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TODAY'S WEATHER—Fair and warmer; northwesterly winds.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 78; minimum temperature, 55; precipitation, none.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10.

STEEL TRUST AND LABOR UNION.

There may be some confusion or indistinctness in the minds of readers of the newspapers as to the real issue between the labor organizations and the steel trust. The demand of the strikers is that the corporation shall recognize and permit labor organizations in all its mills. Also, that the employes of certain non-union mills shall be released from contracts made before the organization of the present steel trust, which bound them to belong to no labor organization, under penalty of discharge.

The trust, on its part, is working with might and main to prevent the organization of labor in its nonunion mills. It professes to be willing to keep union labor in the mills where such labor is now employed, but refuses to treat with the labor organizations as to the others. The policy of the trust is believed to be to allow its old mills, operated by union labor, to run down, and to transfer the business as fast as possible to the new mills, out of which it is determined to keep organized labor.

The trust magnates say they are resolved to "run their own business," and therefore they resist the "unionization" of the mills. But they have been working a portion of their mills through agreement with the labor unions, all along. Do they not "control their own business" in them? The fact is, the great bulk of the wage-paying industries of the United States and of the civilized world are carried on through union labor. All of us employ union workers and deal with them in their organized capacity; and it is not beneath the dignity or legitimate interest of the steel trust to do the same thing.

IT MOVES, BUT MOVES SLOWLY.

Socialists and other malcontents forget that the present order of society, at which they howl so lugubriously, is not of anybody's devising. Nobody in his right mind would deliberately plan such a social system as we now have. Nobody would have us cling to the present arrangement of our institutions, to stick at this stage of our development. Present circumstances are the result of man's long struggle with the conditions of his life, and are not the sum of his desires or the measure of his aspirations. In its long struggle civilization has reached a certain state of progress, but it has not reached an ideal state, and never will so long as human nature is what it is.

Human society is not a patented scheme or device to be regulated with a thumbscrew or monkey wrench; it is not subject to change to suit any man's ingenuity or convenience. Men may take advantage of conditions they find to exist; they may abuse the privileges custom grants them and violate the faith of their fellows, and these acts may lead eventually to withdrawal of protection from the lawless and overgrasping. But this does not come in a day. Society will not turn over a new leaf or make a revolutionary order to suit the whim of any of its elements. Formal governments may change, statutes may be swept away, and yet the social fabric remain in essence and spirit all but invariable. Mankind makes progress by short steps. Settled society refuses to take up radical reforms. It may grow into them in time, but it will not embark on them before it is ready.

It does not take a genius to point out imperfections and suggest improvements in the present social arrangement. It is easy to invent entire ethical systems that would suit certain assumed facts and circumstances beautifully. But society will not transform itself to suit the dreamers. It persists in accepting what is as it is, and not as it might, could or should be. And from this basis it plods steadily onward, but altogether too slowly for the gifted or for the impracticable theorists. However seductive their teachings may be, civilized society will continue to make haste slowly, and the brilliant and theoretical will be obliged to make the best of it.

Among young Americans who take themselves quite too seriously, or, from the viewpoint of an intelligent public, serio-comically, is one Edward Bok, editor of the Ladies' Home Journal. A splendid opportunity for investment might be found in buying the alleged journalist at his true value and selling him at his own estimate of himself. Mr. Bok's specialty, if so versatile a young man can be said to have a specialty, is in his assumed ability to advise women in regard to their duties, whether as daughters, sisters, wives, mothers, grandmothers, shopgirls, stenographers, typewriters, teachers, telephone girls or domestics. His voluminous advice along lines of woman's endeavor on deportment and social, marital and maternal duties, housekeeping, etc., suggests the unanswerable argument of the small boy to his good grandmother's strictures upon his boyish sports: "Grandma, you never were a boy." It would, of course, not be possible to silence Edward Bok by reminding him that he "never was a woman," and hence did not know what he was talking about. Some men are not as wise as some grandmothers, and Mr. Bok could not be expected to confess judgment upon this unanswerable plea, as did the sensible grandmother to whom reference is made.

THE INDIAN INSTITUTION.

If anything were needed to prove to the world that the American Indian is an up-to-date institution, the elaborate plans for institutes at the various reservation schools should do it. This modern development in the educational scheme was introduced among the aborigines last year, and this season it is raging with all the virulence of a Government fad. The Pacific Coast institute is to be held at the Puyallup agency, near Tacoma, this month. The official programme says it is to be under the supervision of Miss Estelle Reel, National Superintendent of Indian Schools.

