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TODAY'S WEATHER.-Fair and warmer.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1901.

"WHO'S FOR A DIVIDEP".

The weight of events aggravates with time. Their significance increases with the flow of years. The Trojan War, a trifling episode, has become the most landing of the Pilgrims, of scant importance at the time, is now the birth of a great Nation. The institution of government at Champoeg, May 2, 1843, a relatively slight occurrence, is now one of the grandest phenomena of civilized progress.

Thus does the judicial test of time show the true meaning and bearing of events. By this test a social happening, scarcely noticed when enacted, may be exalted above another which raised public mind to a ferment, A divide?" may have place over it in social causes.

Joe Meek's words were not premeditated. The climax was spontaneous, as is every genuine climax. He followed impulse, nothing else, and was wholly nacious of its historic significance. Real history is not made objectively, although it may be swayed by a preeminent mind, for under human limitations it is impossible to calculate sequences with certainty. Only after a lapse of years whereby historic tendencies may manifest themselves can we generalize the effect of any episode. Fifty-eight years have elapsed since the event at Champoeg, so that we can now for a divide?"

Individual men are agents of the soart of objective creation. Men are unvironment, for when a crisis comes if mankind have oftenest done so without subjective reference, and as often as nated they generally have failed. Joe Meek acted by impulse, not by calculation. In the sense that great acts are purpose not observed until afterward. we celebrate those acts. But as sentiment and imagination rule the human mind, we canonize the workers of social destiny, and in so doing we often confuse the significance of the event in the sentimental expression. Therefore, when a man stirs a people to action with "Who's for a divide?" at the same time we are honoring him, we ought

not to forget to celebrate the event, progress of civil institutions. As spondozen words was the social organization of consciousness, although it had an obmeet. Its members came together by moved by an unseen motive, but did ous, they no more inquired into than what carried them across the continent in a movement without historic ment, by our conscious effort to study litical perception, that they had met a people of another political system and that they must choose between their were Americans they could but choose it would have brought them to nothing. Events may be studied only from perspective. Even yet the full meaning of far as fifty-eight years have revealed it.

make the political motive within them a subjective study, they had a premonition that they were building a heritage for future generations. In their crude way they formed an admirable organization and builded better than they knew. The episode at Champoeg, while rtant, was not remarkable to them. But it will be looked upon by their followers as a memory to be cherished. And any man in need of words to thrill his soul, to stimulate his imagination foreigners. On page 198 of his book but the general tenor of state decisions starve to death.

and to merge his fancy in Old Oregon. for a divide?"

AN UPHILL FIGHT.

a bill giving women taxpayers in villages and towns the right to vote on proposals to raise money by tax or assessment. This measure is halled by Susan B. Anthony as "the entering wedge which will result in the early adoption of full woman suffrage by New York." Miss Anthony exclaims that "the victory is in sight." The bill passed by the votes of many of the same legislators who have always opposed the proposal of full woman suffrage. There was no such opposition on part of men or women to the request for the grant of suffrage to women taxpayers on proposals to raise money by tax or assessment as there always has been on the part of men and women to the grant of suffrage for all women at all elections. The bill passed provides that women taxpayers may vote on proposals to raise money by tax or assessment, but it does not include the right to vote for the officials who direct the expenditure of the money. There are believed to be 900 towns and villages in the state to which the proposition applies, in which there are about 400,000 possible women voters.

This is the solitary woman suffrage victory of all the Legislative sessions of 1901. It is the indifference or opposition to full suffrage on the part of the women that is fatal to the appeal. Where the women show that they want full suffrage, as they did in Colorado and Idaho, they get it, but full suffrage for women does not appear to be regarded as a "long-felt want" that no family should be without in any states save Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Wyo-Iowa, New York, Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, Vermont, Illinois, Oklanoma, Arizona, Indiana, Missouri, Michgranted in New York already exists in ection of school officers, in twenty-four states, but its exercise is generally negmomentous point in history. The Catholics to the School Board, or in also in houses belonging to Americans. Kansas, when the excitement following Here, it would seem, was a wide and Mrs. Nation's saloon-smashing antics drew out a large woman vote in the mu-

nicipal elections. It is very much with women as it is ask in the mass of their Legislature. What only a few men want and many men oppose is seldom enacted, and so the women find it. What only a few want the many do not grant. So long as women by a large majority in every John Brown episode may excite the full woman suffrage, a small minority state aggressively oppose the grant of passions of a Nation, but "Who's for a of women cannot expect that it will be enacted.

