

The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, as second-class matter.

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
By Mail (postage prepaid), in Advance—
Daily, with Sunday, per month, \$1.50
Daily, with Sunday, per quarter, \$4.50
Daily, with Sunday, per year, \$15.00
Sundays only, per year, \$3.00
The Weekly, per year, \$1.00
The Weekly, 3 months, \$3.00

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Eastern Business Office, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

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Foreign rates double.

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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.—Maximum temperature, 54; minimum temperature, 28; precipitation, 0.01 inch.

TODAY'S WEATHER.—Snow, probably part rain; southerly winds.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, DEC. 14.

THE FILIPINOS' CHRISTMAS GIFT.

It is given out at Washington that the reason why the Treasury Department hesitates to extend the coasting regulations to the Philippine Islands is that the Pacific Mail, and possibly other maritime corporations, would in this way be hard hit. The Pacific Mail steamships come here from Hong Kong, but the goods they bring from the Philippines have first been carried to Hong Kong in foreign vessels. Extension of the coasting regulations, therefore, would interfere with the Pacific Mail's business, and hence we have the telegraphic instructions to San Francisco and Portland Collectors, ordering them to clear American cargoes for the Philippines in British ships.

This illustrates the highly moral and edifying character of our tariff and maritime regulations. Nobody cares anything about the trade of the Philippines, or whether or not they have any trade, but the Pacific Mail, or any other big corporation with a strong pull, must be taken care of. Of course, if the Pacific Mail were plying directly between here and Manila, the Treasury Department would look at the matter differently. Then the American line would have to be protected from British gold and the pauper labor of Europe, regardless of the industrial, artistic or commercial needs of the islands. Then, if there happened to be no American vessel in port at Manila when cargoes might rot on the wharves at their leisure. Oregon lumbermen may continue to dispose of the product of their labor to the Philippines so long as the interests of the Pacific Mail are served by that ruling. But little consideration will they get so soon as the Pacific Mail or some equally strong corporation puts itself in position to monopolize the trade between the islands and the United States.

The incident is illustrative of the disregard felt at Washington for consumers, whether here or in our new islands. The few who produce sugar must be supported at the expense of the many who consume sugar. The Dingley rates will be clipped on Philippine products. They are domestic territory, thanks to the Supreme Court, until Congress declares them foreign. This will not be long. Clouse will be resorted to in the House to make the islands a holiday present of the cold outside. Christmas is certainly an appropriate season to show the Filipinos how generous Uncle Sam can be when he really tries.

OUR ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The regular Army has obtained a good many recruits of excellent quality from Oregon and Washington, and to a young fellow who is desirous of seeing something of the world beyond the confines of his boyhood, Army service in the Philippines at present furnishes an opportunity not to be despised. The enlisted men of the United States Army are better paid and better provided for than American farm laborers, coal and iron miners, ordinary railroad employes, motormen and conductors on street railways, millhands or laboring men in the various other lines of employment. The pay and allowances of the American soldier throughout the year amount to the aggregate to more than the average earnings of the clerks in country stores. Statistics show that at least three-fifths of all the wage-earners in the country receive less returns for their services than the enlisted men of the United States Army. The original pay of the recruit is only \$13 a month for the first two years of service, or \$156.

But the scale of pay is so arranged by law that at the end of five years' service he is receiving \$16 a month, or \$192 a year. The pay proper is not large, but the soldier is not obliged to pay out of it one cent for maintenance; he is fed, clothed and housed at Government cost. He pays nothing for travel; for medical attendance, hospital service or medicines, and when sick he is relieved from duty, and while sick his pay, clothing and subsistence allowances go right on from the day of enlistment to his discharge from service. He can save every cent of his earnings if he chooses to do so. The situation of the soldier is quite favorable compared with that of a civilian wageworker, who has to pay his board bill, his clothing account, possible medical charges, out of a salary of say \$3 a day for the 28 working days of the month. If the soldier becomes a non-commissioned officer, he gets an increase of pay; the pay of a Corporal is \$15 a month, of a Sergeant, \$18, and of a First Sergeant \$25 a month.