It is evident from this programme that questions that once puzzled the Indian teacher have been outdated and outgrown. "The So-Called Indian Problem a Thing of the Past" is the comprehensive topic to be treated by Assistant Superintendent Campbell, of Chemawa. Governor Rogers will deliver an address on "The Future of the American Indian," a subject which some historians have been known to dismiss rather briefly. He has no future—as an Indian. The question which Hon. T. J. Buford, of Siletz, is to answer, "How Can the Indian Be Transformed Into a Successful Business Man and a Self-Respecting Citizen?" would seem to imply that the Indian problem is not wholly "a thing of the past." "The Kindergarten in Indian Schools" will be presented by a Montana woman, and another woman, who resides in Tacoma, is to discourse upon the somewhat dubious question, "How Can a Matron Be a Successful Mother in an Indian School?" Other prominent Indian specialists whose names dignify this programme are State Superintendent J. H. Ackerman, of Salem, and Professor J. B. Horner, of Corvallis, Or.; the Hon. Francis W. Cushman, M. C., of Tacoma; Professor Youngblood, of Skokomish, and Professor Charles D. Rakestraw, of Yakima.

How deeply the young bucks and squaws will be impressed by this display of wisdom, empirical and speculative, may easily be imagined. There is a lurking suspicion that the intellectual and moral uplift will not be great. The Indians are not exactly yearning for this highly refined mental nourishment. It is too much for their assimilative powers, and is more likely to provoke disgust than any other sensation or emotion. Most of the Indian agents, superintendents and teachers, being politicians or beholden to politicians, are hardly within the reforming influence of these institutes. This tendency to drive the red man into speculative philosophy before he has abandoned his war paint is at one extreme of the Indian question. There is another view expressed by an inspector, who, in a recent informal talk to reservation teachers, said:

> You find the Indian a savage and of the mental stature of our children and you try to cram into his mind at once what it has taken civilized man 4000 years or more to learn. You teach him history that he doesn't believe, if not a religion that he doesn't want. You teach him to run gang-plows and reapers before he has learned to guide a horse with reins. You teach him blacksmithing and carpentering when he has no use for either. You teach him shoemaking when its product is far inferior to the moccasin, in his mind. You teach him tailoring when you know that a full dress suit for an Indian is an iridescent blanket and a breechclout. He doesn't appreciate those arts, the gap is too wide for him to span. Better devote your energies to teaching what he can and will practice. That is the only way really to elevate the Indian.

CONSERVATIVE SOUTHERN WHITES

There are clear signs of increasing conservatism of opinion and action among the Southern whites. The growing opposition to the lynching of negroes is one of these indications of a return to sanity in government. Governor Aycock, of North Carolina, recently announced his purpose to wage relentless war on the crime of lynching in that state. He says: "Lynching has got to stop in North Carolina. I recognize there is a crime for which the penalty is certain death, but the criminal must be hanged by the law, and not by the mob." At a recent convention of Sheriffs of Texas, held at Houston, the presiding officer said: "We must not let the frenzy of the mob trample under foot the right of a trial by jury. The victim may be guilty of the foulest crime, but this fact is no justification for lynching." The resolute and successful resistance offered recently to mobs by two Southern Sheriffs is further evidence of a growing sentiment against lynching at the South.

It is a humiliating fact that as lynching is beginning to grow unpopular at the South there is evidence of an increasing disposition to resort to mob law at the North. The Shreveport (La.) Times recently denounced lynching of negroes in that state as utterly contrary to sound public policy. The Times among other things pointed out that the negro was a very important factor in the agricultural prosperity of Louisiana; that, if from no higher motive, self-interest should avail to secure for him the same measure of justice and fair dealing that peace-loving communities accord all law-abiding citizens, white or black. The recent lynchings are vigorously denounced as dangerous to "our industrial supremacy." A mass meeting of whites was held to allay the apprehension of the negroes and to assure them that in future they will be permitted to organize social benevolent societies without risk of physical violence and murder at the hands of the mob. The Shreveport Times solemnly warns the planters that these acts of mob violence react upon them; that they cannot afford to allow a hoodlum mob to execute measures which frighten and demoralize their labor.