HOW MUCH CHINA CAN PAY.

China maintains that her resources are too small to permit her to pay the total indemnity, which has been assessed by the committee of the powers at Pekin at \$273,000,000. The subject of the financial resources of China is treated at length by General James H. Wilson, United States Army, in his recently published book on China. The sources of the imperial revenue are five, viz., the land tax, the salt monopoly, the "likin," or transit dues collected on inland commerce; the maritime customs, begin to trace the sequences of "Who's and, lastly, the money accruing from "contributions," "assessments" and subscriptions, and also from the sale of cial process rather than originators of official rank and titles. The yield of the it, although now they are learning the land tax for all the provinces should amount to 32,845,474 taels of silver (a conscious workers of their artificial en- tael is worth about 70 cents in gold), and to 4,356,382 piculs of rice, or to abou they have objective consciousness they 40,000,000 taels in all. General Wilson forget it. They who have changed deems that with a proper registration of the land and with a rigorous system of collection and accountability, a very their conscious efforts have predomi- much larger revenue, 104,000,000 taels,

might be procured from this source. The profits on the sale of salt by the government and the tax assessed upor unpremeditated and in line with a social the salt are computed at 9,689,000 taels a year, but in General Wilson's opinion the Chinese Government, by a more careful system of administration, might without increasing the cost of sait to the consumer derive from that com modity a revenue of 20,000,000 taels. The "likin," a tax levied on all classes of goods in transit, is not an ad valoren but a specific duty, assessed on each bale, box, piece or picul. The sum obtained by the imperial treasury from We have set up a granite shaft at this source does not exceed 11,000,000 Champoeg as a milestone to mark the taels. The actual yield from the sale of honors and titles and of the taxes taneous as Joe Meek's oration of a levied for licenses and under the name of contributions, assessments and subof the new society. It was wholly free scriptions, was placed in 1885 at only 1,500,000 taels, which General Wilson jective purpose. The new society had says is scarcely a tenth part of what mediate needs, which it sought to it ought to be. The maritime customs arise from a duty of 5 per cent ad va-

an instinctive impulse as natural as lorem in silver on all foreign merchan-that of self-preservation. They were These duties are collected by corps not stop to study it. What made them of officials representing nearly all nationalities, Sir Robert Hart being Inspector-General. Under his management the annual receipts have grown precedent. Likewise they did not ask from about 4,000,000 taels to an average themselves why they wanted an Amer- of over 22,000,000 taels net. A further ican system of government. They were sum of 5,000,000 taels is collected annu-Americans, and this was enough. At ally at native maritime and inland this day analytical reflection has come | Custom-Houses. From these figures it more or less of a fad. Govern- will be seen that the annual revenuderived from all kinds of taxes by the it, has come to be somewhat of an ab- Chinese Imperial Government in 1885 did struction. With them government was not exceed 73,500,000 taels, or about utilitarian solely. They were quite \$51,450,000 gold. General Wilson insists aware, from their ethnical gift of po- that the "likin," an intolerable tax and if he married here he could be proswhich greatly retards and represses internal trade, might be abolished, and that, nevertheless, the public revenue of own and that other. And because they | China could be trebled by resurvey and reassessment of the taxable lands and their own. But, even if they had an., by an increase of the tariff on foreign alyzed the thrilling Champoeg episode, goods to 15 per cent ad valorem in gold. This would increase the annual revenue to the following figures: Land tax. 104,000,000 taels; salt tax, 10,000,000 taels; Joe Meck's words is buried except so miscellaneous taxes, 2,500,000 taels; total, 116,500,000 taels, equivalent in American gold to \$81,550,000, to which Although the framers of the first gov- should be added the receipts from mariernment on the Pacific Coast did not time customs, which, under the increased tariff proposed, would be, it is asserted, \$75,000,000 in gold. The final both once resided, and which one has aggregate would thus be \$156,550,000. General Wilson says that if these fiscal | the law in Pennsylvania, New York and thanges were made and the expenses of New Jersey for fifty years. But the Chinese Government were kept, as

would be left about \$100,000,000 a year

General Wilson expresses the opinion let him go back to Joe Meek and "Who's | that "with the increase of importations which is steadily going on and an increase of duty to, say, 15 per cent ad valorem, in gold, to enable the Chinese Government to indemnify the foreigners The New York Legislature has passed for their losses in the Boxer War, the annual receipts from customs would be increased to \$120,000,000 in gold at an early date."

