Kansas is to repeal the prohibition law of the state. That law is a farce and fraud. It is utterly dishonest. Enforcement of it is not wanted by the body of the people, or there would be no liquor saloons. The law is a monument of political cowardice. These proceedings will go far toward procuring its annulment. It never pays to be dishonest on public questions, any more than in private matters. A similar dishonesty was the repeal of the canteen regulation, recently, by a cowardly Congress. It will return to plague its inventors. The whole basis of the life of man is to let individuals do as they please, and then hold them responsible for their acts and the consequences. Why doesn't Mrs. Nation use her hatchet on those who seek liquor and get drunk? They are the actual offenders. If she has a as the fear of negro domination and drunken husband or brothers, let her negro officialism is removed. In this chop them up. They are the ones responsible for the evils of drunkenness, and the world would be better without them. It is not the "crib" woman who is responsible for the social evils, but the men who seek her. It is not the saloon-keeper who is responsible for the liquor excess, but the drinkers, who create his "place" by their demand for it. It is not the keeper of the "game" who is responsible for the evils of gambling, but the persons whose demand creates the game and supports it. But the disposition of many reformers is more to hold the principals in these vices to account. Hence, the effort to work reform backwards; and hence its difficulties and failures. This poor fellow can't resist the seductions of drink: that poor fellow can't resist the seductions of the painted woman; the other poor fellow can't resist the seductions

The "trusted agent" of a Manila firm, Who sought out Aguinaldo in some unwas "astonished at his knowledge of the history of the United States." He marveled, and well he might. For Aguinaldo's studies in American history leads him to reject amnesty for

The question that arises is, of course what particular chapter of American history has shown Aguinaldo that to accept amnesty from the United States means all or any single one of the ignominious lets he views as inevitable? Was it the care and guardianship of the Indian tribes, whose surrenders to American authority gave them better support and truer liberty than they could achieve for themselves? Was it the surrender of Mexico in 1847, and our subsequent payment to her of millions in money, and neighborly friendship over since? Was it the amnesty extended to the survivors of the infederate Army who sit in the Cabinet, command our armies and control the legislation of Congress? Is it in one or all of these that Aguinaldo. traces the inevitable slavery and degradation visited upon the United States. by those who surrender to its sovereignty and swear allegiance to its authority? Whatever similarity there is between Aguinaldo and George Washington, there is at least none in the sts of their insurrections. One protested against misgovernment, the other revolted upon the transfer of sovhad opportunity to put its administra-tion into operation. The American Colonists asserted their wrongs in the immortal Declaration. The wrongs of Aguinaldo are his catalogue of fictitious. tence, the Philippine dictator and assasminator gives the lie to everything that goes before. He will form a government, he says, patterned mainly upon and degradation." If he believed what he said about amnesty, he would not spoil the market. be talking of American ideals,

fords, and if through quality and force of character he is equipped for usefulnoss in the place, the aspiration is legitcovets it merely as the prize of intrigue and unscrupulous self-seeking, an a tered, means to his own instead of the public ands, without exceptional capacity for greatly

statecraft or affairs, his ambition is one that should be rebuked, in the interests of public policy and common honesty. When a man of Mr. Corbett's high character and demonstrated force in the opportunity to secure his services should be gladly availed of. The difference between a big man willing to deabove his capacity is very great, but point in this matter is to find out which of the two courses is the better for the state, and not to make the election a mere scramble for the gratification of personal ends and factional ascendency. that it has always shown the disposispoilsmen. What the politicians want Oregon needs at Washington a man his influence and his proven efficiency standard, none of Mr. Corbett's competitors are to be named in the same day with him. If he is defeated, it will be because the interests of the state have been sacrificed to personal the Army ration.

President McKinley's open antago-

nism to the expedient of cutting down Southern representation in Congress and the Electoral College has been explained as a recognition of his disreputable Southern support in the last two National conventions. It is possible, however, that it rests upon the more statesmanlike basis of a belief that under wise policies a Republican party can be built up in the South, capable of drawing to itself elements of social and commercial strength. This is indicated by a special dispatch to the Providence Journal from Columbia, S. C., which affirms that the Washington Administration is about to adopt a new solicy in that state, by which disaffected Democrats will be brought into the Republican fold. The Administration, it is said, is to discontinue all further official appointments of negroes, and those now in office will be replaced by white Republicans as soon as their terms expire. In this way it is hoped that Southern business men in that state will have a valid excuse for breaking loose from old political affiliations and openly joining the Republican party, as the majority of them have developed a strong support of the Administration's tariff and financial policy. This story may not reveal actual plans held at Washington so much as it does the desire of Southern men who are tired of Bryanism: but even in that case it has elements of reassurance. It points to a willingness on the part of at least some Southern Democrats to leave their party, as soon view, negro disfranchisement, apparently to be universal in the Southern States, may itself have paved the way for breaking up the Solid South, and permitting its men to divide politically on grounds of rational and National