But the most notable and encouraging evidence of a better public opinion at the South is the fact that the opposition to extreme measures in the matter of negro disfranchisement, while in the minority, included a number of able and influential Southern statesmen. In Virginia, Governor Tyler, one of the most prominent Democratic leaders, declared himself strongly against any extreme measures. In Alabama ex-Governor Jones and ex-Governor Oates both earnestly protested against any scheme of wholesale negro disfranchisement, and ex-Governor Jones proposed a plan under which he admitted that a good many blacks could vote on the ground that it was the only thing to do. In both Virginia and Alabama there was a laudable readiness to consider the views of leading negroes. Booker T. Washington was heard from in Alabama, and his views most respectfully treated. In the Virginia convention the suffrage committee listened for two hours to representative colored men, and the report of a Democratic newspaper says that "not one of them uttered an intemperate word" or expressed other than moderate views. The only thing they asked was a law which would apply equally to all citizens, saying: "We do not complain if it does disfranchise more of our race than of yours." Booker Washington holds to the faith of his great teacher, the late General Armstrong, a Northern man and Union soldier, that an appeal to the sense of fair play among the Southern whites would ultimately secure the negroes their rights, and in illustration of the better race conditions that are coming to exist throughout the South he quoted the fact that R. O. Simpson, a former large slaveholder in Wilcox County, Alabama, has been influential in building up an industrial school of nearly 400 black students.

The progressive blacks of the South agree with the liberal-minded whites that it was a mistake to give the suffrage to all the blacks during the reconstruction era, and they believe, too, with the whites that the Government should keep its hands off in the matter of race relations, and they say that they do not want colored men to hold office until their neighbors approve of their appointment. A negro orator recently lectured on the race question at Vicksburg, Miss. He had a large and attentive white audience. His speech was full and fairly reported by the Democratic newspaper, and respectfully considered. This negro orator among other things said:

> If the American negro attain unto the rights of a citizen, if he rise in the scale of respect, it will not be by reason of Federal or state legislation, but will be the fruit of a manhood that cannot be ignored, a womanhood that gives the lie to all impeachments.

The conservative minority of the South will some day rule its counsels, because there are about 8,000,000 negroes at the South and the figures of the census for 1900 show that the negro is holding his own in the Southern States in every respect. He cannot be deported; he cannot be exterminated; he will not emigrate in any large numbers; he is an immovable and indispensable agricultural force at the South, and the wise men of the South see that it is utter folly to abuse him, to make him needlessly a malcontent, or discontent. Only under the lead and influence of this able Southern white minority is there any hope for a successful solution of the negro problem.

There is one crime, one unspeakable crime, which often is avenged and punished in a terrible manner, outside the law; but not merely at the South. Of this crime and the lawless penalty, it is well to say nothing. But if monsters are to be burned, alive, for the unspeakable crime—and it must be admitted that the penalty, horrible as it is, still lacks the proportions of the offense—the statute should command it.

THE STATEMENT WAS CORRECT.

The Oregonian of July 30 republished a short article from the Boston Transcript on Spanish War pensions which included the following reference to Civil War pensions:

> May 1, 1865, three weeks after Lee's surrender, the total strength of the Union Army was 1,000,516 officers and men. June 30, 1901, there were on the pension rolls the names of 997,854 pensioners. In other words, the army of pensioners today is within 3000 of the strength of the army of soldiers we had in 1865.

It is quite evident that these figures are simply cited to show that thirty-six years after the Civil War the present army of pensioners is nearly as strong as the total strength of the whole Union Army before disbandment began in May, 1865.

The figures from this standpoint alone are surely startling enough, without the assumption of Major G. E. Caukin in a letter published yesterday that the Boston Transcript intended "to convey the impression to the mind of civilians that 1,000,516 was the whole number of Union soldiers pensionable in event of disability on account of the Civil War, and that all but 3000 of them constitute the 997,854 now on the pension rolls." The Boston Transcript is a very able, upright, intelligent newspaper, of the same high and honorable grade as the New York Evening Post, the Brooklyn Eagle and the Boston Herald. It circulates among people of the highest intelligence; its constituency is too intelligent to be imposed upon through ignorance, even if the Transcript were unscrupulous enough to attempt it.

The Transcript must have said exactly what it meant when it said that our pension roll today, thirty-six years after the close of the Civil War, is almost as strong as the total number of soldiers in all the armies of the Union the day when Grant forced Lee to surrender. Is not that fact startling enough, is it not difficult enough of creditable explanation, without trying to find an intent to deceive in it?

There is no half truth in what the Transcript undertook to say. It is exactly true, and it is a pity that it is true that at thirty-six years from the Civil War our army of pensioners is almost as strong as was the whole Army of the Union at the close of that gigantic conflict.

There are very few persons who could assume that the only beneficiaries of the pension acts were those borne on the rolls May 1, 1865; there are few persons who could suppose the total number of men borne on the pension rolls for May 1, 1865, stands for the total number of enlistments in the Union Army from April 15, 1861, to May 1, 1865.

