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TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair and warmer; northerly winds.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1901.

## THE FARMER'S PROBLEM.

In some respects the development of the Inland Empire by an all-water trade route on the Columbia is analogous to the opening of Western New York by the Erie Canal. The rich food-producing lands of Eastern Oregon and Washington and Idaho are partly cut off from the Pacific Ocean by the obstructions between The Dalles and Celilo, just as Western New York was almost wholly cut off from the Atlantic seaboard. When the Eric Canal was projected, the railroad was not thought of, and the only possibility of traffic, except the freight wagon, was a canal. New York built the canal to take the place of the lumbersome wagons, and then the six-track railway to parallel and supplement the canal and the Hudson estuary. We built light steamboats and portages to take the place of the freight wagon of pioneer times; then the railroad to supplement the light steamboat and the portage. Now we are proposing to supplement the railroad by a revival of water navigation.

Trade routes follow the lines of least resistance-gravity, if it be obtainable; if not, the minimum lift over grades. The line of least resistance from the food-producing fields of Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Idaho to the Pacific Ocean is the Columbia River, "the one natural pass," as the late Senator Dolph once expressed it, in the 600 miles of mountain range running through Oregon and Washington.

What would be results of the opening of the Columbia? Larger

ducer "on velvet" or leaves him to goin debt for the Winter's food or the next Spring's seed. The question is therefore one of lessening cost of transportation to the farmer, or, to present it in another view, one of increasing the price which he receives for his product.

LABOR IN DANGER.

Success of recent strikes in Portland has put organized labor in grave danger of excesses that would only recoil upon its own head. Fortunately there are here, as elsewhere, level-headed leaders who can foresee evil as well as work for the good; but unfortunately there are here, as elsewhere, fellows with hot and empty heads, who never know when they are well off, and would plunge workers into a hopeless struggle merely for the excitement of passing notoriety for themselves. It will be well for the workingmen of Portland if they take counsel of reason and govern their

future course with prudence The brewers, leather-workers and barbers have won their strikes. They have done this because their leaders had discretion, because the press and public sympathized with their causes, and chiefly because their demands rested on some basis of reason. If these cloments had been lacking, the result would have been disaster and defeat, and indirectly a damaging influence upon the cause of labor. The rise of capital's trusts has inclined the public favorably to labor's trusts, but it has not blotted out a sense of fair play

which will descend pitilessly upon any strike undertaken upon inadequate grounds. All the ground gained by recent successes could be swept away in an hour by an unjustifiable strike. Throughout the country appear many

warnings along these lines. The tunnel strike in New York City failed because its promoters had acted palpably in bad faith. The workmen broke an agreement with their employers. Equally bad for labor is the National Cash Register strike at Dayton, O. The company has cordially recognized the union, has spent thousands of dol-

lars yearly to better the condition of its employes, and has given men ten hours' pay for nine and a half hours' work, and women ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, but it has commit-

ted the unpardonable sin of discharging three or four men for incompetency, and one for improper conduct and indecent language. . As a result, the employes have struck, and have lost \$120,-000 in wages since May 3. The com-

of the discharges, but the union refused. Such gross mishandling of the "cause of labor" by the union must inevitably lead people to question both the sanity and honesty of the organization. Here in Portland the machinists have made a most unjust demand for increases that would put our local plants at grievous disadvantage with Eastern competitors. It is admitted that a good man will do as much work in nine

hours as in ten, perhaps more. But foundries cannot pay more per hour here than at the East. Leaders of the machinist organizations should have seen this at the first. Another danger is with the street-car men. They have the right to organize, and in that right public sentiment will sustain them. But public sentiment will also take

into account that the companies are apparently paying all they can; that they have liberally increased wages upon their own instance; that their earnings are spent in betterments and extensions without sensible profit on the investment, and that there is absolutely no possible way in which an increase of wages can be recouped from the patrons of the road as the ordinary manufacturing or mercantile business can recoup from the consumer.

labor. The rise of like Mitchell of the Mineworkers has earned for organized labor a standing in public opinion impossible of attainment under unreasonable agitators. From this, as from their old failures Loss of all they have gained will be our workingmen's misfortune if they fail to profit by the lessons recently put before them. In reason is strength, but In recklessness is most disastrous weakness.

expressed for the French crop, but nelther of these countries has yet been seriously affected, although Germany is importing some American wheat. It is thus apparent that the foreign situation is such that a big American crop could be marketed without much. if any, sacrifice of present prices. The size of the crop, providing present conditions continue until after harvest, will undoubtedly prevent any material ad-

vance over present prices, but it will be remembered that the crop was cut down about 70,000,000 bushels in June, 1900, by drought through the Middle West and Northwest, and there was an attendant rise of nearly 20 cents per bushel in the face of highly favorable conditions in other parts of the world. This would seem to indicate that the market for the next thirty days will be largely a "weather market," and whatever changes occur in prices will be due, not to the varying proportions of the stocks on hand, visible and in-

NO CHANGE OF HEART IN CHINA. It is a remarkable fact that the three

coming on.