The Government accepts none but the very best men who seek to enlist. 10

men of intemperate habits can possibly pass the surgeon; no man of inferior intellect or gross illiteracy. At Army posts there are always Army schools or opportunities for instruction for those who seek to add to their scholastic knowledge or their tactical education. Army life is a good experience for any young man who cares to make the most of an excellent opportunity to develop his outdoor brains and essential manhood. The report of General MacArthur from October 1, 1900, to July 1, 1901, bears eloquent testimony to the splendid quality of young men that compose our Army in the Philippines. The subdivision of the Army into an infinite number of small posts, from which small detachments have issued ceaselessly against insurgent guerrillas increased individual responsibility for the conduct of these non-commissioned officers and soldiers under very trying circumstances, General MacArthur says:

Essentially trained by these means, the soldiers of this army have acquired in an unusual degree the true spirit of discipline and adventurousness. Recruited from sturdy and high sense of fortitude, patient endurance, self-reliance and personal responsibility, and so have attained the very best characteristics of manhood of America, every demand upon their endurance and courage has been met with patriotic fidelity. They are a credit to the Nation, and deserve the affectionate gratitude of the people of the Republic.

MANILA AND SANTIAGO!

The country will indorse Admiral Dewey's professional estimate of the technical skill and genius in the Schley case, and will not allow the tribute to Admiral Schley's gallant conduct, his Santiago and glorious leadership in the great victory of July 3. It is enough for the public to know that Dewey does not follow the conclusions of Benham and Ramsey in several counts, and that he has sense and spirit enough to rise above half-splitting to the level of net achievement.

The essential thing in matters of this kind is not, as certain naval authorities seem to think or perhaps to pretend, a minute and slavish subservience to the text of orders, but it is first the right purpose, and, second, results. Suppose Schley thought he ought to go to Key West and coal, and suppose he was wrong—is he to be censured because he didn't go counter to his best judgment? Perhaps so, in some narrow, technical sense, but not in a sense involving the conduct of actual war. A man of letters has to obey orders, military and naval annals are full of such violations, which time has abundantly approved.

Besides this popular rough sense of the requirements of public policy, there is widespread resentment at the remarkable display of injustice to which the Navy Department has been accessory. They told Schley that Cervera was a coward, why has nobody been questioned as to this? They told him that Cervera was positively no traitor at Santiago—is no blame to be assigned for this? Sigsbee gave erroneous information and Sampson issued wrong orders; but the only activity displayed by them has been in derogation of the man who won a victory in spite of them.

Congress should probe this anti-Schley conspiracy to the bottom. Meanwhile, let us not fling stones at the two men who fought and won the war with Spain should be found standing together? Your Uncle George is all right.

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ANARCHISTS.

The debate in the Senate over the enactment of legislation against anarchists shows very clearly that Senators Burrows, Vest and Hoar have not thought much to the purpose. Senator Burrows proposed that the persons of alien anarchists be examined for marks which would identify them as anarchists. Senator Burrows seems to have forgotten that there were no "marks" on the assassin of McKinley; he seems to have forgotten that anarchists who desire to enter this country will not be likely to have any "marks" to aid the process of identification. Senator Hoar exceeded Senator Burrows in absurdity in his advocacy of an island to which the anarchists of all nations should be deported where they could "fight like devils for conciliation and hate each other for the love of God." The New York Evening Post reaches the nerve of the whole matter when it says that "the man who tries to overthrow all governments is really either a madman or a criminal, and should be treated as such." Anarchy is an absurdity. The anarchists who commit crimes would promptly be disposed of by the existing laws for the punishment of assassins, and all other anarchists would take good care not to say or do anything that would render them liable to exile.

Nobody can tell by looking at a man whether or no he is an anarchist, a presumptive assassin or incendiary, and the moment he obtains a worthy opportunity for action. You could not prove that a suspect was a proper subject for deportation unless he confessed, which he certainly would not do, or unless you deported him upon "information and belief," a process that would not commend itself to public favor. The trouble with all these schemes is that dangerous anarchists are never legally detected until they decide to disclose themselves, and when that is the case "Anarchy Island" becomes an international luxury. It is like an opera-house without an audience; like a summer hotel without boarders; like a jail without any prisoners. The appointment of an international commission to decide upon the most effective method of dealing with anarchists probably would not do any harm, but it is not likely that any more effective means for hunting them down could be devised than those adopted and put in force by Russia, Italy, Austria, Spain and France. The Spanish Minister to the United States bears testimony in the current number of the North American Review that Spain has found it impossible to devise any scheme or law that will prevent assassination or secure immunity from individual homicidal anarchists. After the Barcelona outrages Spain adopted the most drastic measures in the hope that assassination could be stamped out.

