

The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER—Cloudy to partly cloudy, with showers, southerly winds.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 55; minimum temperature, 40; precipitation, 0.57 inch.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, DEC. 10, 1901.

GERMANY KNOWS HER BUSINESS.

The greatest of prophets once came out of despatched Napoleon and light on tariff problems may sometimes be emitted from the darkness of high protection newspapers. Two such concerns, working independently, have turned out flint and steel which may be struck together to produce a most excellent spark.

The San Francisco Chronicle, high protection, thus discourses on Germany's effort to save itself by higher duties: Germany is not, like the United States, a self-sufficing nation. She requires raw materials, which she cannot possibly produce.

Germany is not, like the United States, a self-sufficing nation. She requires raw materials, which she cannot possibly produce. She apparently is unable to produce the food necessary to support her population. She is not strong enough to override and subdue her competitors in neutral markets.

This advice, it is needless to say, will be lost on the protectionists of Germany; and more's the pity, for it is sound. But Germany is still reveling in the industrial prosperity forced upon it by the gigantic brain of Bismarck.

We all know how that tremendous business man established a high protection tariff in Germany for all things that insured its permanent industrial happiness and prosperity. Let the San Francisco Call, also high protection, depict the general triumph which protection has achieved:

Bankers are left loaded with stocks that are shrank to nothing. Brokers find themselves with no money to support the state and circumstance of their estates. Manufacturers are closing down, shipping is idle, and in Berlin alone nearly 500,000 men are out of work, and the harsh winter is plucking their ribs.

But Germany knows her business too well to be deceived by her high protection enemies in this country, advising her to lower her tariffs and depicting her present state in strenuous editorials. Are her factories suffering for lack of raw materials? Then she will raise the duty on them still higher.

ALMOST A REBEL. A correspondent inquires whether it is true that "Massachusetts never contributed a man or a dollar toward the War of 1812." In one sense Massachusetts did not contribute any men to the War of 1812; she did not through her Governor honor the call of President Madison for troops.

Nevertheless, Massachusetts and Vermont contributed a good many men to the War of 1812 in shape of volunteers. There was a very large number of Vermont volunteers present at the battle of Plattsburg, in 1814, despite the hostile action of the Governor and the State legislature, and it is to be presumed that the volunteers in New England, although greatly in the minority, must have been represented in our armies on the frontier.

But over the Gulf of Salamis and the Bosphorus the State of Massachusetts and all the New England States contributed men to the War of 1812 by putting their own coast in a state of defense, so far as possible. The United States frigate Chesapeake was fitted out from Boston Harbor, and when the body of the gallant Captain Lawrence was brought to Boston for burial Judge Story delivered the funeral oration. The leading Federalists were absent from the ceremony.

Federal war taxes were, of course, enforced throughout New England, and so long as New England contributed to the revenue of the Government and abstained from acts of rebellion, Massachusetts could not avoid contributing to the War of 1812. She carried her policy of obstructiveness as far as possible within the law, and her action at the famous Hartford convention of 1814 indicated a clear purpose to rebel and secede, had the war continued much longer. But the deliberations of the convention were interrupted by the news of Jackson's great victory at New Orleans, and closely followed the news of the negotiation of a treaty of peace with Great Britain by our commissioners at Ghent.

New England had no sympathy with

Madison's War of 1812; believed that it had no justification; believed that it was a war that got up by the Jeffersonian to embarrass Great Britain in her last great conflict with France.

New England was ready to attack the British whenever the British attacked its coast, but had no sympathy with the war, and had it continued, would doubtless have attempted to secede. The mood of New York was scarcely more cordial than that of New England, for Governor Tompkins had to pledge his private credit in order to equip troops for the Legislature was hostile to the Administration. There is no doubt that the attitude of New England and New York compelled Madison to make a rather inglorious peace, but he was between the devil and the deep sea, for it is not likely that New England would have refrained much longer from secession and open acts of rebellion.