Major Caukin's pension figures need both enlargement and explanation. He gives a total of 2,432,554 persons in the military and naval service on account of the Civil War, and "pensionable under the several pension acts now in force." He names the pensionable classes as follows:

> Early wars—Surviving widows of the War of 1812; survivors and surviving widows of the Black Hawk, Creek, Cherokee and Seminole Indian wars; survivors and surviving widows of the Mexican War; regular Army and Navy, other than engaged in Civil War.
>
> Civil War—Army nurses and employed in general hospitals; widows and minor children, children of defective mind, and other dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors, surviving soldiers and sailors of the Civil War.

The Major does not give the number of pensioners in each of the above classes, but they are as follows: The number of surviving widows of all wars drawing pensions June 30, 1900, was 226,514. The number of Army nurses was 646. Of these widows, 1742 are pensioners of the War of 1812; 8151 of the war with Mexico; Indian wars, 3739; war with Spain, 697; total, 14,329. This leaves 212,185 widows that date from the Civil War. At this distance from the Civil War there are no "minor children" on the pension roll. There are 8352 Mexican War survivors, 1370 survivors of Indian wars, 759 pensioners because of the war with Spain—total, 10,481. The total number of pensioners on the roll June 30, 1900, was 991,519. The total number of male invalid pensioners whose pension dates from the Civil War was 753,878, an astonishing number when we remember that 314,000 of the total number enlisted in the Union Army perished during the war by battle or disease, and the number of deserters was nearly 200,000. Allowing for the dead and deserters of the Civil War, the number of men who were legitimately entitled to the benefits of the pension legislation at the close of the war did not exceed 2,000,000. Allowing for the ravages that death has made in the ranks of the Union Army since May, 1865, there are probably not more than a million ex-Union soldiers alive today, and of these about 75 per cent would appear to be on the pension roll. Allowing for the fact that thousands of Union soldiers are in comfortable circumstances, free from any prospect, near or far, of pecuniary want, the conclusion is unavoidable that the pension roll is burdened with thousands of unworthy stipendiaries.

The execution of Eben Boyce, the wife-murderer, at Tacoma yesterday morning, was the closing scene of a most brutal and unprovoked murder. Alienated by his excesses of whisky, opium, cigarettes and absinthe, his wife left him and sought work whereby to live. Eighteen months ago, while serving as cashier of a restaurant in Tacoma, she was shot down, without warning, by her dissipated husband. The miserable woman, in marrying a dissipated soldier-musician who had just returned from a course of extreme recklessness with the Army in the Philippines, virtually took her life in her own hands, since experience long ago proved that a woman who marries a man thus fallen can neither live with nor get away from him. Her indiscretion was, however, no excuse for his abominable practices and abhorrent crime, and the penalty exacted by the law was a just one, and its execution was only too long delayed. She paid the penalty for a woman's folly—he for a man's utter abandonment of himself to vice and crime. The price exacted of both was life; this payment ended the miseries begotten by union of folly and vice under the name of marriage.

Niagara Falls furnishes an example of progress that would be startling had it not come on so gradually. It is cited that half a century ago a thin stream from the great falls was first led aside to turn a gristmill. Now a larger stream, diminishing perceptibly the amount of water that passes over the precipice, furnishes nearly half a million horsepower, causes the magnificent buildings of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo to scintillate with light, and moves the machinery of the display. Father Hennepin, says the Youth's Companion, "was doubtless the first white man to see this mighty cataract. What Father Time will yet behold there passes all comprehension." Verily, it may be said in the presence of such a comparison, "imagination's utmost stretch in wonder dies away," engulfed, so to speak, in illimitable possibilities.

Famine is so closely allied to the water supply of a country or section that intelligent control of the latter would reduce the danger of the former to the minimum. Judicial authorities of the United States at Phoenix, Ariz., acting under the direction of the Department of the Interior, gave recognition to this fact recently by granting an injunction restraining canal-owners above the Pima and Maricopa Indian reservation from taking water from the river and thus depriving the Indians of their water supply. This action will give the Indians sufficient water to save enough of their crops to prevent a recurrence of the famine that caused such disaster among them last year. Prevention discounts relief in famine as well as in other disasters, both from a humane and a financial point of view, and is in all cases commendable.

The embezzling cashier, Charles W. Mussey, of the defunct Merchants' National Bank, of Rutland, Vt., who was pardoned a little more than a month ago by President McKinley because he was dying of appendicitis, started last Saturday for an extended hunting trip in the Adirondack Mountains. Mussey is now in perfect health, and it is charged that deception gained him his pardon. The officers of the Congregational Church, who include the president and directors of the defunct bank, have asked the pastor, the Rev. G. W. Phillips, to resign, because of the aid Mr. Phillips gave in securing the Mussey pardon by signing the petition to President McKinley.