If the whole administration of China's imperial revenue were placed in charge of a foreign commission, like that which under the English Lord Cromer administers the fiscal affairs of Egypt, doubtless this greatly increased revenue set forth by General Wilson could be obtained, but otherwise it would be impossibles Great Britain, it is reported, does not favor the increase of the customs from 5 per cent to 15 per cent ad valorem. The United States has always been willing to permit the Chinese to increase customs rates, providing there was no discrimination between the powers. It is not likely that Great Britain will long persist in her opposition to the increase of the customs rate without the support of the United States, which next to Great Britain had the largest trade with China at the outbreak of the Boxer War.

AMERICAN TRADE IN FRANCE.

The consensus of Consular opinion and advice in regard to methods for increasing or creating American trade in foreign countries is summed up in the words, "Study the wants, the customs and the tastes of the people." Walter T. Griffin, a commercial agent at Limoges, France, tells in a bulletin recently ent out by the State Department som things that manufacturers must learn if they would meet with success the demands of the French trade. He asks them to remember that it is no proof ming. In 1900 every proposal for woman or reason that because a certain article suffrage, full or limited, was voted finds a ready sale in this country it will down in Oregon, Washington, Ohio, sell abroad. He mentions in this connection two letters from American exporters recently received at his office, the one desiring to introduce refrigeratigan, California, South Dakota. Lim-ited female suffrage of the sort just hot-water backs.

A careful study of that consular dis some form, mainly as to taxation or se- trict showed that but two private houses therein contained refrigerators, these in both instances being owned by lected by the women, save when their Americans, who had brought the artisectarian prejudices are excited, as they were in Boston, over the election of open field for the manufacturers of these articles, but in point of fact the reverse is true. The people there know nothing and care nothing about refrigwith men; they get what they earnestly erators, ice being a commodity used by them only in sickness. The Winters are so damp that practically no ice can be collected, and a taste for ice, so to speak, has not been cultivated by the people. It follows, of course, that the refrigerator would in such a country find no sale, and that practically no market could be worked up for it. Ranges with hot-water backs are in the same category, being unknown to these people, and it will no doubt be many years before such articles are required. On the other hand, the plain, simple base-burner, using bituminous coal, would find a ready sale there if manufactured especially for the French

market and to suit the French taste. Another example of the difference in French and American standards of household comfort and convenience is found in the fact that rocking chairs are not popular with the French people, and consequently the market for them is extremely limited; instead of these, plain chairs such as have been used in France for centuries still meet the wants and ideas of these people, and they, as the authority quoted believes, "will continue to do so for another hundred years." The same rule applies to many other articles, deemed indispensable in American households. They are unsalable in France, for the simple reaanything about them. There is no demand, hence supply is practically shut

out. The lessons in these lines that are be ing given as a result of consular inquiry are invaluable to the American manufacturer and exporter. Upon the vigor with which they are presented and the commercial intelligence awakened thereby depend the substantial growth of American trade, not only in France and other European countries, but it the Orient and in our insular possessions. Demand must precede supply in minor articles of manufacture that are distinctly American, just as it has done in the case of our structural iron and steel products and locomotives. The need of trained Consuls for the promotion of our manufacturing interests abroad is clearly manifested in statements bearing upon these points which the Government places in detail from day to day, through advance sheets of consular reports, circulated throughout the country.

The Federal Supreme Court recently decided that a divorce in a new domicile cannot be gained by one party to change of domicile. That is, if one of the state of original residence or elsewhere unless both went to Dakota tolegal residence, later obtaining a decree of divorce, and then returning to Oregon, cannot appear in the Oregon courts as one divorced. The North Dakota decree is of no validity in Oregon, ecuted for bigamy, or could be sued for the support of the wife from whom he had presumptively been divorced. The rule thus laid down by the United States Supreme Court has long been judicial precedent in practically every state in the Union, and the decision only affirms prevailing conditions, Where one party to a marriage contract secures a divorce by removal to another state through proceedings in which the other party to the contract refuses to share, remaining in the state of original residence, so that the service is not personal, but by publication, the divorce is invalid in the state in which left to obtain a decree. This has been whether, where one changes domicile they could be by economical adminis- and the other party accepts service and tration, at \$51,500,000 in gold, there contests the case by attorney in the new jurisdiction, the decree is valid in to pay interest on foreign loans and the state of original "matrimonial domindemnities for injuries and damages to | icile," is not settled by this decision,

favors the validity of such a divorce Where the decree has not been onesided, divorces secured by bona fide removal after the actual acquisition of a new domicile, in proceedings in which both parties to the divorce took part, are not affected by the decision in question, which simply affirms old law when it says that "the matrimonial domicile can only be altered by joint