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foreigners who know the most about the real public sentiment of the Chinese people do not consider that the present settlement with China furnishes any solid hope of peace of long continuance. Chester Holcombe, for many years interpreter and secretary of the United States Legation in Pekin, don, as is well known, is the author says in his book, "The Real Chinese of a book called "In His Steps," in Question," that the present crisis is which he lays down the theory that the direct result of foreign aggression | Christians should act in every-day life upon the Chinese Empire and Chinese as Jesus would do were he placed in Institutions; that the Chinese fear and detest foreigners, because the foreign- rules of conduct which the author beers, in their opinion, want to exploit lieves would be adopted by the lowly and appropriate their country; that the Boxer uprising was essentially a pa- vant girl as an absolute equal. It haptriotic movement to save the country pened that the young lady employed as from its enemies. The fury of the up- a domestic in the Sheldon domicile read rising, says Mr. Holcombe, was due and became enamored of her employer's to the fact that it represented the re- work, but when she attempted to apstrained wrath of sixty years; that the ply the theory which most deeply conmissionaries are hated and assailed, not | cerned her she met with an unexpected as missionaries, but as foreigners, while rebuff from her mistress. Mrs. Shelthe native Christians are attacked be- don has old-fashioned notions of housecause they are charged with having keeping, and she declined to allow the become foreigners. Mr. Holcombe be- girl to eat at the same table with the lieves that the partition of China could family, to spend her evenings in the not take place with any hope of suc- front parlor, or to receive her cess. The Chinese are the most homogeneous people on earth, and the quoted the Rev. Mr. Sheldon, but to no

fied to be divided. China should be kept intact, leaving her people to work out their own destiny in their own way. pany offered to arbitrate the question erati give their approval of the new order and of progress. This is the view of an American of high intelligence, who knows the Chinese character by many years of close contact at Pekin and is master of the Chinese language. Sir Robert Hart, for nearly forty years Commissioner of Customs in China, does not believe the present settlement a successful solution of the trouble. The proposed fortified legation quarter is a very injudicious move, because the Chinese will be able to capture it when they wish, and because a legation is in theory sacred ground, and the Chinese should be made to understand that it must be so in practice. The powers, Sir Robert

holds, should throw the onus of protection of the legations on the Chinese Government, and take measures to see that they do protect them. No serious political dealings can be held with a country that cannot be trusted to protect the legations. The presence of a fortified stronghold in Pekin will make the relations between the white man and the Chinaman more strained and unsatisfactory than ever. Sir Robert Hart concludes by saying that "we may thank heaven the Chinaman was not a soldier when the recent outbreak took place, and we may

Labor's worst enemy, now as always, thank heaven that it will be some time under ill-advised strikes, the world of ing the foreigner before they become organized labor should learn discretion. strong enough to crush him." This is

making allowance for the additions to American population effected by immi-gration. From the point of view of sology, the interesting thing is that ountries like England and Germany, where there is limited space for the expansion of population, can increase their number of inhabitants with a general increase of prosperity, not that of the employing class, but of all the people. There are abundant indications in both countries that the laborer is not being "exploited," but is sharing appreciably in the general advance of prosperity. The increase of small income taxpayers and of savings banks accounts are some of these indications. German emigration has fallen off lately on account of the better op-portunities at home, and the quantity and quality of the food consumed has improved. In this country, Germany and France there has been a very marked movement of population from the country to the citles, but the fact visible, but to the size of the crop now that forty-eight English countles show increases and fourteen show decreases suggests that the rural counties are probably holding their own better in England,

A man is never a hero to his typewriter, and it would appear that a clergyman is not always a prophet to his wife, judging from the controversy which has recently rent the household establiahment of the Rev. Charles M. Sheidon, of Topeka, Kan. Mr. Shelsimilar circumstances. Among other Nazarene is the treatment of the ser-"company" outside of the kitchen. The girl whole empire is too compact and uni- purpose. Mrs. Sheldon is willing that her husband shall theorize, but she reserves the right to practice, and there the matter stands. From which it There will be political and social reform | would appear that Mr. Sheldon's book in Chinese civilization whenever the lit- is no more practical in this particular than it is in others.