In another column appears a discus

don of Government aid for irrigation, by Secretary Hitchcock. It may be offered as an impressive and pertinent exhibit in the changed public opinion which once opposed, but now favors, use of public money for this purpose Mr. Hitchcock's study of the arid land problem has convinced him that the reclamation of our vast rainless region practicable and will pay in the development of millions of acres and the agency can so well do this work as the of the gaming table. And all of these poor fellows are a cheap lot, none of land and must in any event exercise their confinement in the county jail control over the land and the water them worth saving, and the world dertaking is rendered imperative by the simple fact that efforts in this direction. made by private enterprise, have resulted in financial failures. This is the conclusion of students of the arid land problem, almost without exception. The undertakings are of such magnitude, and though of ultimate National profit so prolonged between investment and return, that without Government participation in the matter, these lands will continue to lie unproductive and the waters of the mountains will be spent as now in wasteful and devastating floods. The difficulty, of course, is in the conservatism of Congress and in the active opposition of Eastern States, jealous of the Far West's growing power in wealth and politics. These will urge the plea of economy, which has been invoked against every form of Internal improvements, whether Paeific railroads, canals, public buildings, or rivers and harbors. Advance in publie sentiment on this important problem is rapid now, but has a tremendous amount of resistance to overcome. Unfortunately, the West is too often disposed to exaggerate its relative weaksess in Congress by sending weak men to Washington and keeping its strongest men at home. One of the planks in Mr. Corbett's platform is liberal internal improvements. If he is elected,

champion.

UP TO THE PRUNEGROWER. Prunegrowers of Marion County, and lamette Valley, did not, as the sequel

mand and supply, the market is, or may be, a constantly shifting proposition. This is, perhaps, especially true imate and praiseworthy, and its real- of the prune market, into the demand profits for its owners, and even the anization is a public blessing. But if he of which, as cited by our Salem correspondent yesterday, other fruits en-

prunes through American occupation of American commerce in Asiatic ports generally. There is reason for the belief that the addition of dried prunes to affairs is willing to serve a state in the Army ration of our soldlers in trop-the capacity of United States Senator, ical islands would be of immense value to them, which is justly the first consideration, and then to the prunegrowers of the Pacific Coast. The addition vote his high talents to the public serv- of a healthy, suitable subacid dried ce, and a little man striving for things fruit to the Army ration would save the country enormously in its hospital is not always appreciated. The main supplies, including quinine, and in the effectiveness of its troops. One does not need to be a prunegrower with a large surplus of dried prunes in stock awaiting market to be able to subscribe fully to this statement. It is sufficient It is not creditable to our Legislature that he be possessed of ordinary knowledge of hygiene and have his attention tion to subordinate the welfare of the called to the matter through testimony state to the desires of professional readily obtainable. Certainly, with this evidence as supplemental to the legiti-"patronage." What the state needs mate efforts of Pacific Coast prune is efficient service. At this critical time growers to open a market for dried prunes, it should not long be said that who can achieve things for us through | the soldiers serving in the Philippines his standing among men, the weight of get only small quantities of dried fruit, and this at long intervals. The quesin achievement. Measured by this tion may be said to be "up to the prunegrower." Proper measures should at once be taken to bring it up to the President, who, by the terms of the new Army bill, is arbiter in the matter of

THE TRAMP EVIL.