Statistics show that the population of the United Kingdom numbers 41,500,000—nearly twice the number that first hailed Victoria as Queen. It is now, as the subjoined table shows, next to Belgium and Holland, the most densely populated country on the globe:

Population per square mile:			
Belgium	572	Spain	96
Holland	411	China (the whole kingdom)	95
United Kingdom	339	United States	21
Italy	289	Russia	15
Germany	263		
France	186		

One point of interest in this presentment, as shown by comparison, is the immense amount of room that our own country yet has for human beings.

One of the greatest waterway improvements ever undertaken by the Government is the Hennepin Canal. It is intended to connect the Illinois River with the Mississippi, at Rock Island. The sum already expended upon it is very large, and the amount asked for its completion is $760,000. It is to have a draught for vessels of nine feet. Since the line of the canal lies through one of the very best sections of Illinois, it is not doubted that there will be a heavy tonnage. It will be a new and very direct waterway from a great producing section to the City of Chicago.

President Gompers' pledge that the American Federation of Labor will aid the Amalgamated Association morally and financially shows that the labor organizations are standing well together to fight the steel trust. The labor leaders appear to know their ground. They waste no time in boasts and threats, but when they act it is with dignity, firmness and effectiveness.

The Pittsburg preacher who says Schwab insists that labor must compete but capital must not compete has a reasonably accurate focus on the steel strike issue. Perhaps it is best for the trust to decline to carry its controversy into the papers.

The confession of Thief MacDonald, in London, that he would rather be in prison in Oregon than have his freedom and be obliged to live elsewhere, must be interpreted as a tribute to the charm of Oregon's climate.

STATUS OF FRENCH CAPITAL.

New York Journal of Commerce.

Apropos of the automobile race from Paris to Berlin, the Echo de Paris has a cartoon representing a tourist starting for the German capital. A friend says: "I suppose you will go to hear Wagner's music?" "Not a bit of it," says the other, "I'm going to invest my capital in Germany." The cartoon is entitled "The Real Race to Germany," and is dedicated to the Minister of Finance. A cartoon may be better evidence of a financial movement than a table of statistics. The movement must be extensive or the point of the cartoon would not easily be recognized.

Frenchmen have been little disposed to invest money abroad. Even at home they are much more conservative than Americans, Englishmen and Germans. Frenchmen lost a good deal of money in the early part of the Second Empire by the Credit Mobilier and the Credit Foncier, and a dozen years ago the Copper Syndicate and the Panama collapse swallowed up the savings of many a French family. But the comparative immunity of France from great financial disasters, such as we and the Germans and English are constantly incurring, is attributable to the large amount of gold and silver kept always on hand, the private hoard instead of the bank account being a common thing, and the greater caution of Frenchmen in assuming liabilities and in speculations and venturesome investments. A great part of the French people keeps its savings in money on its premises till it has enough to buy land or French government bonds. There have been, however, considerable foreign investments in three directions. In an article in Scribner's Magazine for March, Mr. Henry Norman says that Frenchmen hold not less than $900,000,000 of the Russian national debt. A memorandum prepared not very long ago by the French Embassy at St. Petersburg and reproduced in Dr. Dillon's article on the financial crisis in Russia in the April Contemporary Review, gives the amount of French capital in Russian joint stock companies at $158,000,000. Last month Russia negotiated a loan of more than $50,000,000 in Paris. A large part of the Spanish public debt, and perhaps the greater part of Spanish railroad obligations, are held in France, and there have been considerable French investments in Roumania.

But capital is accumulating in Paris, and it must find an outlet. The Statist of June 15 observes that the reduction of the Bank of England rate to 3 per cent had not resulted in the withdrawal of French money from the London market. "The accumulation of unemployed money in Paris is so great," it says, "and is likely to became so much greater in the early future, that the French banks are unable to invest their surplus balances anywhere else so profitably as here." The balance sheet issued by the Bank of France on June 15 showed that the value of the French securities on deposit with it was $99,000,000, as against $220,000,000 on January 3. "M. Pallain, Governor of the Bank of France," says the special correspondence of the Tribune, "is said to have submitted to the Minister of Finance additional figures disclosing the alarming exodus of French capital to Germany, Russia and Switzerland."

This is treated as a withdrawal of French capital from France amounting to $121,000,000 in five months, and the opposition press is attributing it to the course of the government. The Gaulois says that the French well-to-do classes, compelled to choose between flight and ruin, have determined to invest their money abroad. In view of this situation the Minister of Finance has induced the Budget Committee to withdraw the income tax bill.