> The Prohibitionists of Ohio at their recent state convention adopted a platform without a woman suffrage plank. Thirty years ago the Prohibition party had its largest following in Ohio, and the original "blue ribbon crusade" originated in that state. Prior to 1882 there was limited restriction of liquorselling in Ohio. From 1882 to 1886 the woman suffragists of Ohio made common cause with the Prohibitionists, supporting their candidates. In 1886 the Dow law, the present liquor statute of Ohio, upon which the Raines liquor law of New York is based, was adopted. About this time the suffragists began to grow cool toward the cause of prohibition. In the Prohibition National Convention of 1896 the platform included a woman suffrage plank. In the Prohibition National Convention of 1900 the indorsement of woman suffrage was omitted from the platform, but a resolution favoring it was adopted in the convention. The Ohio Prohibitionists have now formally discarded woman suffrage as a party principle. In Colorado, where woman suffrage exists, there are very few Prohibitionists, and in Wyoming there were none at the last Presidential election. Prohas gained nothing in the

## TARIFF FOR PHILIPPINES.

New York Journal of Commerce. WASHINGTON, June 2.-Active work is eing done at the War Department upon the schedules of the proposed Philippine tariff, with a view to its promulgation at as early a date as possible. The time at as early a date as possible. The time required for communication with Manila is so great, however, that some difficulty may be experienced in putting the new achedules in force as soon as is thought desirable. There is little probability that the tariff can be completed until further communication with the Philippine Com-mission, which will require until the mid-die of July. Some time will be allowed to elanze between its completion and the elapse between its completion and the date of taking effect, but it has not yet been determined what this interval shall be. The Chambers of Commerce at Manila have asked that the interval be as long as four to six months, but President Mc-Kinley believes this might result in ex-cessive importations of those articles upon which duties are increased in the new tariff and the holding back of importations in those articles where duties are reduced. So long a time is required to fill an order from Manila for from Manila for goods, even if the order goes by cable, that not less than two promulgation to the enforcement of the utes. new schedules. It is also probable that This plece of Kansas heroism had the favorable rates of duty. These matters have not been fully determined yet by the War Department, but are under consideration

The schedules of rates submitted by the commission at Manila are being gone över with a good deal of care and some rather important changes are likely to be made. The policy of the commission in adopting specific duties wherever possible has the general approval of the War Department, ests of the revenue and for equality of treatment among exporters and importers. The method of remedying this inequality, which will probably be adopted in many cases, will not be the abolition of the specific cutles, but the addition of a clause articles of the greatest necessity the ad that they evoked considerable applause, valorem limit will be fixed no higher than There is also the "Father, Dear Father" 15 per cent, but upon articles approaching more the nature of luxuries limits of 20, 25 and 30 per cent are likely to be fixed, In a very few cases like the finest grades of decorated china and fancy ginssware of decorated china and fancy glassware the rates may rise lowards 50 per cent, The limit of 15 per cent will apply to a great variety of articles under the meta; schedule, which it was found impossible to distribute equitably under specific du-ties. Tools and implements, cutiery, needles, pens, miscellancous manufacture of iron and steel and of zinc, copper and nickel will be required to pay duties of not less than 15 per cent. In all these cases the specific duty will be collected Whether it amounts to 15 per cent or more, but where it falls below 15 per cent ad valorem an estimate of the value of the article will be made and the amount duty raised to 15 per cent ad valorem. Plate giass and mirrors will be required to pay not less than 20 per cent, while the limit in the case of cut glass, watch glasses and similar fine products will be fixed at not less than 30 per cent. It is probable that the rates on precious stones will be fixed at 15 per cent, in order to obviate the temptation to smuggling. The rate on nickel will probably be made high.

er than in the provisional tariff prepared at Manila Manila The principle of low duties upon necessaries and high duties upon luxuries was declared by the Philippine Commission to be their governing rule in framing the provisional tariff. This principal is being followed at the War Department, and it is believed that the amendments made will bring the final draft more nearly into conformity with these principles than the draft received from Manila. The tex-tile schedules have not yet been thoroughly canvassed, but suggestions are being sought from experts in New York and elsewhere, and a report upon the effect of the Cuban tariff has been asked from onel Bliss, the military collector at Havana. The rates upon paper will probably be adjusted so that news paper will pay a considerably lower rate than book paper, and both will pay lower rates than was proposed by the Philippine Commission. Secretary Root and Coionel

### AMUSEMENTS.

"Ten Nights in a Bar Room," carrienationalized, but with the blue snakes, the solemn warnings against the demon rum, the smooth gambler and the slap-stick comedians that won it lasting fame in earlier days, reappeared in Portland at Cordray's Theater last night, and a crowd that filled the theater stood for the comedians with a patience that would do credit to Job, and wept sait tears when little Mary breathed her little life away on a property cot.