The Viceroy of Canton has abolished

action."

the privileges of the Manchus, who nenceforth will be treated the same as the Chinese. The Manchu tribe numbers now not more than 1,000,000. Its members reach office by appointment without competition. Selection is a matter of birth and personal favoritism. The title of the Manchu to preference rests on a conquest two and a half cen-turies old. On the other hand, the general body of the Chinese officers owe their posts to competitive examination. Under this system the poorest boy in China may rise to distinction, even as Li Hung Chang has risen from the lower middle class to the head of the empire. When these Chinese Viceroys reach Pekin they find half of the higher posts held by idle, ignorant, incompe tent Manchu Princes and nobles. Today the new General Board of State Affairs, recently announced from Pekin, is to be half Manchu and half Chinese, with a Manchu, Prince Ching, for pres ident. There will be no real reform or progress in China until this dual board is extinct at Pekin, and replaced by a Chinese administration made up from the Viceroys and Governors. What has been done in Canton must be done also in Pekin; the barbarous, obsolete preference of a Manchu over a Chinese is utterly unjust and absolutely impolitic. The Manchu is born in the purple; by right of birth he is qualified for appointment over a Chinese who has qualified through competition. The Manchu tribe is an expensive, dangerous para-site on the body politic of China.

Colonel Charles R. Greenleaf Chief Surgeon of the division of the Philippines, in his report of February 15, 1901, says that the strength of the command at that date was 59,312, and the percentage of sick to command present was 7.57. Colonel Greenleaf says that, in view of the comments of the press in the United States regarding the prevalence of drunkenness among troops in the Philippines, it may be interesting to note that for the year ending December 31, 1900, there have been treated in military hospitals in Manila only 98 cases of acute and chronic alcoholism: the total number of cases treated during this period in these hospitals is 21,-480, giving a percentage of cases of alcoholism of .04 plus. This condition of freedom from alcoholism was obtained under the canteen system, and these figures are a complete answer to the lurid tales circulated by prohibitionist demagogues concerning the "ravages of rum in the Army because of the canteen." Corporal F. B. Wilson, Company H, Forty-sixth United States Volunteers, in a letter to the Patriotic Review from Corregidor Island, February 4, says:

There is a lady here from California working among the hoys, and she belongs to the Wom-an's Christian Temperance Union. She has been here a long time, and understands the canteen far better than her sisters at home. On a trip to Manila we discussed the matter and she is in favor of the canteen, for she ha and see is in tavor of the canteen, for she has been where there was none, and found such a different as to convert her at once in its favor. Wheree there was no post exchange, or can-teen as it is called, she found drunken and rough soldiers, but she sees only the best of order here and no drunkenness whatever. Now this lady knows what she is alking about this lady knows what she is talking about.

The month of April, 1901, on the Atlantic Coast is reported to have been one of extraordinary cloudiness and rainfall, not only for New England, but Springfield, Mass., exceeded six inches son that people neither know nor care and there were but two days out of the twenty-five in which the sun was visible from rising to setting. The New York City record up to the night of April 24 shows only seventy-six hours of sunshine altogether out of a total of 303 hours when the sun has been above the horizon, while for the same period In the past twenty-five years the average number of hours of sunshine has been 179, and the lowest April record in this respect, within the period noted, is given as 137 hours, in 1894. The total rainfall of the month at New York was 6.25 inches up to midnight of the 24th. against an average of 2.54 inches in thirty-one years. A darker or more continuously wet April has not been een on the North Atlantic seaboard in thirty years than the month just past.

The action of a street rallway company in this city in discharging a man from its service who is in the habit of drinking to excess is fully justified-if justification before a street-car patronizing public is necessary-when such a man, while "under the influence," robs its till and goes on a spree with the spoils. Nor does the explanation of the man, when he becomes sober, that he a marriage contract where the other did not realize what he was doing, party to the union has not shared in the abate anything from this justification. The patrons of street-car companies the married pair acquires a residence have a right to demand that the string in Dakota, it is not good for divorce in attached to the "broomstick" be "held by a careful man" who is not subject from any cause to lapses of judgment gether, which would imply collusion to and responsibility, while self-interest procure divorce. This decision means if no other influence, may be depended that the Oregon citizen who moved to upon to anticipate and make this de-North Dakota and acquired there a mand effective with street railway managers. The steady elimination of the drinking man from service in transportation business is in evidence of the truth of this statement.