The experience of Massachusetts with the tramp evil seems to be conclusive that the uniform exaction of work will do more than anything else to check and finally do away with this social plague. In the year 1899 the cases of vagrancy in Massachusetts numbered 207,081, and the cost to the state was \$33,086. The tramps prefer the towns, like Worcester, which shelter and feed vagrants, but do not make them work. to Springfield and Boston, which shelter and feed the vagrant far better than Worcester, but exact work. Worcester, which feeds its tramps at the police station on nothing but crackers costing 1% cents per tramp per meal, harbors, in the course of the year, one tramp for every nine inhabitants, while Springfield escapes with only one to thirty-five, and Boston is burdened with one tramp for every twenty-one

inhabitants, The tramp abhors work; and the experience of Worcester proves that the way to multiply tramps is to feed and shelter them without requiring any re- as to result in the deposition of Kings. turn in work. Springfield gives the Several old English sovereigns were tramp food and shelter, for which he must saw one-fourth of a cord of wood. provides lodging at the police station, but no food, harbored double the 1472 has not alone deposed Kings and electtramps entertained by Springfield, lodging one tramp for every thirteen of the population, while Chicopee handles one Henry VIII. the succession to the tramp for every six of her population, like Holyoke furnishing lodging, but no food and exacting no work. That enactment. In the Revolution-Settleno food and no work is preferable to food obtained by work. It is clear why this should be so, when we remember that the tramp can generally get food at the hospitable back doors, seldom can get shelter, which is indis-New England.

the nightly arrival of tramps at the constitution. police station from twenty-five to six, but the moment the report was contradicted the normal average was' regained. Some twenty years ago vagrancy was a great evil in Vermont, During the Summer months these vaunvisited spots and led an easy and enjoyable kind of gipsy life, but severe Winter weather sets in early in Novemsupport of 50,000,000 people; that no ber in New England, and these vagrants their confinement in the county jail rights; and that this Government un- heat, cards, tobacco and salacious conversation with their fellows in the common room of the county jail

In the Spring they were fat, ranged and saucy, ready to begin again their indolent outdoor life of poaching and begging until Winter came again. But the state built a workhouse, and every cell at night, and during daylight he is | topics. compelled to put in his time dressing stone in the open air all Winter. This workhouse dispersed the vagrants, for it not only meant hard work but it meant hard outdoor work in an inclement Winter; it meant solitary confinement; it meant deprivation of cards tobacco and conversation. When you make it unpleasant for a tramp by forcing him to work for his food and shelter, he will either reform or he will cease to plague your coasts with his presence.

A FEW FACTS ON SUBSIDIES.

Mr. Chauncey Depew, who repre sents interests which have much in on with those of Mr. Griscom, Mr. Rockefeller and other impoverished patriots who are endeavoring to of the world, has added his tribute to the shipping subsidy bill. Mr. Depew presents no new arguments in favor of the arid and semi-arid regions of Oregon will have in him a most effective and oft-repeated pleas in charming Depew language. The extraordinary efforts which Mr. Depew and his fellowptariots are making to get the measure through at the present session of Conperhaps some other sections of the Wil- gress show that they realize that for imports and exports of steel, to and the measure it is clearly a case of now from the United States within twenty eignty before the acceding power had has proved, handle the dried prune or never, for the American merchant years: product of last season wisely. They marine is growing at a pace never be-year with a promise of a full new crop, pany, which charters more ships than a few months hence, still holding a any other concern in the world, and asiderable bulk of the last year's also owns a big fleet of sailing vessels product, without prospect of moving it flying the British flag, has just received profitably. This surplus, owing to a from the yards of Arthur Sewall, at variety of conditions, could have been Bath, Me., a large four-masted steel sold last Fall, when fresh and in ex- ship, which they are loading with oil cellent condition, at good prices. But for the far East. The cost of this vesthe United States. That is, he wants it is said growers allowed a difference sel was \$5000 less than she could be a regime of "shame, infamy, slavery of from a quarter to half a cent be- built for in a foreign yard. Her crew, tween the asking and offering price to with the exception of master and mate, will be hired in New York, at exactly There are some exigencies, of course, the same wages as are paid for sailors which the most sagacious producer manning the British ships owned by the The worthiness of a man's ambitton cannot foresee, but general experience Standard Oil Company. The Sewall for the United States Senate depends has shown that he is wise who accepts yards have contracts ahead for several upon two things-his motive and his a fair price for the products of his farm | more of these modern-built freighters, fitness. If he covets it for the honor as soon after harvest as such price is which can sail on any sea in the world and the opportunity of usefulness it afother nation.