The particular government measure which is the object of attack is the religious associations bill. Count La Rochelle assured the correspondent of the Sun that to his certain knowledge three milliards of francs had gone out of France in the last two months because of the fear among the moneyed classes of the future of France. But the Count is leading the fight against the religious associations bill and is perfectly willing to scare the country. Three milliards of francs could not have left the country in two months or two years without the knowledge of a good many persons besides the Count. If he had said 600,000,000 francs, and the correspondent had misunderstood it to be dollars, the figures would correspond closely enough with those already given of the French securities in the custody of the Bank of France and its branches, for $121,000,000 would be about 600,000,000 francs. The figures attributed to the Count are impossible, and while the money classes of France may be somewhat alarmed at the course of the government, it is impossible to doubt that there is a large exodus of capital from France due to the accumulation of wealth and the difficulty of finding investments, especially remunerative ones, at home.

A Trans-Pacific Cable.

Omaha Bee.

The next Congress will consider and probably make provision for a trans-Pacific cable. The question was before the last Congress at the closing session, but nothing was done. Meanwhile the British Government is pushing forward its cable across the Pacific, and it is expected that it will be completed by the end of 1902. It is apprehended that if she succeeds in doing this it will kill the American cable project. It is urged that there is business enough for one, but not for two cables, and the first in the field for this business will be the gainer.

We are unable to see that there need be any concern here regarding the British enterprise. A Pacific cable laid by the United States Government would be in no danger of losing money from the competition of a British line, unless the American cable was very much inferior in facilities, which it is not at all probable would be the case. The Government business alone over such a line would pay the interest charges on bonds covering its entire cost and the private business would go to paying off the bonds. In a few years, if all indications are not misleading, there will be a trade with the Orient which will call for large telegraphic intercourse. It is not to be doubted that American manufacturers and merchants would use an American cable, all things being equal, in preference to a British cable. The fact, therefore, that the British promise to be first in the field is not to be regarded as at all discouraging to the proposition for an American trans-Pacific cable.

Besides, our Government should not depend upon a foreign-owned cable, the use of which might in some exigency be denied to it. We want a cable that is absolutely under American control, and it will be all the better if it is constructed and managed by the Government, as has been proposed.

Dead and Gone Forever.

Washington Star.

Imperialism, in the sense of asking the people to undo what has been done in Porto Rico and the Philippines toward the permanent retention of those islands under the Stars and Stripes, will be as dead as free-silver coinage. We may see by this how uncertain everything is as respects the next Presidential campaign. It is as difficult to predict the platform as the candidates. Three years may change the whole aspect and value of things as they appear today, and bring not only new actors but new issues on the scene. But meanwhile, of course, we shall witness great activity on the part of all actors and their friends, and a diligent effort to keep alive such of the old issues as may give promise of being able to stand another presentation to the people.

A Club Experiment.

New York Times.

"What ever became of that billiard room the club was to furnish for the lady members?"

"'Twas a fizzle after the first week. Couldn't make it pay. You see, the ladies said the pool balls were 'too lovely for anything,' and took them home to darn stockings on."

OUR TRADE WITH JAPAN.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Our trade and commerce with Japan was the subject of an elaborate review published by the Bureau of Statistics a year ago, and it appears from the exhibit made this year that the tendencies noted then have been steadily progressive since. Our share of the country's imports, which was only 5.72 per cent in 1881 and which had risen to 14.57 per cent in 1898, has now increased to 21 per cent. In the same period the United Kingdom's share declined from 52.57 per cent to 25 per cent.

The difference is now explained, however, by a mere shifting of the percentages, since the sales of the United Kingdom were almost three times as large in 1900 as they were in 1893. Owing to her immense industrial progress, Japan has increased her total purchases enormously, and we have simply come out far and away the best in the scramble for new business, as is shown by the comparison of imports, valued in Japanese yen, for the two years and the countries named in the following table:

	1900.	1893.
United Kingdom	71,038,216	27,829,028
United States	62,761,196	6,092,208
China	29,906,740	17,095,074
Germany	29,199,695	7,318,133
British India	23,516,350	8,679,029

The yen is worth a trifle less than 50 cents, so that if the figures of the table are divided by two they will give the values approximately in our dollars. Our own trade, it will be noticed, increased more than 10 times in the seven years, while the trade of the United Kingdom was greater in 1900 than that of all the countries of this list in 1893. Much the greater part of the total importations is included in the following table—some of the smallest accounts for 1900 being Hong Kong, 10,659,835 yen; France, 8,095,819 yen; Belgium, 1,949,253.