An American investment of \$8,000,000 in a Manchester factory should warn us against making too sweeping generalizations concerning British investments in this country. As civilization advances, barriers of nationality will be thrown down more and more. Some day we may even grow enlightened enough in this country to view with equanimity the establishment here of Chinese laundries and Japanese ba ZARTS.

General Bell's estimate that one-sixth of the population of Luzon have died of wounds or fever in the resistance to American occupation will be gladly seized by New England's antis. It might remind them, but will not, of the exterminating war their invading ancestors waged upon the Indian.

A restaurant strike means a great deal to a city like San Francisco, where the entire population dines out. If the boarding-houses should go out on a sympathetic strike, the town would

PROTECTION FOR TRUSTS.

New York Journal of Commerce When Mr. Babcock, of Wisconsin, intro-duced a bill in Congress putting Iron and after the excitement of this affair had blown over. The incident was a small

It is no longer small. Mr. Babcock has It is no longer small. Mr. Babcock has gerous social tendencies which it was be-repeated with added emphasis the senti-lieved that his teachings were likely to ments he uttered when he introduced his foster, Professor Lovejoy continues as bill. In the meanwhile he has been West and talked with the people, and he would not be renewing his declaration that iron and steel and some other products should be put on the free list if he were not quite

is a wider, as well as a stronger, move than it appeared. It is the proposal of the chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, after revisiting his state, to revise the tariff according to the early theories of protection. These theories were simple, and from certain points of view defensible. They assumed that the costs of production were greater in a country behind others in its mechaniin a country behind others in its mechanical development, and that factories would not be established within it unless they were protected from the competition of countries already well equipped for me-chanical production. A later development of the doctripe was that higher wages meant high cost of production, and therefore protection was still needed after the mechanical development had reached a full equality with other countries. In truth the wages were not the same thing as the bost of labor; they were high be-cause productivity was great; they were high when the cost of production was so low as to remove all occasion for protec-

But this did not appear on the face of the matter, and most men do not analyze very deeply. Whatever the facts were, the theory was preserved that the cost of production was higher here than abroad, and for that reason the American industries were protected. The recent export business has proved that many of our products, especially steel are more cheaply produced here than abroad. Why, then, should they be protected at home from that foreign competition which they go to the ends of the earth to seek?

That is the question Mr. Babcock asks But this did not appear on the face of

go to the ends of the earth to seek?

That is the question Mr. Babcock asks and the one that his Republican constituents have been asking him. "The question will be brought squarely to the Republican party in the next campaign," he says. "Why do you permit a tariff to re-main on articles which can be produced more cheaply here than elsewhere? What answer will be made to that proposition?' The politicians and manufacturers who

culty will grow. In spite of higher wages the products of the converter and the rolling mill are produced here cheaper than abroad. Selling to foreigners at prices lower than those at home does very well as an emergency policy, but as permanent policy it is calculated to excite question, reflection, hostility. The ex-clusion of foreign commodities from our markets by the aid of the tariff which can be excluded by prices that will still be remunerative to our manufacturers is likely to cause increased discontent.

be admired, but not touched." All other people, Republicans and Dem-ocrats, ask the question, "Why do you permit a tariff to remain on articles which for New York and throughout the Appalachian Mountain region. Up to April 25 the precipitation of rain at Springfuld Macanage of the precipitation of rain at a condition, not a theory, confronts us. The relatively low cost of production makes the retention of the duty as unacceptable to protectionists as it is to freetraders. For the final purpose of the former is not to erect a prohibitory wall

meet the competition of the world.

The fact is that the need of and justification for protection on iron and steel passed away the moment that the Americans began to undersell in the foreign markets, and that was some time ago. the whole world. From then on the question has been not whether our industry should be sustained against the foreigner, but whether the people of this country should submit to a closed market for the benefit of men who could hold them as a vast perquisite whill they were meeting all sorts of prices No argument can make such a situatio

fair or reasonable. It hurts protection itself by finally reducing it to an absurd-One does not protect the greater against the lesser, the strong against the weak. And when the subject of revenue is introduced the case for the prosecution becomes all the clearer. Even extreme protectionists have advocated the tariff upon the ground that it was a revenue producer. It is simply one of severs ways of raising money for the Govern-ment, and it falls of the desired effect in this particular when conditions like the present discourage importations,

The farmers and laborers whom Mr. Babcock has seen in his travels through the country are fully alive to the facts and the problems which they present, and with the feeling that exists it is expedient as well as right to make the change that is desired. No party can afford to depend solely upon fetich worshipers.