The strength of the anti-war feeling may be measured by the fact that so able and patriotic a man as Daniel Webster was a conspicuous leader of the anti-war party. Had New England seceded in 1814, she would probably have succeeded in breaking up the Union, for New York was in full sympathy with her, and the South and West were not strong enough in those days to compel submission to the Federal flag. New England would naturally have joined New Brunswick and the maritime provinces of Canada. Indeed, Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, said during the Civil War that if the South ever beat the Government in the final battle, New England would at once join the maritime provinces of Canada.

WHERE IMPERIALISM BEGINS. "The American Empire," originating with Chief Justice Marshall, is an expression that will be available for general use, so soon as the "anti-imperialist" misconception of it has faded from the popular mind. No better word exists to define a vast territory under one central government. Empire has been enjoyed by republics, such as Rome, Venice, Holland and France, by democracies like Athens, as well as by oligarchies, monarchies and hierarchies.

Our American difficulties with the British Empire, French in Louisiana and Florida, Esquimaux in Alaska, negroes in the South, Chinese on the Pacific Coast, Indians everywhere, have altered neither the form nor the spirit of our Government. From Key West on the South to Point Barrow on the North our possessions before the Spanish War extended through nearly half a sphere of latitude and 100 degrees of longitude; and our application to territory ranged from full statehood down to ordinary territories, like New Mexico and Arizona, imperfect territories like Alaska, and entire denial of representation as in the case of Indian Territory and the District of Columbia.

The real danger of imperialism begins when helpless units of territory are merged into unjust programmes. The City of Washington boasts of being the best governed city in the world, though its inhabitants have no vote and no appeal from the arbitrary will of Congress; but, on the other hand, Porto Rico, with a delegate in Congress, and laws made by its own Legislature, might feel, as it has felt, the iron hand of oppression. And so, too, the Philippine Islands, but now ringing bells in the trade freedom given them by the Supreme Court, confront the almost certain prospect of onerous duties reimposed, and of being made to pay tribute to the protected corporations of the stepmother country—corporations that will meanwhile exploit full license from Congress to export the archipelago for their own enrichment.

Imperialism in its theoretical genesis is an error, but it has flourished upon a real and vital conviction in the popular heart. The public conscience, sound but largely unreasoning, has given more or less countenance to the cry against "colonies" because its fear was of just such things as our colonies had to suffer from Parliament. If the colonies were to be oppressed, the didn't want any. The intention of the country seems finally to have perceived that acquired territory may be justly governed instead of being mistreated "colonies"; but the moral conviction that the islands should be treated fairly and even generously is as strong as ever. A Foraker act for the Philippines will chiefly serve for recrudescence of an almost forgotten conviction that the President of the United States had no power to overrule the Governor of the state.

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on the Mayflower, or the Revolution, or descent from famous New Englanders and Virginians, with such emphasis that they justify its claim for recognition. The claim of descent from these are not faults, though they may descend into weaknesses, but virtues. A good illustration of family pride in useful manifestation is supplied in the alacrity with which Oregon's pioneer families have subscribed to the Lewis and Clark Centennial. Burke has truly said that he who has no pride in his ancestry will manifest no care for his posterity.

FULLER AGAINST THE ANTI-S. It is a singular and impressive fact that the basic contention of constitutional lawyers is the upholding of the Government side in the tariff question. It is sustained by the opinion rendered by the fourteen diamond rings case by Chief Justice Fuller. This contention is that the government of the islands is not a judicial but a political question, and that the Supreme Court's business, under the Constitution, is not to set aside laws passed by Congress in the administration of the dependencies, but to find out what Congress and the Executive purpose, and then to uphold that purpose. This does not transverse the commonly accepted conception of the Supreme Court's function as the custodian of Constitutional prohibitions on legislation, but proceeds upon the belief that the Constitution and precedents in this regard deny but authorize the widest latitude in legislating for newly acquired territory.