Every modern-built craft flying the American flag today is making big cient wooden vessels are selling at higher prices than they have com-The Pacific Coast should have a facts cannot be concealed from the peo-

of the utmost importance for the sub- GOVERNMENT AID FOR IRRIGATION the Philippines and the growth of sidy grafters that the \$180,000,000 job is railroaded through Congress at the earliest possible moment. The obsolete and disgraceful maritime laws of this country are fully entitled to all of the scoring they received from Senator Vest Wednesday. For maritime expansion to reach its greatest possible development we stand more in need of the repeal of some of the laws on the statute-books than we do of the enactment of new ones.

Out here on the Pacific Coast, the repeal of that antiquated statute forbidding Americans to buy ships as other nations buy them-where they can be procured the cheapest-would bring a big fleet under the American flag within thirty days. Less than six months ago a prominent Califoring enormous dividends for their Amerlcan owner, but he is prohibited from sailing them between American ports, and cannot fly the Stars and Stripes from the masthead, as he would like to do. They add no prestige to the American flag and disburse no "home port" expenses in an American port. American shipping, even under the enormous handicap of ancient and costly hampering laws, is moving forward with giant strides, and it will do so without the aid a subsidy. If we desire to increase the pace and swell the fleet into big proportions, as Germany has done in a very few years, we must adopt the methods which have proved so successful with that nation, as well as with Great Britain.

The old English method of electing Kings by the popular assembly, or witan, started from a Teutonic custom, and still survives in the constitution. Edward VII has succeeded to the kingship through the same Parliamentary process. The right of Parliament has been clouded at times in English history by the custom of hereditary succession, which was engendered of feudalism, but the popular prerogative has always been wrested back and reasserted. Thus the succession has always been regarded as elective, and not as absolute. The principle of election has even been so far advanced at periods deprived of their thrones. Edward II in 1327, Richard II in 1399, and James The neighboring city of Holyoke, which II in 1688, gave up their scepters at Parliamentary demand. ed successors, but it has changed the line of succession. In the reign of crown was ordained by Parliament, and Henry conformed his will to the ment of 1688, after the high-handed Stuart Kings, with whom Parliament waged its last struggle, excepting, possibly, that with George III, Parliament negatived in very definite terms the absolute hereditary right. English habpensable in the inclement Winter of it is so conservative that it still follows the precedent of hereditary succession, The mere rumor that Chicopee was but it does so because rulers themselves to establish a woodyard in 1895 reduced | do not violate the precedents of the

Mr. A. E. Gebhardt, secretary of the Oregon Fish and Game Association, has taken pains to group in one bill all existing game and trout laws, and it has been introduced in the Legislature with grants lived by fishing, pot-hunting and poaching; dwelt in camps in remote and House bill 110. It is an orderly aralways managed to commit some tri- Neither Mr. Gebhardt nor the association which he represents seeks to dictate what shall be game through the Winter, which meant light, leave to the judgment of the Legislature what shall be close seasons, duties of the Game Warden and penalties. All they ask is that the harmony of the bill and its orderly arrangement shall not be disturbed. It is a small favor they ask, and it should be granted. This idea of codifying laws bearing on general subjects is a good one, and person convicted of petty crimes is should be applied to mining, horticulsent thither, where he is confined in a ture, National Guard and many other

> It looks as if several members of the Multnomah delegation in the Legislature, whose wisdom in its loftlness and profoundness has been all-sufficient for criticism of former Portland charters, have even less acumen than their predecessors to boast of for formulation of a new instrument. If they have not yet made the discovery they will find out later, if not sooner, that it is easier to denounce for the purpose of getting elected than to do so for the purpose of getting re-elected.

Barbers dislike working 265 days in the year. Nobody blames them. They dislike working 12 hours a day. Nobody blames them. But cannot their union enforce equity for its members without sail ships in competition with the rest statute? If not, all barbers are not a unit on Sunday closing. It has not been demonstrated that they who like being overworked should not be allowed the graft, but merely clothes the old to enjoy the pleasure, or that they who cannot endure the vocation cannot do something else.

These figures reveal the extraordinary change that has taken place in

This change has been effected in the face of the severe competition of the world. Does this industry stand in need of a protective tariff, further?

Portland citizens may not swindle for fear of the law, but they may cozen the Assessor and get recognition for

in conference.

The bill to stop "treating" must be for the purpose of saving legislators from being preyed upon by their con-

The Emperor of Germany is now a British Field Marshal. Again, "Blood is thicker than water."

Aguinaldo's interview sounds like it Aguinaldo's interview sounds like it to "ten."