A Matter of Legs. New York Journal.

Lovely women, you may as well make up your minds that you will never ride astride. The best way for you to ride is on a side saddle, as you have always done. Go to any public museum and look at the statue of some Greek Venus, for instance, the Venus known as the "Venus Accrouple After studying the Venus, study the

statue of a young man. You will discover, to tell the truth bluntly, that women have round legs and men have flat legs.

A man thus holds the side of a firmly, and secures a good seat riding astride It is difficult, if not impossible, for a

woman to hold the horse as firmly. No Venus was ever intended to ride horseback as men ride. If any woman succeeds in riding strad-dle fashion really well, it will simply prove that she is no Venus, and that she manufactured according to the

Johnson's Mathematics.

Washington Star.

Tom L. Johnson's proposed reforms have plunged him into some abstruse mathematics. The taxpayers are inquiring whether the proposed cheapening of public services is going to effect enough economy to compensate for the increase in taxation. Mr. Johnson himself seems to feel that these problems will give him sufficient occupation for some time to come without his doing much figuring on his personal relationship to any future alection raturns.

ANOTHER STANFORD RESIGNATION

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., May 2.—Interest in the Ross incident was re-vived today by the resignation of Profesduced a bill in Congress putting iron and steel, and generally the products of trusts, upon the free list, it was his individual act, and it was quite ancertain what amount of public sentiment was behind him. He did it under the impulse of the creation of the United States Steel Corporation, and it was not certain that his own disposition would remain unchanged after the excitagency of this affect had cal meetings, partly because of her observations. cal meetings, partly because of her ob-jections to the specific contents of cer-tain of Dr. Ross' public utterances and partly because of a fear of vaguely danfollows:

"I do not know what is meant by the somewhat cant phrase 'academic free-dom;' it seems to lend itself readily to subtleties of interpretation. But I cer-tainly conceive that the dismissal, for confident that he had the sentiment of his party in his section with him.

Mr. Babcock's move is not so much as a fit person to retain, involves an against trust-made goods as such as it is abridgement of the liberties which it is against the imposition of duties which the right and duty of university teachers yield very small revenue, and which are not needed for purposes of protection profession show themselves somewhat from foreign competition. Therefore, it punctillous in the maintenance of those to demand. Unless the members of our profession show themselves somewhat punctilious in the maintenance of those liberties—especially in privately endowed institutions—I do not see how either the dignity of the teachers' position or the leadership and social usefulness of universities in our democratic society can b preserved. It has become increasingly apparent, however, that the administra-tion of this university takes a rather seriously divergent view of the equities involved in the cases that have arisen here during the year. I think it necessary, therefore, to present my resigna-

has been accepted. His place will be filled by the assistant professor of logic, Professor Charles H. Rieber, of Harvard.

WATCHING THE GERMANS.

Navy Department May Secure a Coal-

ing Station on Venezuelan Coast. WASHINGTON, May 2.—Although the matter has never figured before the State Department, the Navy Department has been closely watching the happenings near Margarita Island, off the coast of presence in this important strategic point of one of the finest harbors in South America, the possession of which would afford the United States or any other nation with a navy practical control of the Panama Canal from the eastern shore Aside from this island, some of the best naval authorities hold that the Gulf of Cariaco, on the north coast of Venezuela, offers by far the most advantageous site for an American conling station, if one is to be located in that part of the world. happen to be personally interested will in view of the reported German surveys find it difficult to abswer that question, in that quarter, the Naval authorities and with each succeeding year the diffihere are showing unusual interest in the content of the con in that quarter, the Naval authorities here are showing unusual interest in the points available for American use. The State Department never has been called upon specifically to construe the Monroe Doctrine so far as it might relate to at-tempts by an European Government to secure a coaling station in the Guif of Mexico or the Caribbean Sea.

HYDROGRAPHIC BUREAU. Foreign Navies Making Use of the

American Service.

WASHINGTON, May 2.-A great Chicago Record-Herald.