There are five acts of the play, and so deeply did the moral lesson it imparts sink in the hearts of the male portion of the sudience that they swarmed out after every act, presumably to put down the rum, which appears to be the prin-cipal intoxicant in the village of Cedarville, the scene of the play. In the third act, when the propensity

of most of the inhabitants of the village to look not wisely but too often on this insidious beverage had put the town pret ty much to the bad, Mrs. Nation snilled forth at the head of a bevy of fair young hatchet-wielders, and with a few appropriate remarks went into the barroom and kept the stage hands busy working the months will probably be allowed from the glass-smashing machine for full five min-

some provision will be made by which goods on the ocean when the new tariff takes effect shall be admitted at the most life of little Mary, the drunkard's daughter, who, after giving her parent a tip to cut out the rum in the future, passed peacefully away, while the scalding tears coursed sliently down the cheeks of strong

men. The actor in the company is James M. Ward, who has several speeches that require much ability to get through without making himself ridiculous, and who really does a very good plece of work with the part, barring his interview with but it is believed that this principal has the snakes, which he makes a little too been carried a little too far for the inter-realistic. The dread mental disease. known variously as jim-jams and D. T.'s, is a fair target for humorous newspaper paragraphs, but in real life or on the stage it is not a pleasant thing to view, The rest of the company consists chiefly of comedians who do such excruciatingto certain paragrafhs providing that the duties shall not be less than the equiva-lent of a specified ad valorem rate. Upon

> song, which little Mary, with a mar velous fluency, composes on the spot and fluency, composes on the spot and sings to her esteemed sire, who is turry-ing by the festal bar at the unscemiy hour of 4 A. M. In this connection it may be noted that the denizens of Cedarville are either early risers or late stay-ers, for all of them, men, women and children, find occasion to be in that bar-room in the neighborhood of 4 in the norning. "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" will be re-

"Through by Daylight" will succeed it.

# IT WILL NOT DOWN.

"Plain Duty" Remains Just Where It Was Before.

Chicago Inter Ocean, (Rep.). Another stage of the Porto Rico tariff fiscusion is about to close. As the decision of the Supreme Court now stands, Congress has full power in matters of Porto Rico legislation. However, the decision of the Court does

not necessarily impair the validity of the policy declared by President McKin-ley in his message of December 5, 1999. There was at that time no constitu-

tional question involved. No one had raised the insue whether the Constitution followed the flag or not. The President declared that it was "our plain duty to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico. and give her products free access to our markets.'

There was no intrusion of the consti-There was no intrusion of the consti-tutional question by the President or by the Republican leaders in Congress. It was a question of policy and duty. No one doubted the power of Congress to legislate as the President recommended. No one doubts that power now.

After all has been said and done, the people are today face to face with the same issue as in 1899 and 1900. The tariff clause of the Foraker bill expires in less than a year, and then the question whether Porto Rico shall have free trade than was proposed by the Philippine Commission. Secretary Root and Coionel Edwards, Chief of the Insular Division, are both desirous of promoting the spread of education in the Philippines, and be-lieve this will be done in part by low

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

Manager Bowers has again begun to serenade the floating population.

If we keep on having this kind of baseball there will be an epidemic of heart disease.

Yesterday's sample of June weather was entirely satisfactory. We shall place a arge order.

It is very apparent that Hon. Wu Ting Fang is in training for a place in the Hall of Fame.

It is surprising that a man of J. P. Morgan's business acumen never invested in seaside hotels.

The New York Yacht Club evidently picked up some pointers on ethics from Lord Dunraven.

About the only way Mr. Lawson can get that cup is to wait till Lipton lifts it, and then lift it back again.

People who think money and secrets are hard to keep ought to have a little experience with servant girls.

It is about time the British General in South Africa were selecting the cities in which they intend to eat their Christmas dinners.