And st here calmiy waiting, till the waitress mency, instead of buying flowers and theater anti-imperialist.

What on so way was an allette be economical and try to save up a little mency, instead of buying flowers and theater tackets."—Chicago Evening Post.

retary Hitchcock, of the Interior Depart One-third of the whole area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska and the outlying possessions, consists of vacant public lands open for entry and settlement under the Homestead Act. This third includes some of the richest agricultural lands of the world, but there is one obstacle which prevents its utiliza-tion—the scarcity of water. There is a considerable amount of water in this vast area, but it is so sit-

uated that artificial means must be provided for conserving the floods and dis-tributing the needed supply. When this is done, there will be opportunities for ousands or even for millions of homes within a part of the United States now almost uninhabited. The creation of these homes would add enormously to Me material wealth of the nation, and the utilization of the additional farming land will months ago a prominent Californian, tiring of keeping his capital lying idle while British and German buyers were picking up ships wherever they could find them, bought three big British ships, and, in order to get them as near his home as possible, registered them at Victoria, B. C. They are earn-them at Victoria, B. C. They are earn of trade and manufacture throughout the rest of the country as to make more valuable the productive areas adjacent to the great industrial centers of the East my annual report I have estimated 600,000,000 acres of public land remain west of the Mississippi River, on which there is water sufficient for the reclamation of at least 74,000,000 acres. A still larger area can probably be brought under cultivation tifrough the complete conservation of floods and pumping of water from underground. This, however, could be accomplished only through laws providing for an administration of the lands in accordance with their available water supply. That this huge acreage, capable of sus-

That this huge acreage, capable of sus-taining under proper irrigation a popula-tion of at least 50,000,000, should remain practically a desert, is not in harmony with the progressive spirit of the age. The fundamental question is whether it would pay to store and control the storm and flood waters. The average cost per acre of a properly constructed irrigation system necessarily varies with least consystem necessarily varies with local conditions. The remarkable results accom-plished in the valley of the Nile, in prac-tically redeeming Egypt from a state of bankrupicy, should encourage a most liberal consideration of our own problem. Under a joint resolution of Congress of the Interior to make an investigation of that part of the arid lands of the United States where agriculture is carried on by means of irrigation, as to the natural advantages for the storage of water for advantages for the storage of water for irrigating purposes, etc., a number of reservoir sites have been selected and approved by the department. These sites were intended to be used in connection with a part of the content of the with a general plan under control of the United States. No appropriation has yet been made for the inauguration of such a system, but the results of investigations conducted under the supervision of the Director of the Geological Survey have been brought to the attention of Con-

The interest of the public is manifest in the formation of associations in different parts of the country to promote the examination of water and forest resources. Large sums of money have been subscribed, and the parties in interest have had the co-operation of various busyeaus notably the hydrographic busyeaus. reaus, notably the hydrographic branch of the Geological survey. The appropriation for that office was increased by the last Congress from \$50,000 to \$100,000. The development of irrigation has here-

tofore proceeded almost wholly along the lines of building small individual and co-operative ditches. The opportunities for extending and multiplying these are, however, limited, as the lands most easily ac-cessible for water supply have already passed under individual ownership. There remain large bodies of public land, for which water can be obtained only at great expense, although the cost per acre may not exceed that of the small system. Further extension of the irrigable area rests in the building of great storage reservoirs and canals,

Progress in the construction of these large works of reclamation has come practically to a standatili, as such works ave almost without exception proved the indorsement of sportsmen. It is House bill 110. It is an orderly arrangement that is sadly needed, for acts relating to game protection are scattered confusedly throughout many volumes of codes and session laws. Neither Mr. Gebhardt nor the association which he represents seeks to die-probable that investors will continue a philanthrouge enterprise.

The cause of fallure of these works has been that their owners can not secure for themselves the increase in value which has directly or indirectly resulted from their construction. It is evident that if further reclamation is to take place, it

Facts Without Comment.

New York Sun.
The annual pension appropriation bill low before Congress carries \$145,245,230, This is the largest appropriation on rec-

for pensions, St years after the close of the Civil War, to which the enormous charge is chiefly due, exceeds the ag-gregate payments on the same account during the five years from 1879 to 1833 It is more than double the appropria-

tion for 1890, il years ago.