In discussing his proposition for the abolition of the tariff on manufactured steel and iron products, Representative Babcock declared: "The only opposition I have encountered comes from a class of people who look upon the tariff with a reverence to be paid a Chinese joss—to be admired, but not touched."

WASHINGTON, May 2.—A great number of inquiries which have recently been received from foreign navies by Captain C. C. Todd, chief hydrographer of the Navy, attest to the remarkable prestige this branch of our naval service has gained abroad. Our hydrographic service is conceded to be more advanced and important than that of any other navy in the world and foreign navies are endeavoring to emulate the example set by our own advance in this line. Requests for information on various points come from Spain, France, Greece and practical. ly all of the European nations and all proper information is given without re-serve. In some cases, foreign naval au-thorities have offered to pay for valuable bits of information, concerning a reef, perhaps, which is uncharted on their own maps or the unknown depth of the water in some channel. But all that is asked in return by the hydrographic office is the inquirer contribute to the around the country, but to foster home industries only until they shall be able to meet the competition of the world.

Hat the industries of the industries of the shall be able to meet the competition of the world. are fast gaining an almost universal reputation. They give, beside data of strictly technical nature, weather forecasts for the ensuing month covering practically

CRUSADE AT AN END.

Buffalo Churches Will No Longer Oppose Sunday Opening.

falo churches that were represented the committee appointed some time with Rev. O. P. Gifford, of BUFFALO, May 2-So far as the Bufwith Rev. O. P. Gifford, of the Delaware Avenue Baptist Church, at its head, are concerned, no further action will be taken looking toward the closing of the Pan-American Exposition on Sun-days. Rev. Mr. Gifford tonight made the following statement: "So far as I am concerned no further

effort will be made to fight the Sunday ening of the exposition, nor will we ttempt any legal proceedings in the mat Dr. Hathaway, of the American Sabbath

School Union, said:
"We think the directors of the exposition made a great mistake in passing their resolution to open the gates on Sun-day and that they have very little to gain by their action and much to lose. However, the action is taken and what steps will be followed by my organization

are as yet uncertain.

The consensus of opinion among those favoring the closing of the gates on Sunday seem to indicate that the anti-Sunday seem to indicate the anti-Sunday seem day opening crusade was at an end.

Lutheran Missionary Society.

WASHINGTON, May 2.-At today's ses sion of the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States, in twelfth annual convention here, Miss A. H. Morris, corre ponding secretary, reported 21 synodical ocieties, 761 auxiliaries with a total mem. bership of 20,078, also 438 life members Articles valued at \$7800 were sent to missionaries. The total contributions for the past two years were \$55,322. For endowment of beds in the India hospital \$5000 also was raised.

Keeping Out Mexican Typhus.

WASHINGTON, May 2.-Extra preca-tions are being taken to prevent ti spread of typhus fever from Mexico into this country. Health officers are regu-larly inspecting every train crossing the frontier. Some persons have been detained on the frontier, but no case of infection has been reported from this side

BERLIN, May 2-Governor von Hahnke, until recently chief of the Emperor's military cabinet, has been appointed Governor of Berlin. He is succeeded in the military cabinet by General Hurlsen von

New Governor of Berlin.

Haesler. Purchase of Bonds. WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Secretary of the Treasury today purchased \$150,009 short-term 4 per cent bonde at 113.61, also \$100.000 short is as Angil 29 as 113.600.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The price that was to stagger humanity

has "done staggered it." Coal is not the only product of Puget Sound which contains too much gas to

be useful. In another year Spain will have a king, provided that it is on that map at that time.

The Chinese indemnity has been marked down to \$27,000,000. That ought to fetch the Downger.

Never mind, we will have a fair that will make the Pan-American Exposition look like a one-ring circus.

Wheneever the Mexican border corresondents feet in a particularly vicious humor they kill the Apache Kid.

When mobe and reporters
Mrs. Nation axaali,
Be it ever so humble,
There's no place like jail.

Another man has been killed by a property revolver in an amateur show. Perhaps the gun knew how the part ought to be acted.

Captain Carter should not have gone nto the army. Such talents as his would have piled up a fortune had he been in the plumbing business.

Madame Patti's castle in Wales will be old at auction in June. During the sale the madame will make her last appearance on the front porch.

'Tis May! 'Tis May! The lovely May! The wind howls 'round outside all day, The flowers droop in sed array, The rain pours down, the skies are gray.
The sun hath journeyed far away.
And this is what the poets say
Is lovely May!