At the dedicatory exercises of the Hall of Fame, Minister Wu, in his tribute to Grant, said: "I remember well the first time I met General Grant. It was at Hong Kong. While he received his visitors he kept a lighted cigar in his mouth. I have been told that he was inseparable from that cigar through life. What an Important part the fragrant Havana plays in the world of affairs! Imagine what a clear mind it gave the great soldier in planning his campaigns and in ordering his victories, and what a mental calm and equipoise it enabled him to maintain in the confusion and excitement of but-110.7

"The circus business is not today what it was 20 years ago," remarked Mr. Samuel H. Downes, of Philadelphia, in an interview, the other day. Mr. Downes is now a thrifty dry goods merchant, but a quarter of a century ago he was a we lknown and popular clown. "Young America has grown to be far too critical and precocious, and the young men and women too much up-ro-date. Then the comic newspapers have cut serious inroads in the clown's preserves. It must take lots of mental effort nowadays for a clown to keep his jokes from growing stale. Why, when I was in the business I had jokes I used in every town we visited for years and years, and they never lost their offectiveness. I don't suppose a clown today would dare spring a joke that was old enough to know its father. It might go in rural communities, but it takes a pretty enterprising clown to pass muster with kids who live in cities, and when a clown can no longer please the children, his days of usefulness, of course, are over.'

". peaking of tattooing," said a member of half a dozen New York clubs, "It is possible that you do not know the number of well-known men in New York who are indelibly marked with pigments in one % sign or another. And don't forget that not a few fashionable women have submitted to the Tahltan process. Wherever men of good social standing have frivolous. fads you will find a handful of gushing women striving to ape them. I speak of actual visual knowledge concerning the men, because I have been in the Turkish baths with hundreds whose bodies bear the masks of the needle. As for the women-well, their husbands and brothers sometimes give family secrets away, you know. Not long ago society came near being treated to a divorce scandal because a young husband accidentally discovered that his bride had been mittooed. Let's

tion in the interior country; increased production, so that the ships coming to the ports of the Northwest shall be assured of full cargoes; increased consumption of commodities, so that ships may come to our ports loaded, instead of in ballast, as they now frequently do. The completion of the Erie Canal, says a writer in Gunton's Magazine, 'revolutionized the trade of the United States." Prior to 1825 many, if not a majority, of the vessels discharging at the Atlantic seaboard returned in bal-

last. The canal made an open door between the East and the West, and thereafter every vessel discharging at New York was certain of a return cargo. Our situation today is the reverse of New York's seventy-five years ago. New York then had the population to buy its imports, but the field that produced the cargoes for export was practically inaccessible. We are able today to furnish the cargoes for export, but have not the population that would be large consumers of imports. The Erie Canal united the farm and the shipping port for New York. The Columbia River open would do the same for the Northwest

Who more than the producer is interested in the selection of the natural trade route, the opening of the Columbla to navigation? The Eric Canal furnishes an object-lesson on this point, Before the canal was dug, wheat was quoted at \$1 50 a bushel in New York, and 50 cents a bushel at Buffalo. The difference in price was the cost of trans. portation. When the canal was built, the freight cost from Western New York to New York City feil from \$1 a bushel to 40 cents, and the farmer got the other 60 cents. So it will be with the farmer of the Inland Empire

when the Columbia is an open river. The river and harbor committee of the House of Representatives, which will visit the Northwest the latter part of this month, will doubtless find some who will declare that the opening of the Columbia is a scheme for the benefit of Portland. But it is not. The principal beneficiary will be the prolucer of the Palouse country, the Big Bend, and of Lewiston, Walla Walla, The Dalles, Pendleton and Yakima. The opening of the Columbia will regulate rates, not affect cities. The railroads which lift their trains over the Cascades to Puget Sound will get just as much wheat as there is a market for at Puget Sound, and which they are willing to haul at the rate fixed by the gravity system in Columbia Gap. If the steamboat finds the wheat rate from Lewiston to Portland 14 cents a bushel, and lowers it to 7 cents, the other 7 cents will go into the pocket of the farmer. The result makes no difference to the grain-exporter at Portland, Seattle, or Tacoma, Sentiment does not enter into his business. He buys on the basis of the export value of the wheat at the point of export. It is no essential difference

## THE OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT.

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The Government crop report, due today, should have much greater value as a factor in the wheat market than any that has yet appeared on the crop now growing. The season has reached a point where the crop is practically 'made" in some of the southern districts, and, with the exception of Spring wheat, a reasonably accurate estimate ought to be obtainable for a large portion of the Winter-wheat area. News reports received through the month of

May would indicate that today's report will show a very high condition for the wheat crop. The damage thus far has been very slight, weather conditions being excellent, and but little complaint of insects. Basing their estimates on a big acreage and a continuation of present fine crop conditions, experts have figured out a prospective crop of anywhere from 700,000 .. 000 to \$00,000,000 bushels in this country. Of course, this is too much of a record-breaker to be carried through to harvest, and anything above 600,000,+ 000 bushels of actual wheat will satisfy the expectations of the conservative element of the trade.