The principal exports from the United States to Japan of late have been raw cotton, leaf tobacco, illuminating oil, iron and steel manufactures (not separately specified), flour, machinery (not separately specified), and locomotive engines. Cotton cloths have been a diminishing instead of an increasing quantity because the Japanese have taken to cotton manufactures themselves. The ingenuity thus shown is likely, of course, to break out in new spots and so to modify the business of the future.

An interesting feature of the trade between the two countries is the gradual equalizing of exports and imports. Ten years ago we bought four times as much from Japan as we sold to her. By 1898 the account stood: Exports, $20,385,541; imports, $35,223,610, and in 1900 the difference was more than made good in direct trade. Relatively speaking, the sales of Japan to the United States are increasing very slowly.

The Race Issue in Maryland.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

There is no uncertainty about the issue on which the Maryland Democrats have chosen to make their campaign this Fall. Under the leadership of Arthur Pue Gorman, whose re-election to the United States Senate depends upon the success of his party at the polls in November, the delegates at yesterday's convention placed themselves on record as demanding the elimination of the colored man as a factor in politics.

Unlike some of the states further South, Maryland has a decided majority of white citizens. The Democratic platform, declaring that the state government must be controlled by white men, is therefore misleading. There has never been any danger that the negro minority would gain ascendency in the state.

The action of the Democratic machine is a tacit confession that the recent change in the election laws of the state, by which the permanent disfranchisement of the colored voters was attempted, is a failure. Designed to effect this purpose under the shrewd pretense of preventing illiterates from voting, this measure has not fulfilled the expectations of its authors. In scores of Maryland communities the Republicans have established night schools, which colored men are reported to be attending in large numbers, in their anxiety to qualify themselves for the suffrage. As there are multitudes of ignorant white Democrats in the state who manifest no desire to learn to read and write, it is obvious that the ultimate result is likely to be disadvantageous to the Democratic party.

The action of the convention shows that this fact is clearly recognized by the Democratic leaders. Its platform is equivalent to a demand that the colored man shall be disfranchised because of his color, whether he possesses a common-school education or not; and that the white man shall be permitted to cast a ballot even though he cannot sign his name or read a single line in a newspaper. The unfairness of this policy is manifest. Its adoption by their opponents constitutes a challenge which the Maryland Republicans can well afford to accept.

The End of Schley-Sampson.

Kansas City Journal.

The only possible excuse for mentioning the Schley-Sampson controversy as a matter of public interest is the fact that a naval court of inquiry will soon pass authoritatively upon all matters involved. So far as the controversy itself is concerned, the American people are sick and tired of the whole affair. Public interest is chiefly concerned in having an end put to the charges and countercharges which form about as humiliating an episode as the country has ever known. It is not likely that anything will be added by the inquiry to our knowledge of the Santiago affair. That has been explored pretty thoroughly, and no doubt when the court adjourns the partisans of both sides will be of the same mind still. But what we shall expect after the court makes its findings is the cessation of the bickering which has disgraced the Navy and kept the whole country in turmoil. It is a pity the Secretary of the Navy couldn't have seen his way clear to the issuance of an order two years ago that would have kept the mouths of the naval officers shut or caused their dismissal from the service.

Aguinaldo Is Grumpy.

Albany Argus.

Aguinaldo is said to be grumpy, and whenever he signs his name he adds the word "prisoner." This is not as per advance notices. The people have been led to understand that Aggie simply doted on being a prisoner; that he liked to loll around and rattle his chains for amusement, and that he yearned to have all his people with him. Should this copper-colored savage persist in his unseemly conduct, he may compel the good William to call off the Taft civil government and restore militarism in the Philippines; in which case he will be clearly responsible for depriving his countrymen of their present blessings of liberty and independence.

The Need of the Hour.

Edwin Markham in the Independent.

Great is our heritage of hope, and great
The obligation of our civic fate.

Fling forth the triple-colored flag to dare
The bright, untraveled highways of the air.
Blow the undaunted bugles, blow, yet
Let not the boast betray us to forget.
For there are high adventures for this hour—
Tourneys to test the sinews of our power.
For we must parry—as the years increase—
The hazards of success, the risks of peace!

What need we, then, to guard and keep us whole?
What do we need to prop the state? We need
The fine audacities of honest deed;
The homely old integrities of soul;
The swift temerities that take the part
Of outcast Right—the wisdom of the heart;
Brave hopes that Mammon never can detain,
Nor sully with his gainless clutch for gain.

We need the Cromwell fire to make us feel
The public honor or the public trust
To be a thing as sacred and august
As some white altar where the angels kneel.
We need the faith to go a path untrod,
The power to be alone and vote with God.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Your coal; your Winter coal, remember.

Some trees are very unpopular because they are poplar.