THE TRIUMPHAL TOUR. Wakin' in the mornin', Mebbe three o'clock: Train, without no warnin', Yanks up with a sbock; Crowd outside a-howlin', Yeilin' fur a speech; Get up mad an' growlin', Fur your trousers reach, Go out-on the platform, Bow an' smile, of course, At the shoutin' people, Talk until you're hoarse. When the train is started, Grab another nap, Maybe fifteen minutes Train comes up kerslap.
'Nother dinky station,
Out to do me proud,
Got to rustle out to Please another crowd. Eatin' when h's handy, Other folks can travel An' still be content But it's very diff rent

When Lady Frances Hope was in Philaelphia a fortnight ago she said to a newspaper man: "My husband is wearing today a gray ragian and a billycock hat," "What kind of a hat is a billycock?" the young man asked, but a break occured in the conversation just then, and his ques-tion was not answered. He said yester-"I suppose I'll never really know what a billycock hat is, for Lady Hope is gone now, and I've asked three other persons, each of whom has given me an entirely different answer. One says it is a small-brimmed, low-crowned derby, or 'fried egg' derby, as the phrase goes. Another says it is a soft, round feit hat, with a round crown. But the third makes it a Fedora; that is to say, a slouch with a crease in the crown from stem to stera," The young man's companion smiled indus-gently. "Well, all those fellows were wrong." he said. "A billycock hat is simply a military slouch, such as the English Tommies have been wearing during the Boer war." "Maybe you are right." the other answered. "Yours makes the fourth definition I have heard. Graclous, but I'd like to know positively what a billycock hat is,"

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS He-May I have the pleasure of fourteen?

She ther first dan quite so many as that, I'm afraid.-Fun Finishing Touches.—Nodd—Is your new house finished? Todd—Not quite. My friends haven't disapproved of it yet.—Detroit Free Press.

Paid For. "Do you think that is all her own hair?" "Of course. She told me only the other day that she never gets trusted for anything." -Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. First Impressions Mamma (to Bobby, who has never seen young lambs)—Well, Bobby, what do you think of them? Bobby—I like the tunny way they bark!—Funch.

Trying to Place It,—Teacher (on May I)—
Today is the anniversary of a famous battle,
Tommy. Can you tell where that battle occurred? Tommy Tuft (after thinking hard)—
Was it between heavy-weights or the little
fellers 1. Duck

fellers?—Puck.

Mrs. Brown—They tell me they have got a new minister at the corner. What was the matter with Mr. Spouter? Wasn't be sound in the faith? Miss Smith—Gh. yes, for aught I know; but the new preacher plays golf like an angel.—Boston Transcript.

Old "Sauctimonious BIII." (As told by Faro Frank of Red Mountain.) James Barton Adams in Denver Post.
Come trampin' into camp one day in purty

In ragged togs an' couldn't cough the luces upfor chuck,

An' half-way lived from hand to mouth—exlated, as it was,
On chewin's handed out by them that weakened to his hurz.

He acted sort o' buffaloed; a dozen times a

We'd keich the feller on his knees indulgin'

in a pray.

An' to the boys he ladled out religious talk We tacked to him the so-bri-kmy of Sancti-

He had a knack o' goin' 'round when folks were sick abed. An' bracin' 'em with hopeful words' an' I have heard it said That of entimes he'd fire a prayer up to the

Lord above A askin' Him to make a play an' give ol' Death the shove.

An' any one 'twas in distress, you'd allos find him there

A try'n' to smooth the rocky road with that

same plous air.
An' many a feller owes his nerve fur climbin'

trouble's hill Jest to the liftin' preachin' of ol' Sanctimo He hung around the gamblin' games, but

nover made a play; Would stand a starin' at the cash in sort o' hungry way, Jest like he was figgerin' what sort o' bluff In buckin' at the cares o' life if he had sich a

stake.
Was never knowed to take a drink or use a swearin' oath, When every other man was quite addicted to 'em both;

The camp had never entertained as queer a darfodil In eccentricity o' ways as Sanotimonious Bill. It all was jest a blindin' play! A man behind a mask Hit Johnson's fare joint one night an' said he'd have to sek

gents to please throw up their hands, a p'int which none of us, havin' the immortal drop, thought proper The to discuss. He bunched the cash an' made a start, a wishin' us good night,

But in the door a platol shot impeded of his flight.

An' now he gits his lodgin' free up youder on the hill.

Beneath a board that says, "Here Lies Of Sanctimentens Hill."