Any man responsible for bomb-throwing was executed or sent to prison for life; anarchist societies were declared illegal and the government empowered to dissolve them when found. Newspaper editors were severely punished who advocated or condoned bomb-throwing. The government resorted to court-martial, but all these measures had no effect, for almost on top of them came repeated new attempts at bomb-throwing, culminating in the assassination

of Canovas in 1897. The Spanish Minister says that the penalty of death for an attempt on a ruler's life makes absolutely no difference to these deluded creatures who are bent on assassination and perfectly willing to die for what they term their "cause." In February, 1892, three bomb-throwing anarchists were convicted and executed at Xerez. In June, 1893, two bombs were exploded under the horse of General Martinez Campos, at a military review. The General was severely wounded. The thrower of these bombs, a cigar-maker, made no attempt to escape, but stood his ground and gloried in his crime. He was tried by court-martial and shot October 6, 1893, but within a month, on November 7, came the massacre in the theater at Barcelona, when thirty people, all innocent spectators, were killed by bombs. Another bomb was exploded by dynamite, and another explosion of dynamite took place at the barracks a few days afterward at Villanueva.

Hundreds of anarchists were arrested and tried by court-martial. There were but few executions for lack of evidence, but hundreds among the extreme anarchists were transported. At this time, December, 1893, the Spanish Government asked the governments of the world for international action. England, the most prolific breeding-ground of anarchists, was not represented at the conference which followed at Rome. She declined any concerted action on the ground that a course might easily grow out of such an action that would abridge the personal and political liberty she had always maintained. In 1894 the anarchists attempted the life of the Governor of Barcelona. Six of them were shot by court-martial. In 1894 President Carnot of France was murdered in the streets of Lyons by an anarchist. In June, 1896, a bomb exploded under the horse of General Despaules, at Barcelona, and eight persons were killed. Three hundred and eighty anarchists were arrested and eight were executed by court-martial. The assassination of Canovas followed in August, 1897. International action has accomplished nothing in Europe, for the anarchist assassins of the Empress of Austria, the President of France, Minister Carnot, the Emperor of Russia, the murderer of President McKinley, had never been heard of before they committed their infamous crimes.

It has always been something of a mystery why a number of newspapers of the inland Empire should have so intemperately indulged as they recently did in abuse, in an outbreak against the Oregon delegation in Congress, charging it with being the cause of the Government's failure hitherto to open the Columbia River between The Dalles and Celilo. But an explanation of the mystery is afforded in a circular sent out to the newspapers of the inland Empire, consisting of an attack on the Columbia River, with intentional attacks at Portland, and the Oregon delegation in Congress, and also of a brief, introductory reading thus:

Make appropriate comment along the line of this P.-I. editorial QUICK, if you think advisable, and send marked copies of your paper with same to following address: POST-INTELLIGENCER, SEATTLE. FOSTERMAN-REVIEW, SPOKANE. COMMERCIAL CLUB, LEWISTON.

A few papers fell into the trap, whose object was the injury of the Columbia River and the policy of rehabilitation of John L. Wilson in Eastern Washington. The editorial in question has been exposed in these columns heretofore, and need not be reprinted now. That part of it which deprecated all improvement in the Lower Columbia as "not of the slightest benefit or advantage to a single producer in the entire valley of the Columbia," was, of course, in the interest of Puget Sound as against the Columbia River. The producer in its basin in Oregon, Washington or Idaho. The solicitude expressed for the producers of the Upper Columbia and for a professions in favor of an open river were, as has been said, political in their aim. Everything that can be done is being done to augment the serviceability of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer as the instrument of ex-Senator Wilson's political ambition.

The fact about the improvement of the Upper Columbia was recorded in The Oregonian's Washington advices of yesterday morning, to-wit:

There is a much more marked sentiment among the Washington delegation this year than ever before in favor of overcoming the obstacles to the navigation of the Columbia between the Dalles and Celilo. It will be recalled that heretofore all of the effort for obtaining appropriations for this work has been on the part of the Oregon delegation, but the past weeks from their constituents in the eastern part of the state, particularly those interested in the navigation of the Columbia river in Washington, or that portion of it in Washington, to the sea, by way of the Columbia River. In fact, it is presumed that this influence has been the cause of the greater appropriations than the influence from Puget Sound, which has operated against this project.

How earnestly and assiduously Portland and the Oregon delegation in Congress have worked for the improvement of the Upper Columbia has been set out in these columns pretty fully the past few weeks, and is generally understood now in the three states interested, so much so that the newspapers that fell into the Wilson trap are ashamed of their error, and some of them even go so far as to deny having made it.