It is more than double the expenditures of the Federal Government, for an purposes, in 1881, the first year of the Civil

It nearly equals the total expenditures of the Federal Government, excluding in-terest on the public debt, in 1871, only 30 It is more than five times what the Republic was paying for pensions in 1878, 13 years after the end of the Civil War. The total number of pensioners now on he roll is 993,529. Ten years ago there here 537,944. Twenty years ago there were

The total number of new claims allowed last year was 40,645, exceeding by more than 3000 the reduction occasioned in the roll by the deaths of old pensioners, 36 years after the end of the Civil War.

Grently Loved and Chicago Tribune.
Chicago Tribune.
Few sovereigns have commanded so much respect and admiration from the much respect and admiration from the much respect to the control of the control world at large. No other sovereign has been so universally loved and respected by the English people.

Waiting-In a Restaurant.

Grand Rapids Press. gally ordered celery and pures of green peas; I've waited fifteen minutes, and have neither one of these. Tis so long since I ordered the fish I quite

"prime strioin of beef" would do, or slice But all I see before me is my plate and anife

or just a piece of tousted bread, or tiny hit of cheese.

'Twould help me live, while waiting for the "purce of green peax."

I sit here, silently and wan, and try to feast my oyes

On "apple cobbler—cream sauce," and several lind of pies.

'Coffee' looks well when printed, and so does "lemon ica."

But to see one thing materialize would be so very nice!

I have read the menu over from "consomme"

The tree."

The seed the menu over from "consomme"

The seed the seed

LESLIE STEPHEN ON ANTI-ISM.

New York Commercial Advertiser.
Lealie Stephen, president of the Ethical Society, author of a treatise on the science of ethics, and one of the most accomplished of living English writers, gives expression to views in the January number of the Monthly Review which will fill our anti-imperialists with horror and amare. He was moved to discuss will fill our anti-imperialists with borror and amaze. He was moved to discuss the subject because of criticisms which were called out by his refusal to sign a protest against the Boer War. Nearly everything that he says has direct bear-ing sinon the question of continued opeverything that he says has direct bearing upon the question of continued opposition to our war in the Philippines,
and is, therefore, of keen interest to all
persons on this side of the Atlantic who
have suffered martyrdom of one kind or
another because of their attitude toward
that struggle. It is to be said at the
outset, in traversing Mr. Stephen's views,
that his general position is identical with
that taken by a large and distinguished that taken by a large and distinguished body of men in this country since the ratification of the treaty of Parls, in-cluding Judge Taft, Bishop Potter Presi-den Ellot, of Harvard: Charles S. Fair-

den Ellot, of Harvard; Charles S. Fair-child and ex-Mayor Hewfit.

Mr. Stephen says he declined to sign the protest because it argued in sub-stance that the action of the English Government before the war had been criminal, a statement which, it seemed to him, "whether true or false, had be-come an anachronism," since "whether Mr. Chamberlaid, treatment of the Board Mr. Chamberlain's treatment of the Boers had been immoral was for the time as obsolete as the question whether Pitt's declaration of war against the French declaration of war against the French in 1735 was justifiable. We had somehow got into a bog and could only consider how to get out of it." This is very like what many persons of character and intelligence and even keen moral sense have been saying in this country about our Philippine complications. Mr. Stephen goes even farther and lays down this broad ethical principle: "The folly or wickedness of bringing about a war does not alter the fact that a war, when once begun, has to be fought out, nor even prove that the victory of the wrong-doer may not be the most satisfactory doer may not be the most satisfactory solution of the question,"
This will strike our anti-imperialists as

shockingly immoral, but there is worse to come. We quote almost at random from Mr. Stephen's argument. Interna-tional conflicts are one product of that "struggle for existence" which troubles many people by its apparent indifference to morality. The man of flint implements went out before the man who used iron; the aborigines of America and Australia the aborigines of America and Australia have been extirpated by the Spaniard and the Englishman; and the same process is operative, however much the form of contest may be modified, all over the world. It underlies all the greatest movements of the day. The historian, so far as he alms at scientific methods, must consider such processes sixpair as facts. consider such processes simply as facts. He must record impartially the series of events by which nations have grown and races succeeded, as the natural historian describes the changes which have sub-stituted the modern horse for the hip-parion. The victorious races may have won success by barbarous cruelty. The Saxon got rid of the Gelt without pay-ing any attention to the Sermon on the Mount. He succeeded not less, or possibly succeeded all the more, because had never heard of that document. In later times war and conquest have laid the foundation of the most civilized races. We preach the Christian ethics, but we admit that in practice the code of the barbarian has answered better. Here is an illustration which brings the