In the recent decision the Supreme Court rules that there is no law for customs duties on imports from the Philippines. Yet it is distinctly intimated, in Chief Justice Fuller's opinion, that such a law would stand and would be entirely proper. His exact words on this head, as they appear in the full text now coming to hand, are worth reprinting: But it is said that the case of the Philippines is to be distinguished from that of Porto Rico, because, after the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain it is not intended to incorporate the islands into the United States, etc., nor to permanently annex those islands. We do not see how the ratification of a resolution of this sort if adopted by Congress, not like that of April 20, 1898, in respect of Cuba, preliminary to the declaration of war, but after the war, and with the ratification of the treaty, is not a joint resolution; that it was adopted by the Senate by a vote of 28 to 22; that it is absolutely without legal significance on the question before us. The meaning of the ratification cannot be controlled by subsequent explanations of the President, who has voted to ratify it. What view those might have taken as to the intention of the Senate in ratifying the treaty we are not informed, nor is it material; and if any implication from the action referred to could properly be indulged, it would seem to be that two-thirds of a quorum of the Senate did not ratify the ratification of the treaty on the ground indicated.

Now, what does this mean, as regards tariff legislation for the Philippines? It can mean nothing less than that the treaty, in its entirety, is a joint resolution, and that it is not a joint resolution, and was passed only by the Senate. That is to say, if it had been passed by both houses and signed by the President, the issue would have been different. Much more so would a law definitely enacting a tariff. The Chief Justice here indicates in unmistakable terms the Supreme Court's belief that the tariff administration of the islands is a political question for Congress and the Executive. Congress, then, has the power to deal justly or unjustly by the dependencies. This is the contention which has been stoutly resisted by that school of statesmen who have been receiving aid and comfort, as they thought, from Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Harlan.

FOREST SLAUGHTER. A late report from the great lumber districts of the Middle Northwest shows that the pine forests of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota have literally fallen before the lumberman's ax. The "stumpage," or price paid for standing trees is now \$4 and \$8 per thousand feet, or about what was paid for the lumber in early days, when the stumpage was 50 cents a thousand.

This indicates the prodigious waste of a generation profligate in a bequest of the centuries. The forest area in these states has been denuded of trees without any care or saving of the young growth. The waste is an inherited evil, the object of a political question for Congress and the Executive. Congress, then, has the power to deal justly or unjustly by the dependencies. This is the contention which has been stoutly resisted by that school of statesmen who have been receiving aid and comfort, as they thought, from Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Harlan.

PRIDE OF ANCESTRY. The pride of ancestry, which underlies the Athenian protests against translocation of the gospel into modern Greece, speaks, perhaps, perhaps by stupidity—this waste has been carried on by the cupidity that thinks only of present gains, unmindful of future needs. The result is a denuded forest area that, with intelligent care, would have yielded a perennial supply, and the appearance of timber agents, or agents of the great lumbering companies of the Middle Northwest, in our own part, where in recent years at nominal figures, they have possessed themselves of vast tracts of timber land.

The object of the lumber companies is the same now as it was when operations were relentlessly carried on in the Michigan and Wisconsin forests, to supply the lumber market. And as this market is widening, our forests will in time meet the fact that the great lumbering companies of the Northwest States—that of indiscriminate slaughter—unless in law, to combat greed with success in the interest of our forests.

The effort to create a market for American corn in Europe has been long and untiring. Lately it has met with some success, and with a reasonable promise of a widening market. A check both upon this success and the promise of its increase is, however, fore-shadowed by the notification served by the Italian Consul at New York upon the Produce Exchange of that city that his government will hereafter require a Consular certificate as to the quality of maize imported into Italy. Otherwise this product will be rejected by the health authorities and its landing prohibited. In explanation, Consul

Branch says that Italian grain-traders have received during the past year a quality of grain so inferior to that which they had a right to expect that the government has been compelled to restrict this export for their protection. The shipment of musty, recently corn to Europe by American grain exporters is both dishonorable and short-sighted. It is, moreover, an economic waste that is far-reaching, since in effect it will undo to a greater or less extent the careful, painstaking work of the Government as well as of individuals, extending over a period of some years, by which a market for American corn has been opened in several European countries.