BOY SOLDIERS.

The communication published yesterday from David Vickers, a veteran of the Civil War, and Inspector-General at Southern camps in the Spanish War, contains statements in regard to the enlistment of boys for military service that are well worthy of consideration. When he says it is "the extreme of folly to put men under 21 years of age in the field," he makes an assertion that his subsequent statements in regard to the early enlistment of boys under that age for service, either in camp or field, have abundantly proved. Boys from 17 to 20 years of age are not lacking in patriotism, in enthusiasm or in courage. But they do lack judgment in the simple but all-important matter of taking care of their bodies. This is a fact known of all men, and especially all military men. Plainly stated by this correspondent, "they have not learned by worldly wisdom and experience to take care of their appetites," and this lesson learned in camp, with its lewd followers, or in the field with its hardships of marching, exhaustion and unaccustomed rations, speedily turns a very large percentage of boy soldiers into hospitals, from which many of them never get physical wrecks and many not at all.

Parents of the watchful class know how very prone to the bumpiness and self-sufficiency of incipient man-

hood attend the most tractable boys and during their pivotal years. It requires no argument to convince such fathers and mothers—especially the former, who were once boys themselves—that it is folly that may easily prove ruinous in both a moral and physical sense to enlist boys during these peculiarly susceptible and self-conscious years in the Army. It may be hoped that the knowledge of this fact will cause the rejection of all boys under 21 who apply for enlistment in the National Guard and the weeding out of the ranks of the already enlisted before the state troops become an "emergency force" auxiliary to the regular Army.

We should like to have any one point out a single object which we could have in mind in conquering the Philippines except the November of the year of their independence. We should like to hear what possible advantage we can ever hope to derive from that acquisition except that trade. Then why not get it? We are not getting it now. In the nature of things, with so many Americans in the islands demanding American commodities, we must send there more than we used to send, and we do. We sold, in fact, last year 74 per cent more than we sold the year before, but the total was only \$2,858,635. We are sending \$2,827,318 imported from other countries. We do not even equal the percentage of increase gained by other countries, for Great Britain's gain for the same period was 72.3 per cent, and Germany's gain 75.5 per cent, while France, with almost no trade under Spanish rule, sold goods to the islands valued at \$1,982,923—a gain of 36.7 per cent. In the matter of imports from the islands, our trade actually decreased by 27 per cent, while that of other nations increased in proportion. Is not that utter nonsense, when the remedy is in our own hands, and will benefit the Filipinos as much as ourselves? Is it not just that the islanders should trade with their own countrymen and pay their share, as soon as able, of the enormous cost of the "good government" which we promised and are giving them?

Trade is the essence of modern civilization. Where there is peace and no friendship, nothing will be gained. It is not a question of peace and trade. It is a question of peace and trade. It is not a question of peace and trade. It is a question of peace and trade. It is not a question of peace and trade. It is a question of peace and trade.

It is impossible not to feel a sensation of pity for the boy, Wade, who approaches his 21st birthday under the awful doom of the murderer. The youth scarcely older than himself, however, James Morrow, who was the victim of Wade's crime, is seemingly more hardened but also youthful confederate, is the real object of pity, and the thought of his tragic fate is sufficient to stifle any desire that leniency be exercised toward those who conspired to rob and ended by killing him.

THE ARGUMENT FOR PANAMA.

The Panama route is the better. It is shorter, safer, cheaper. It has natural harbors at either terminus, while an entrance to a Nicaragua Canal can be kept open by constant dredging. All these facts are brought out clearly in the report of our commissioner. One of them, Mr. George S. Morrison—whose name we may say without disrespect to his associates, carried the greatest weight among engineers—squarely declares for the Panama Canal, even if the cost of buying it as it stands be \$100,000,000. His colleagues think this price prohibitory, and turn to the Nicaragua plan only because, as they say, the "terms offered by the new Panama Company" were unsatisfactory. At a satisfactory figure—\$80,000,000—it is clear that they would all agree with Mr. Morrison, and recommend the Panama route.