question nearer to us:
"Who are the rightful heirs of the tribes
who once occupied the United States?
The last of the Mobicans' died long ago, and we cannot expropriate the present possessors of Massachusetts and hand it over to any rightful heir. No rightful heir exists. Obviously, in such cases we have to consider the actual state of things, and to admit that the abstract right has vanished with the original owners. When a wrong cannot be re-dressed it ceases to have any bearing upon actual problems. Go far enough back, and at the origin of every political system you find either force and fraud system you find either force and fraud or absurd doctrines as to the rightful grounds of action." It is quite clear from these observa-

tions that Mr. Stephen would not consider the question. Why Dewey did not sail away from the Philippines immediately after the battle? Or its fellow, their leadership, Mr. Stephen holds ob-viously with Tolstoi, quoted by us a week ago, that these are merely the "name labels of history," the unconscious agents of the "march of human history and hu-man life." He says of them: "They represent the forces, moral or immoral, which are working the evolutionary pro They may be selfish and have i ambitions, even in a good cause. We may hold that the social evolution, whose instruments they are, is, on the whole, for the best, and that they are so far likely to be on the right side." So also in regard to the moral aspect of things. Mr. Stephen appears to share the view which many other wise and good and philosophic men have held before him. that there is a higher wisdom, a clearer knowledge than ours upon this question, in accordance with which the affairs of the universe are conducted, for he has this anecdote, while we were stopping together the courage to say: "The moralist, if he at Calsis. I had also been thinking that his keeps to the merely legal aspect of things, will denounce the 'lust of conquest' which leads to the absorption of less elvilized states. Yet, in point of fact, the process may be not only inevitable, and so to speak, automatic, but really desirable on moral grounds." With really desirable on moral grounds." ists now extant upon the earth.

Did It Wall.-Chawley Gotrox-I think It's

delightful to have nothing to do. Dolly Dim-ples—And you do it so well, Charlie—Ohlo State Journal. A Clear Field.-Towns-D'Auber tells me love with his art. Browne-Is he? he need never have any fear of a rival.—Phila-deiphia Press.

Lady-Most of your trouble, I suppose, is due to drink? Tramp-Well, yes, lady; it is a good deal of trouble to get a drink sometimes.— Too Bad.—'My husband has had dyspepsia dreadfully lately. He has been such a suf-ferer." 'I am so sorry to hear it. I had no idea that you were without a cook."—Detroit

Sayings of Little People.-Teacher-And how do you know, my dear, that you have been christened? Scholar-I'lease, mum, 'cause I got the marks on me arm now, mum, -Leslie's

pre-eminent virtue,

and fork.

How good it looks upon the card—the "curry of Spring lamb"!

The Senate refuses to abolish the stamp tax on bank checks. It is a wise decision, which ought to prevail in conference.

And "magazard at forks upon the card—the "curry of Spring lamb"!

But I'd be glad to simply see a slice of cold bolled ham.

There are some other things to read, as "vermicelli cake,"

And "magazard at forks."

And "magazard at forks."

In Lendon.—"Yes," said the magazine editor, "we are trying to arrange a military symptomic that the bolled ham.

There are some other things to read, as "vermicelli cake,"

And "magazine editor."

Weekly.

In Lendon.—"Yes," said the magazine editor, "we are trying to arrange a military symptomic than the bolled ham.

There are some other things to read, as "vermicelli cake,"

And "magazine editor."

There are nome other things to read, as "vermicelli cake,"
And "macaroni au fromage," but if I had a
steak.

Or just a piece of togsted bread, or tiny bit of
cheese.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The report that Aguinaldo was dead is

entirmed. But he is alive again a If the French had given grip a milder same it wouldn't be half so hard to get wer.

The Kansus saloon-keepers probably pell Mrs. Nation's name with the prefix -n-m.

Grafting at Salem is of all sorts. Even the territory of one county is not safe against another.

It is a very insignificant Oregon town that does not have an amended charter

before the Legislature. If John G. Woolley would beat his peeches into brickbats, he could accomp-

lish more for his cause.

Editorials of McBride organs at present are bringing out some very interesting

King Edward could hardly have seen nore of his pictures in the papers if he had married an American hetress,

The King had better hurry up and ap-

cint a competent press censor before Aifred Austin gets his copy ready. Now doth the maiden who is wise, Implore the man she loves. To rather hammer dynamite, Than put on boaing-gloves.