In 1900, in Vermont, the number of retail liquor dealers who paid a license to the Federal Government for the right to conduct a traffic that is prohibited by the laws of the state was 235; 232 licenses were issued to those selling malt liquors at retail, and 14 licenses to wholesale dealers in malt liquors. Of course, the purchase of these Federal licenses to sell liquor is a plain advertisement that the purchaser thinks he can afford to engage in a business that is outlawed by the State of Vermont. The town agencies, which are authorized on a doctor's certificate to furnish liquor for medicinal purposes, are so honestly conducted that the annual sales are beyond all reason. Nevertheless, the number of persons to whom are issued Federal licenses for the sale of liquor is very large in the state. Prohibition does not seem to prohibit, but perhaps it is more honored in the breach than in the observance.

The sword, which has had so long and so distinguished a military record, has been placed virtually on the retired list. British Army officers, profiting by experience in South Africa, have decided that in the future unmounted officers, as a matter of safety and effectiveness, shall carry carbines instead of swords during maneuvers or in active service. This is practical. The sword is not only useless as a weapon in modern warfare, but it serves as a mark of distinction to the retired list. British Army officers, profiting by experience in South Africa, have decided that in the future unmounted officers, as a matter of safety and effectiveness, shall carry carbines instead of swords during maneuvers or in active service. This is practical. The sword is not only useless as a weapon in modern warfare, but it serves as a mark of distinction to the retired list.

Bourke Cockran thinks that President Roosevelt ought to whisper in the ear of the British Minister, Washington, that the United States "does not sympathize with the present scheme for the conquest of the Boers." President Roosevelt is not likely to expose himself to the obvious retort, that guerrilla warfare is not pleasant or profitable in South Africa just at present, neither is it in the Philippines. The British Government declined all offer of mediation on the part of President McKinley, and would not welcome any further offers on part of President Roosevelt. The British Government doesn't offer to put her microscope over our war in the Philippines, and does not expect any microscopic inspection or criticism of her war in South Africa.

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The epidemic of railway train wrecks that has been on for several weeks extends to the Pacific coast. Oregon is no exception. While in sections farther East the casualty list has been large, it has here been confined to those burden-bearers of railway disaster—the engineers and firemen of the derailed trains. The fatalities of four of these railway employees in this city in as many days shows how close these wrecks have come to us, while the record of disaster in other sections tells how much this community has to be thankful for, as it takes its place in the railway casualty list. Brave men who died at the post of duty, the fate of these engineers and firemen appeals strongly to the public sympathy.

Secretary Root's recommendation that the 405,000 acres of lands now belonging to the friars in the Philippine Islands be purchased by the Government and resold to the inhabitants under proper conditions and enacted by Congress, because it is the only proper thing to do. We cannot take the lands without payment, for the treaty of Paris confirms all the privileges and rights which the friars enjoyed under Spanish rule, and we cannot leave the friars in possession without perpetuating a grievance upon the people which is as old as the first Spanish settlement.

Another new year promises to find the drydock problem unsolved. It is a great comfort, however, to know that we are going to have a drydock, even if we don't know when we are going to have a drydock. After all, Portland has been without a drydock for time eternal, so that perhaps it doesn't make much difference how much longer eternity shall last.

There is no disposition to delay the trial of the brace of scoundrels who caused the death of James Morrow. When the civil law does its duty promptly in such a case there is no reason to fear mob law.

For the Lewis and Clark expedition of 8000 miles Congress appropriated \$2500. The spirit of the centennial shows that the investment could not have reached such grand results even at compound interest.

Unsophisticated citizens should not depreciate the logic of the insular defence. It is all in the point of view, add, even if the logic is as clear as mud, politics is a great clarifier.

A correspondent says the British must have patience in South Africa. It is difficult to see how, under the circumstances, any other course would avail, except a larger army.

Perhaps it would not have made any difference if Queen Wilhelmina had let politics instead of romantic fancy choose her a husband. Men are deceivers, ever.

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TARIFF WAR ON PHILIPPINES.