The Panama route may yet be adopted. There have been important happenings since the report of our commissioner was given up. Mr. Hulin, president of the Panama Company, has announced that he intended to pay \$100,000,000 as the sum his corporation would demand for the transfer of all of its rights and titles. He appears to have mentioned some such amount merely as a bluff for chaffing. This was a great mistake, for he himself later perceived, since he called upon the President on Tuesday to make a formal offer of the Panama property to this Government. The mistake he made is much lower than that reported by our commissioners—at any rate, it should have been. Mr. Hulin must see that it is, with him, a case of reasonable sale or absolute ruin. He has no other alternative, and he must shut the door upon an advantageous offer. His message speaks only of an "Isthmian canal." There is no official commitment to the Nicaragua route, and the fact of his being so certain, he ought not to be impossible for French lucidity and American "horse sense" to get together to prevent the squandering of millions, and the choice of an inferior canal.

ITS AMPLE HISTORICAL BASIS.

No American exposition since the Columbian has had a more romantic historical basis than that which is to be held in Portland in 1905 to commemorate the centennial of the Lewis and Clark expedition to the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast. The purchase of Louisiana was an act of statecraft; the expedition of 1804-06 was an act of adventure. Government and private that finally knitted the early American discoveries on the Pacific Coast, together with the Louisiana Purchase itself, into organic oneness with the matured Republic. It was 40 years before the political Union was completed, and nearly 60 more before quick commercial communication was established. Portland was not dreamed of by Lewis and Clark; but for near half of the 80 years it stood a lonely outpost of American civilization on the North Pacific Coast; awaiting the inevitable. It is distinctly the place for the Centennial Exposition.

Interest in this event will be most keen and immediate in the old Oregon Country west of the Lewis and Clark expedition. It includes two great states and part of two more; but the trans-Missouri region still retains the common interest with this which the Lewis and Clark expedition gave it. The region over which these bold adventurers marched should welcome the opportunity to join with that in which they rested, in commemorating the first real event in the history of either as American territory.

Broke His Circuit.

Michigan Lyra. The shades of the goose and the turkey were discussing the circumstances which had just transpired in the following dialogue: "Did you offer any objections when first the cruel farmer laid hands on you?" sympathetically inquired the gobble. "Yes," replied his goosishness, "I cried out, 'Hello, what's this?'" "What did you say next?" inquired the now thoroughly interested fowl. "Oh," the goose replied, "I did not say anything more; just then I was wrong off."

Salt Teeth.

Sancti Laker. "I notice in the morning paper," remarked Newton Benedict at the breakfast table, "that there has been found in the region of a large island which is weighing nearly 10 pounds each. I can't see what the beast would want with such large food-grinders." "Why not?" queried Mrs. B. "I understand that it has a large and powerful jaw." "Yes," answered Newton, looking moodily at a plate of home-made biscuits, "but you must remember I lived many thousands of years before cooking schools were even thought of."

SLUG, BUT IN LINE AT LAST.

San Francisco Chronicle. Trade between all parts of the United States and territory subject to its jurisdiction should be free. This proposition is now universally recognized in this country, except that some are determined to make commerce with the Philippine Archipelago the one solitary exception. It seems impossible that any American statesman should be so blind as it seems impossible that there should be so unjust as to propose to sacrifice a country which we have seized by conquest and are holding by military power, for the benefit of a foreign country like Cuba, for which we have already done more than enough.

We should like to have any one point out a single object which we could have in mind in conquering the Philippines except the November of the year of their independence. We should like to hear what possible advantage we can ever hope to derive from that acquisition except that trade. Then why not get it? We are not getting it now. In the nature of things, with so many Americans in the islands demanding American commodities, we must send there more than we used to send, and we do. We sold, in fact, last year 74 per cent more than we sold the year before, but the total was only \$2,858,635. We are sending \$2,827,318 imported from other countries. We do not even equal the percentage of increase gained by other countries, for Great Britain's gain for the same period was 72.3 per cent, and Germany's gain 75.5 per cent, while France, with almost no trade under Spanish rule, sold goods to the islands valued at \$1,982,923—a gain of 36.7 per cent. In the matter of imports from the islands, our trade actually decreased by 27 per cent, while that of other nations increased in proportion. Is not that utter nonsense, when the remedy is in our own hands, and will benefit the Filipinos as much as ourselves? Is it not just that the islanders should trade with their own countrymen and pay their share, as soon as able, of the enormous cost of the "good government" which we promised and are giving them?

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AMUSEMENTS.