The Oregon Legislature may abolish slot nachines. The best way to do it is to

kidnap Mrs. Nation and bring her out. The Ladies' Home Journal may now be expected to publish a column of side talks with Queen Victoria by her cook's fourth

Roosevelt's press agent denies the reort that the wolves treed the Colonel, He says it was the wolves that climbed the tree.

That California ballot-box which has been presented to McKinley would be of nore use to the party, if it had been held back for four years.

It is well that Congress has passed the anti-canteen measure. The Kansas saloon-wrecker might otherwise try her hand on the National Capitol. As long as it is only a weather prophet

who is going to the north pole, no one is worrying. If there is anything in scriptural adage he will be highly honored up there. Fourteen men who had been exposed to

he smallpox were confined in a Rochester saloon. The wise city officials who employ such a pesthouse are spared the expense of guards and locks. the State of Washington will buy the Courthouse at Olympia for a Capitol,

Thurston County has outgrown the struc-

ture, but the building is thought to be sufficient for the state's purposes. He kicked about the taking out Of slot cigar machines.

"Cigars come high," said he, "and I Can't buy them on my means."

Tet every smoke had kept him broke.

For his experience showed each cigar he'd won so far.

Had cost just eighty cents. Twins were born on a train which was eeding 40 miles per hour near Spokane iast week. They have a good start in life, and if they can keep up the pace through life they ought to attain some

thing. Homer Davenport's carteens play haves with the vanity of the subjects of some of them, but they generally follow the chief rule of the cartoonist's art, which is to stick close to the subject's more prominent features, and make them funny by exaggerating them. In a speech which this cartoonist made at the Quill Club Did he or anybody else give Aguinaido cause for thinking the Americans would in New York the other night he told a string of anecdotes about men whom he Government? relevant to the present sittion," he says, of whether such original claims "were morally right, or right upon the old moral assumption, is one for who waved exception to this rule was Senator Spooner, who waved exceptions with at one of who waxed exceedingly wroth at one of antiquaries, and has no significance on netual questions." So, too, in regard to Davenport's cartoons of him, and his the responsibility of so-called great men | anger was not appeased until he took the for the events which seem to occur under curtoon home and showed it to the baby, who promptly identified it as papa,

> Lord Rosebery, in his book on Napoleon, speaks frequently of the Corsican con queror's admiration of Richardson's "Clarissa Harlowe." This reminds the "Academy" of Hazlitt's quaint reason, printed in a footnote to one of his "Table Talk Essays" in 1821 (a year in which it needed a bold man to admire Napoleon -in print).

> lace, was presented at Bonaparte's leves. In-stend of the usual question, "Where have you stend of the usual question. Where have you exceed it?" the First Consul Immediately addressed him: "I preceive your name, sir, is the same as that of the hero of Richardson's romanoe!" Here was a Conrul. The young man's uncle, who was called Lovelace, told me

custom of treating, and has introduced a that citation, we leave the audacious pre- bill making it an offense against the peace a man a drink in a saloon. The bill will, of course, receive the hearty support of the members of both houses, for not only PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS | are all politicians (and the average legislator is something of a politician) rabid prohibitionists, but if there is any one place where treating is abborred it is in political campaign. The candidate who buys a man a drink heaps insult on his head, and the practice is never resorted to before election. The only opposition which the bill is likely to meet is from organized charities, who will be com pelled to quench the thirst of those unfortunates who are suffering for whisky, and have no money to buy it. Heretofore it has been possible for them to stand around in saloons and look longingly at the bar until some one asked them to take a drink, but all this must be stopped, and they will have to be furnished intoxicants (in original packages only) from the City Board of Charities and from the Willing Workers in the churches, who, of course, cannot stand idly by and see one thing, however, that Senator Clem overlooked, w...ch would have added to the friends he has made of all his brother members a host from the ranks of lovers. He should have left out the word 'intoxicating," thereby extending the benign influence of his bill to the young nan who looks upon the return of the lee cream soda season with feelings akin law to buy a girl a giane of fee cream soda the young men of every city would soon accumulate enough money to get into politics themselves, and in future years would secure logislation erecting a mosu-

ment of idle soda fountains a mile high

to the memory of their benefactor,