This fine weather at home is costing people at the seaside lots of money.

Russia is having a drouth. Evidently that country doesn't say its prayers.

It is never too early to pray. Kansas should make sure of next year's crop.

It will cost $21,740 to fill Marquam Gulch. Fills generally don't cost that much.

When a man doesn't say anything about it, we suspect he is a timber-land grafter.

If you want to get at the real charm of church socials, filter the devil out of them.

The baseball umpire is not the only man these days who is having trouble with strikes.

> Now doth the winsome Summer girl
> Her eyes cast all about,
> And have engagements by the score,
> To make just one pan out.

The wise man never takes a vacation unless he is sure the employer cannot get along without him.

Fruitmen are holding a conference at Newberg. The fruit of their labors will be worth putting up.

English is the official language of Japan. From what we've heard of Japanese, we don't blame the Mikado.

Kitchener declares the Boers must surrender by August 15. He must be in a hurry to finish the war.

Bryan says he was never paid for a political speech. Maybe that's the reason he put nothing into his speeches.

The Morrison-street bridge may be closed for repairs. It's too bad, and there will probably be no way to get over it.

Bryan has a deal of money invested in gilt-edge securities. He knows as well as anybody how to put the dollar by the man.

> He swore he could not live without her,
> He spoke but truth. A single day
> He could not; she was rich and he
> Right then his board bill had to pay.

Many physicians are grateful to Dr. Koch. He has enabled them to air their knowledge. And some of it had grown rather musty.

A German punitive expedition on the Island of St. Mathias resulted in the death of 80 cannibals. We thought the Kaiser was in mourning.

Princeton professors recently "flunked" several of the best athletes of the college. Will professors ever learn the practical side of life?

Two French Princes are traveling in America for pleasure. Heiresses need not despair because business would be a pleasure to the gentlemen.

> The times are hard and heavy,
> In thicket and in paddock;
> I speak with specific gravity,
> The load of the Summer hammock.

Thousands of Chinese were drowned by overflow of the Yangtse River. Luckily they were heathen and there is just as much room left in Paradise as before.

> It's not the milk in the cocoanut,
> Which makes so very much doubt;
> The problem that causes the trouble
> Is how the water's kept out.

A Ute Indian, of Colorado, one Candiras de Foya, is said to have run 100 yards in nine seconds flat. Mr. de Foya has not yet made public his intention of taking his bachelor of arts degree at the University of Pennsylvania.

The Socialist party has had a schism. This again brings to the fore an eternal principle. Any group of theorists, which has only a vague, undefined purpose, and the genius of which is subversive and destructive discontent, may be depended upon to go to pieces simply through centripetal forces. If the party could serve a practical use it would hold together, but its own destructive forces have reacted against its own cohesion.

The old home of Francis Parkman, the historian, near the pond at Jamaica Plain, is now included in the metropolitan park system of Boston. The spot is to be marked by a beautiful memorial by David Chester French. Over one of the paths through these grounds will rise a gateway of three monoliths—two upright blocks, one bearing a figure of the Indian, the other a figure of the French habitant, who form the commanding interest of the historian's work; while the cross-block will bear on its face a portrait of Parkman in high relief—these carved from the rough-hewn stones.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Cohenthal—I've shtruck it rich, Isaacberg; I'm makin' t'ousands. Iaacberg—Vat is der graft? Cohenthal—Jewish Science.—Brooklyn Life.

An Unmovable Road.—Pedestrian—Will this road take me out into the country, little boy? Little Boy—I don't think it will; but if y' wait mebby a waggun 'll cum along.—Ohio State Journal.

Up-to-date.—"I didn't know Wheeler was a college man." "He isn't." "But he signs himself 'A. Wheeler, '01.'" "Oh! the '01' stands for the model of his wheel."—Philadelphia Press.

After the Races.—"I don't see why anybody would want to buy the lakes of Killarney." "Why do you say that?" "Because I'm thinking of the bad luck I had with one small pool."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Where Much Is Learned.—"What is the greatest coeducational institution in the world?" asked the professor. With one voice the young people answered: "The seashore Summer resort."—Chicago Evening Post.

An apt answer is credited to the well-known Lord George Sanger, of circus fame. On being asked what steps he would take should a certain wild beast break out of its cage, he replied with all naivete, "D—d long ones."—London Daily News.

"If I stand on my head the blood all rushes to my head, doesn't it?" No one ventured to contradict him. "Now," he continued triumphantly, "when I stand on my feet, why doesn't the blood all rush into my feet?" "Because," replied Hosetter McGinnis, "your feet are not empty."—Tit-Bits.

Shak