A record-breaking crop usually means very low prices for the cereal in this country, but fortunately conditions this year are more in favor of at least fair prices than they are of low prices. The American "visible," which held up to 47,000,000 bushels as late in the seaon as July 1 last year, has already declined to 37,000,000 bushels, with a strong probability that today's statement will place it at 35,000,000 bushels r less. It will be at least six weeks before the arrivals of new Winter wheat will be sufficiently large to check the decline in the visible, and if the foreign demand continues, the country will be fairly well shipped out before receipts of new wheat begin to have a bearing on the statistical posttion. The Argentine, which last year had shipped over 65,000,000 bushels to June 1, has sent out but 35,000,000 bush. els for the same period this year, and, with the exception of America, the only quarter from which this shortage is

making up is from Russia and Australla. The shipments of Russia to June 1 are about 16,000,000 bushels greater than for the same period a year ago, and Australia's shipments are population in the past ten years. This about 6,000,000 bushels greater, making a total of 22,000,000 bushels as a standto him whether the price he pays the off for the Argentine's loss of 30,000,000 favorably with the growth of population

ore he becomes one, for on the next occasion when he attacks the legations he will succeed. Our endeavor must be, if we wish to have people live in China, to put Chinamen in the way of understanding and appreciatthe view of a highly intelligent Englishman who knows China by long real-

dence, and it is not more hopeful of speedy change of the Chinese heart than that of Mr. Holcombe. Prince Krapotkin, who as an officer of the Russlan Army traversed Man-

churia in 1864, fully grants today the possibility of a militarily reformed China rushing some day with its millions of men against the civilization of the West, and his outlook for peace in the future is not more sanguine than that of Mr. Holcombe and Sir Robert Hart. The wisest course probably would be to confine all intercourse with China to trade, and to serve warning on all missionaries and all other for eigners that if they choose to reside in China outside the treaty ports they will do so at their own risk. It is utter folly to risk embroilment with China and the destruction or paralysis of valuable trade by agreeing to protect. missionaries or any other class of foreigners who persist in trying to live where they not only know they are not wanted, but know they are bitterly

people, ----M. Rostand's entrance into immortality, so far as that invaluable state can be conferred by the French Academy, was by the skin of his teeth, but it served. The distinction is all the more noteworthy because the academy looks with disfavor on the unwrinkled brow

hated by an ignorant and superstitious

of youth, and the young poet's achievements barely outweighed his lack of years. He has, however, attained a goal which many an older and perhaps greater man has striven for in vain, and in doing so he has centered upon himself a world-wide attention which the two plays on which his fame is founded, "Cyrano de Bergerac" and "L'Aiglon," could never have attracted. There can be no doubt that Rostand owes much to Bernhardt, and that without the deep interest in his work and constant encouragement of the great actress he would not now be numbered with the immortals of France. Not only has Bernhardt's art made the world acquainted with the work of the playwright, but her kindly criticism has inspired him to a faith in himself sufficient to enable him to move mountains, and when the people of France shout "Great is Rostand!" they must

add, "And Bernhardt is his prophetess." Without help from immigration, and in spite of some emigration, England and Wales gained 12.15 per cent in is slightly larger than the increase of the previous ten years, and compares causes loss, whether it puts the pro- very good shape, and some fears are | ferent, and with the United States,

states that have adopted woman suffrage by the change, and in none of the states in which prohibition is upon the statute-book has woman suffrage been established.

The woman suffragists at Minneapolis adopted a set of resolutions earnestly protesting against "introduction of the European system of state-regulated vice in the new possessions of the United States." The woman suffragists do not appear to know that in all wars, where targe bodies of soldiers are quartered in or near a large city, medical examination of houses of ill repute by the military authorities has always been enforced. It was enforced by Major-General Rosecrans when he was camped with an army of over 50,000 men near Nashville, Tenn., from November, 1862, to July, 1863, with three weeks. excellent results; it is enforced in all the great cities of India for the protection of the British troops. It is a necessary measure for the protection o the health of an army that is justified by common sense. As a military measure it can be enforced, and it has always been of the greatest value, and it is not discredited by the practice or experience of any government on earth, The criticism passed upon General Mac-Arthur for his action in defending such policy is born out of gross ignorance and rancid sentimentalism. The care of the public health of an army cannot be neglected upon "moral grounds" without a violation of common sense. Testing .

England seems to take the Darby and Oaks defeats more seriously to heart than the passage of the iron ascendency or the financial victories of Mr. J. P. Morgan. The sporting blood is strong in old J. Bull. Why shouldn't we inherit it? He must not act the part of these women who kill their attractive daughters or shut them up in dungeons. Nor does he; for with all the regret there is a note of pride. American ascendency bodes far more good to Britain than ill. -

We are appropriately shocked to learn that Chinese girls are sold to the highest hidder. This we suffer, in momentary oblivion of our heiresses sold to European roues. Do the costly wives of rich Mandarins get any worse treatment than the Castellane and Manchester girls?