New York Evening Post, Ind. Of all the wrongdoings of the inhabitants of the Philippines since the American occupation, none, we are sure, has been so badly as that reported in this morning's Manila dispatches. Murder, rapine, insurance, we have grown familiar with—even torture. Now it appears that these wretched people have actually had the audacity to "hail with joy" the news of the Supreme Court's decision in the "Fourteen Diamond Rings Case." Native business men, Spanish merchants, American soldiers—all are reported to be so delighted with the court's ruling as to be able to talk of nothing else. The blackness of the offence is all the more apparent when it is noted that the Washington dispatches written before the news from Manila contain the assurance that the tariff existing hitherto has been eminently satisfactory to all classes of people in the Philippines. That American officials should have taken part in this demonstration of joy at the upsetting of the Administration's plans and those of the protectionists is certainly nothing less than treasonable, and we respectfully call the War Department's attention to them.

As for the other offenders, they shall have their proper punishment, and that promptly. The Administration, its Congressional leaders, and the representatives of the protected interests will see to that. The sugar men, for instance, are rushing to Washington by every train, determined that Philippine raw sugar shall not come in free, and that the Dingley tariff shall be put around these American possessions if nothing else can be done quickly enough. In this case the protected interests will see to it that there shall be no cause for joy or happiness in the islands. Pleasure may only be expressed at the success of this or that measure of the Philippine Commission's execution. No guilty ray of hope or happiness shall escape to light up the gloom of the islands.

Consumer Has No Recourse. Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem. One thing has been accepted as clearly indicated, and that is that duties heretofore paid under protest on goods from the Philippines must be refunded. The Treasury has already given out that refunds will be made "when protests are duly filed." This appears to go upon the general principle that taxes voluntarily paid cannot be recovered. It is apparent that the Government will return all the taxes voluntarily paid on imports since the decision of the court in the Porto Rican case. The revenues are so ample that no inconvenience can result from refunding the duties improperly collected. It may be remarked, however, that the consumers of the goods so imported have been charged with the taxes and that the refunding of the taxes will not reach them. However, few people care to refund. They, he offers himself as an "easy mark," and so is not considered. Whenever he rouses himself to the fact that he has some rights he may take into the account.

Discrimination Won't Be Easy. Chicago Record-Herald, Rep. Congress will find that it is a trying task both to institute and perpetuate the anomaly of an American tariff against an American possession. Those justice who held that the new territory was a part of the United States and entitled to uniform laws used language that was without mystification and that appealed to the average person who is not skilled in legal subtleties. It was hard to believe that the American flag means the same thing everywhere. The distinction concerning "a territory appurtenant and belonging to the United States but not a part of the United States" is not an impressive refinement. The situation is such as to invite continued discussion, and, furthermore, Congress must come upon some practical scheme for attempting to discriminate. Free trade with the United States would be a greater boon to the islands than any possible adjustment of customs duties.

Bitter Opposition Is Certain. Brooklyn Eagle, Ind. Until the Congress passes some tariff law all goods shipped from the Philippines must be admitted into our ports free of duty. That is what the decision of the Supreme Court means. And the leaders in Washington are trying to find a way to relieve themselves from the predicament in which the court has placed them. Their task is not easy. It is morally certain that the moment any bill levying duties on Philippine products is proposed there will be strong and bitter opposition from the people who opposed the Foraker bill for Porto Rico. The Constitutional objection to such a measure has disappeared, but there remains the question of its wisdom, as a matter of policy. Tariff reformers will find, here, an opportunity to have their say, and they will not let it slip. So it looks as if the carefully laid plans to prevent tariff discussion this winter had gone awry, after all.

Habitullah. London Chronicle. The peaceful accession of Habitullah to the throne of Afghanistan, and the consequent cessation of his civil broils and the Afghan sirdars, tides us safely over the first and in some respects the most dangerous step in Afghan succession. His stock, however, still remains, and for some time to come the inner politics of that state must remain a matter of keen solicitude in the high places of India. As we remarked yesterday, a rising sooner or later is inevitable. It is as inevitable in Afghanistan as it would be elsewhere, and it is then that the mettle of the new ameer will be tested. He has shown that he is bold and wisely in the way of peace, and that when the time to power is made straight for him he can enter in. He has still to show that he can hold his inheritance against all comers; and in the East danger and poison play as large a part as open insurrection. Habitullah is already bound to England by prediction and sentiment, and his more and more material he proves himself the better it will be for us.