"H. M. S. Pinero" was the bill presented by the Wilbur-Kirwin Opera Company at the Baker Theater last night, and one of the best houses of the week enjoyed the old familiar air, which many know by heart, but had never heard sung on the stage before, so long as he had been since the "H. M. S. Pinero" was given in Portland. Forest Huff in the role of Captain Corcoran added to the laurels he already has won, W. H. Kohale made a good Dick Deadey, although he had the smallest opportunity which has yet been given him. J. F. Abbot sang the songs allotted to Jack Backstraw acceptably, and Mrs. Kirk was Josephine. The play was tastefully costumed, and the neatly uniforms of the sailors making a pleasing appearance, and the mounting was all that could be desired. It will be repeated tonight and this afternoon.

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

"Old Jed Prouty" at Cordray's. No actor has made a greater reputation as a delineator of quaint character than Richard Golden, and no play takes higher rank as a rural drama than "Old Jed Prouty," which Mr. Golden will present for a week at Cordray's Theater, beginning Sunday night. The company now supporting Mr. Golden has been especially organized for the production and the members are said to be fully up to the demands of the play, which are great. Mr. Golden has received complimentary notices wherever he has played, and his Western tour has been fully appreciated as his long engagements in the East.

Last Week of Opera.

With the matinee Sunday will begin the last week of the engagement of the Wilbur-Kirwin Opera Company at the Baker Theater. The usual attractive specialty features will be given with each performance. Following is the repertoire for the week: Sunday matinee, Sunday and Monday nights—"Grand Duchess." Tuesday night and Wednesday matinee—"Eolian Girl." Wednesday and Thursday nights—"Chimes of Normandy." Friday night—"Carmen." Saturday matinee and night—"Merry War."

Grau's Opera Company.

Theater-goers will have next Thursday, December 13, at the Marquam Grand, an opportunity of seeing the young comedian, Mr. Ed Egelston, of Grau's Opera Company, in "El Capitán," which is one of the best theatrical properties in America. Mr. Grau will also present, Friday, "Dorothy"; Saturday matinee, "Wang"; Saturday night, first time in Portland, "Rip Van Winkle."

NEED OF WATER-DRINKING.

People With Unhealthy Nerves Should Consume Large Quantities. Youth's Companion. A well-known nerve specialist has said that "all neurasthenics—that is, people with unhealthy nerves—have deteriorated nerves and suffer from an insufficiency of fluid in the tissues of the body." It is probable that we all, in more or less degree, even when not conscious of any definite symptoms, are suffering in some part or other from this lack of enough fluid. We know that so nicely is the human body adjusted and adapted to its uses that one part cannot suffer without all suffering. If the nerves are deteriorated, or dried through lack of fluid, it is certain that other tissues are also suffering from the same lack, and that the wheels of the wonderful machinery are being clogged by reason of waste matter which is not washed away by drinking. It is well known that water does for us a three-fold service. It feeds, washes and it carries away the cinders of the body and through the want of it we are exposed to many of the great dangers. The tissues become too dry, the blood is thick and its flow sluggish, and the retained waste of the body sets up a condition which the doctors call "auto-intoxication," or self-poisoning. This condition may give rise to almost any known symptoms, from a pimple to heart failure, and is really responsible for most of the semi-invalids with whom the world is largely peopled.

The best results from water-drinking, certain rules should be observed. People do not all need the same amount, and it may take a little experimenting to find out just how much should be taken by an individual. It has been stated by some physicians that five or six pints should be taken during the 24 hours. Of this only a moderate quantity should be taken with the meals. It is a mistake to take a great quantity of meal, but it is perhaps a greater mistake to wash food down with water, especially ice-water. The best time for water-drinking is at night, and early in the morning. It is well to form a habit of slowly sipping during the bath and while dressing, two or three glasses of cool—not ice-cold—water. Two or three more may be sipped at bedtime, and again two glasses of water in hot or two before luncheon and before dinner. In a very short time the value of this habit will become apparent in the resultant general improvement in digestion, temper and appearance.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

If this be a sample of Winter, we shall not be much surprised. It seems that Santa Claus will be able to come in a sleigh this season. Let him who has been praying for snow come forward and own his guilt. The weather is not so much but what would conversation be without it? We have got the message about half read through. How far along are you? Queen Wilhelmina made a love match, and she is now willing to admit that love is blind. Will the Mongolian peasants have to own laundries in order to stay in this country? It is too late to avoid the rush, but there are still a few Christmas presents on sale. Actually says he wants something to do. He might find work an interesting and novel employment.

When the exclusion bill is re-enacted, couldn't the courts be given power to declare all anarchists Chinese? Blanche Bates has recovered, and her press agent has given up desk-room in the hospital where