Stories of German designs in Brazil are discredited, as they deserve to be. There is no more reason for fearing German sovereignty in South America than in North America. When the German leaves Germany, he leaves his fealty to the Keiser behind him.

Mr. Lawson seems to be unreasonably captious with the New York Yacht Club. Its rules were not made in his disparagement, and he has no right to farmer leaves a margin of profit or bushels. The German crop is not in in Germany, whose ratio is not far dif-not wish to conform to them, there is treat them as so intended. If he does no complaint to make.

lieve this will be done in part by low duties upon the raw materials of printing and publishing. A duty will be re-tained upon printed books of certain classes, but there is talk of enlarging the faith.

concession upon books on the free list, so that all books on philosophical, scientific ply exempts from duty philosophical and scelentific books when specially imported for the use of societies and institutions. There is a strong feeling at the War De-partment that this might as well be extended to all persons who desire to use books for serious purposes, but that some revenue might properly be derived from

books imported merely for amusement. The date for receiving suggestions regard-ing the proposed Philippines tariff was originally fixed at April 15, but any suggestions which are pertinent are likely to receive consideration if they reach the War Department within the next two or

### Dr. Seaman on the Canteen Chicago Tribune.

A few days ago a paper of more than usual interest was read before the Asso-ciation of Military Surgeons at St. Paul by Dr. L. L. Seaman, who served as a surgeon with the volunteer troops in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and China. Dr. Seaman condemns unqualifiedly the act of Congress abolishing the Army canteen. He says the enemies of the canteen seem to have forgotten that when men accus-tomed to the use of stimulants are deprived of them in one way they will resort. to other methods to obtain them. Less than 5 per cent of the soldlers are total abstainers. The habits of the men in the majority of cases were formed before they joined the Army. They are not prisoners, out are well-paid men, with freedom on pass days to go where they will and spend their money as they choose. While the canteen existed most of them were content with the comparatively harmless atimulants served there. Dr. Seaman continues:

When the soldier cannot obtain a glass o camp, the first place he generally strikes for when on pass is the nearest saloon, where, in Porto Rico, he is served with rum loaded with fosel off, at home, vile, doctored whisky; in the Philippines, vino, a sort of wood alcohol, distilled from the nipa leaf; or in China, the samshu, a product of rice-all rank poissos, one or two drinks of which "steal away his brains." Then follow excesses, to which, i his sober moments, he would be the last t descend, insubordination, drunkenness, debauch ery or desertion.

The records of the Twelfth United States Infantry during its stay in the Philippines furnish an instructive example on this point. When the regiment was first sta-tioned at Paniqui it had no post can-teen, and there were between 70 and 90 trials by court-martial each month. Four-fifths of the cases were "intoxication from native vino." A post exchange was established in March, 1900, and from that time until February, 1901, there were never more than 20 trials in any month, and one month the number was reduced to The record shows no more than two cases of "vino intoxication" in one month With the canteen they drank less and remained sober and contented,

After having listened to and discussed Dr. Seaman's paper the Army surgeons unanimously adopted a resolution deploring the abolition of the canteen. Perhaps they know more about the merits of this question than people who have never seen a canteen and have not lived with sol-

peared on the scene and raised the con stitutional hubbub to cover an act of bad Free trade with Porto Rico is still a

question of justice and plain duty. If the Constitution extends our customs laws to the new territory, free trade was and and economic subjects will be admitted is Porto Bleo's organic right. If the rev. free of duty for all importers. The profree of duty for all importers. The pro-vision made by the provisional tariff sim-tend to the island, then Congress had and has the power to enact a law including Porto Rico in our customs system.

> This was the original position of the Republican party. It was absolutely un-arealiable then. It is absolutely unassailable today. It will be absolutely unassuitable next Winter, when the Porto Rico tariff will again be the question of the hour,

> > MR. BRYAN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The Position in Which He Has Placed the Democratic Party. Chicago Chronicie, Dem.