The Williamson Uncertainty. Klamath Republican. It is now announced that State Senator J. N. Williamson, of Prineville, will be a candidate for the Congressional nomination to succeed Congressman Moody. Hitherto Mr. Williamson has been considered a strong candidate for the State Secretaryship, in the nomination for which he was defeated against F. I. Dunbar, the present incumbent. The uncertainty as to what office Mr. Williamson will go after is puzzling politicians of the state very much, and they are clamoring anxiously to know where he is at.

This Editor Doesn't Know, Either. Weston Leader. The Leader reprints elsewhere an article on the wheat market. The Oregonian, which is presumably well informed, it apparently leaves the farmer between the devil and the deep sea; he'll lose if he does sell and also lose if he doesn't. The Leader believes it advisable to hang on to wheat until it reaches 50 cents. This belief is purely instinctive, however, and our agricultural editor doesn't want to hang should his advice prove faulty.

THE PERSONAL EQUATION.

The Oregonian has received the following communication: Portland, Dec. 8.—The personal equation is the incalculable factor in the "personal equation." This heads the list of "items from the message" in The Oregonian of December 4. I am a Foraker, and so can't make it out. I am now sitting at the feet of the young master, and perhaps there are others whom it behooves the great public to know.

To simplify President Roosevelt's language, put it this way: Some men are temperamentally fitted to do certain things and some men are not so fitted. Every business enterprise in order to be successful must have at its head a man whose nature has endowed with the capacity to think and act. To choose competent subordinates, to watch changing conditions and meet them, to anticipate the future, to hold employees up to the best that is in them, to risk putting out a dollar where there is a reasonable chance of getting back a dollar and a half, to study the needs of consumers and supply them, to build up a reputation for common honesty—all these are factors of the personal equation in business.

To want to hog everything in sight, to force competitors into bankruptcy, to take advantage of poverty and secure good service at starvation wages, to rob without taking any compensational pains, to tax traffic all it will stand, to reverse the Golden Rule, to pursue "the public be damned" policy, to steal and condescend into the creation of "men's best interests" by the creation of a personal equation in business.

This personal equation figures largely in every walk of life. Seth Llewellyn's personality guarantees better government in New York City. Theodore Roosevelt's personality promises at least a little reform in the Federal civil service. The personal equation of Harriman in the conduct of two great railroads in this country has not yet been solved, but the way of action is watching its solution with great interest. James J. Hill, good times has had in mind the creation of a "men's best interests" by the creation of a personal equation in business.

The personal equation of the man at the head of affairs in a crisis is everything. In 1894 a weak Grover Cleveland might have plunged the country into financial ruin. In 1896-67 a man of Andrew Jackson's personality might have averted the Civil War by depriving the South of the support of government. With a less man than Washington at its head, who would have been the fate of the infant nation? And in our great crisis, who except Lincoln would have saved us from disunion? What the lesson of history is, what would there be, today, of the Christian religion?

One need not go beyond the field of one's own affairs to learn what President Roosevelt means in the sentence quoted from his message. No sooner was it known that a time-tried, conservative business man was to be the head of the Lewis and Clark Central Corporation than Portland over-subscribed the stock in the enterprise. The personal equation was solved. If some adventurous schemes had been in contemplation, the line to the summit of Mount Hood, he would invite, to finance it, a George B. Markle—not a Tyler Woodward. If a hard-headed investor had been chosen, Markle is to be undertaken, ask a Funtun or a Hobson to lead—not a Falstaff. If you want Scottish folk idealized, get fan Maclean to write you a letter, which will be a picture of the real Scot, ask Harrie to paint it. Everything you want well done depends on whether the man who undertakes to do it is temperamentally fitted for it.

In another line of business not recognized as legitimate though universal in this country, it might be polite in a big pot to run a bluff