Mr. Bryan's comments on the Supreme Court "Insuiar" decision are, in the lan-

guage of a dispatch, "more vigorous than is customary even with him." He says that the President has "joined hands with the Supreme Court to change the form of our Government" and that a "5 to 4 declsion declared McKinley Emperor of Porto Rico." Mr, McKinley "gratefully ac-cepted the title conferred upon him by the highest judicial tribunal in the land. Whether this is true and reasonable or untrue and unreasonable, Mr. Bryan is mainly responsible for the condition of affairs which he describes. He disrupted the Democratic party in 1896 by forcing on the Chicago convention an undemoeratic, u.isound, populistic platform on which he stood as a Presidential candidate. and was repudlated with his platform by a million of the best Democratic voters in the country. In 1999 he forced on the unwilling and recalcitrant Democratic vo-ters the same platform and himself again as a candidate. With any other candidate, and with a constitutional Democratic platform, McKinley would not have been

re-elected in 1900. For all the present evils of the country which he describes, Mr. Bryan, with the violent, undemocratic, unpatriotic, unnatural, absurd populistic fusion which he twice represented as a Presidential candi. date, is to the amplest extent individually reeponsible

#### Home Market is Discarded.

Omaha World-Herald

What has become of the "home market theory? A few years ago we heard noth-ing from the G. O. P. spellbinders but frantic appeals to save the home market from the despoiling hand of foreigners. "Give us the home market and we care nothing for the world!" shricked the G. O. P. smithinder. We hear nothing of the O P, spellbinder. We hear nothing of the nome market now. It is all about the "world's markets." The protected infants keep up a perpetual cry for protection against foreign competition, except now and then when they boast about ther competition with foreigners. Protection logic is suffering from curvature of the

# First Principles.

New York Mail and Express. As the divine command to labor im-plies the right to labor, the New Jersey court makes no startingly new decision in its dictum that strikers must not interfere with those who prefer to work. It would seem that first principles need patient and endless repetition in labor troubles.

get up a tattoo show; entrance fee, \$5; prize for the finest puncture, design to count 60 point, colors 40, \$100 in gold; daintlest puncture on arm. \$50; most fetching puncture, \$150, etc. We'll have a crowd,

#### **Prosperity or Bryanism**?

New York Times. The keynote of Senator McLaurin's appeal to the people of his state is that he has followed the course and voted for the measures which in his judgment would bring most dollare to South Caro-lina and in the largest degree promote the welfare of its citizens. If Senator Tillman can be induced to echo the views of Mr. Bryan and admit that he is op-posed to the dollar for the reason that prosperity and what now passes for Democracy are inconsistent, the lines will be drawn where they should be, and the people of South Carolina will be upon to decide whether they prefer prosperity or Bryanism.

#### PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Friend-Tour two soprames appear to be very good friends. Manager-Yes; each thinks the other can't sing.-Tit-Bits,

An Echo of May Weather .- "I'm afraid we will have to censure our new buyer." "What's the trouble with him?" "He let the stock of Winter flannels get too low."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Pleasant for Blobbs .-- Blobbs -- Bay, old man, come down to my house this gvening. We're going to have a little whist party. Glubbs-All richt, l'il come. You can coax me to go anywhere to play whist --Chicago Tribune.

At the Matinee .- "Madame, why do you wake that poor little girl up all the time?" "Be-cause I puid 25 cents for her ticket; and Fm not going to waste money by letting her sleep through the whole thing."--Chicago Record-Herald.

Room for Speculation.-She-You mus met Miss Sharp, haven't you? He-Yes; I have met her. She-I thought so. She didn't mention any names, and she wouldn't let me repeat what she said, but I thought she meant you!-Puck.

A Doubtful Remark .-- The hostess-- Tou must be prepared to take pot-luck. Captain, as, our cook being III, I saw to the dinner myself. The guest-Don't mention it. Four years' cam paigning has accustomed me to the very worst. -Brooklyn Life.

Didn't Want Knowledge -- A gentleman one day saw a boy peeling bark from one of his choice trees with a hatchet. The gentleman tried to catch the boy, but the latter was too up to carbin in our to any out former changed his incition. "Come here, my little son," he said, in soft, flute-like volce, with counterfeited friendliness, "come here to me a minute. I want to tell you something." "Not yet," re-piled the recipient. "Little boys like me don't plied the recipient. "Little boys like me don' need to know everything."-Glasgow Evening Times.

> Only That You're Away. Atlants Constitution.

It isn't the fall of the lonesome rain Down the dim and desolate day, That makes the heart and the lips complain-I say, it isn't the fall o' the rain; It is only that you're away!

II. It is not that I miss from the hill and the

plain One blossom-one sun-sweet ray

That I shiver and sigh like a soul in pain Lost to a heaven it never can gain; It is only that you're away! III.

The rose in the garden's a crimson stain On the somber breast o' the day; The lily is eager the drops to drain; Oh, the sadness is not in the fall o' the rain-It's only that you're away!

spine.