

# The Oregonian.

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The Weekly, per year..... 150  
The Weekly, 3 months..... 45  
The City, per year..... 50  
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For sale in San Francisco by L. E. Lee, Pacific Hotel, new building, 1000 Market street.  
For sale in San Francisco by J. K. Cooper, 740 Market street.  
For sale in Los Angeles by R. F. Gairnes, 250 So. Spring street, and Curver & Holden, 109 So. Spring street.  
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For sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News Co., 77 W. Second South street.  
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On file in Charleston, S. C., in the Oregon edition at the completion.  
For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett House news stand.  
For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kendrick, 1010 Broadway, Denver, Colo., and Jackson Book & Stationery Co., 12th and Lawrence streets.

TODAY'S WEATHER.—Occasional rain, with southerly winds.  
YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.—Maximum temperature, 52; minimum temperature, 32; precipitation, 0.23 inch.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1902

A HISTORIC PARALLEL.  
McKinley dealing with Porto Rico and Roosevelt dealing with Cuba are two very different things. Each case shows a people calling for relief, an Administration pointing out our "plain duty," and angry trusts issuing orders to the Republican leaders. There are similarities also. President Roosevelt thinks "plain duty" is something worth while. He has conferences with the Republican leaders, but at such times they do not do all the talking. He says his say, and though the Republican leaders resent his firmness and complain about it, the indications all point to their surrender and his vindication.

It is certain at this time that the country should let the President know that his stand in this matter is appreciated. The needs of Cuba are, indeed, imperfectly understood. Few persons comprehend the decline in the price of sugar which makes Cuban industries once profitable now unable to run except at a loss. But the people are sufficiently enlightened to understand the nature of the campaign waged against Cuba. They know that it is but one part in a determined resistance that the protected trusts are prepared to maintain against any and every proposal to impair the high tariff wall with which their grasp of the home market and their power over consumers are maintained.

There is an old parallel for this domestic demand for justice to outlying regions. Just as the British colonists on behalf of the American colonies was made, British men knew that the insistence of Parliament upon unjust taxation of the colonies carried with it a similar injustice toward the British taxpayer at home. Britons who took the side of the colonies did so largely to defend their own self-interest. They were fighting for economic liberty in England when they stood for economic liberty in America. It is so with us today. The domestic consumer's fate in his struggle with the protected trusts hangs somewhat upon the result of the attempt to pluck Cuba and the Philippines.

One unfortunate reflection is to be drawn from the President's course. It is that, considering the clearness with which he sees the Cuban situation, he is remarkably blind to the case of the Philippines, which is aggravated, as compared with Cuba's, by the fact that the Philippines are denied the independence we have promised to Cuba. Our Washington advisers are to the effect that while the Administration is urgent in its insistence on Cuba its attitude towards the Philippines constitutes one of the greatest difficulties our Pacific Coast representatives have to contend with in striving for justice to the Philippines. If the House and Senate should join issue over the Senate reductions in the Payne schedule, we hope to see the Administration on the side of the Senate.

WE'RE NOT ALL ALIKE.  
A valued reader and friend of The Oregonian sends us this note:  
I regret that you did not embrace the opportunity afforded by my recent article to speak to a much-needed lesson to our strikers and protectionist secret orders. They are increasing in number and they offer (1) a counterfeit religion, (2) a counterfeit insurance, which is sooner or later taken from legitimate insurance; (3) a false view of life, which induces personal theft and illegality; and (4) unqualified imbecility, which any self-respecting man must resent as a blot on his name. Will you permit me to express my conviction that Mr. Neill is exactly right, and should have the applause of every right-minded man?

We have no doubt that our correspondent correctly represents the feelings of a certain fraction of the community, but he must be reminded that they are perhaps a larger fraction of the community entirely different from the opposite opinions, and that for those who hold them, those opinions are a guide. If thousands of men prefer the religion of the lodgework to that of the churches, the presumption is that the former is better adapted to their needs. There is no way to change them, and perhaps rebuke or opposition is the least promising of all methods. It is the same way with the insurance problem, and the social problem. It is a free country.

As to the "secret work" or "supplementary work" we have only to remember that man is a sportive animal and exercises of acrobatic games are common in our secret orders, where they appeal to this universal instinct of play. Numbers of men are so constituted that they find these performances unacceptably distasteful. One such is our correspondent, another such, apparently, is Mr. Neill. Doubtless our correspondent

will never apply for admission to the Elks, and Mr. Neill had the same remedy in mind. He could easily have satisfied his mind as to what he must expect. Possibly he valued the advertisement very highly, and worth all it cost.

A BLOT UPON CIVILIZATION.  
Mysterious are the ways of Providence, there are times when their meaning is an open book. No cause is so iniquitous, no official is so unfit and corrupt, as not to find ready and impassioned championship in the Senate of the United States. It is a truth that needs occasional demonstration, and for this cause, in connection with the unspokeable of this country, has Mr. McPherson been raised up.

The Senate of the United States is the most dignified deliberative body in the world—at its own valuation, and at that only. In fact, it is the cesspool of American politics. Thither repair the brainless rich, the blackguard poor, the conscienceless rascals and the coarsest talents that imported strains and native gifts have produced. Such activity on one hand and rascality on the other as our National life affords palatatingly erect themselves into an imposing arch into which as a keystone the United States Senate fits with miraculous precision.

The Senate is a deliberative body. It prides itself on its dignity and courtesy. Its high standards have been set by Rufus S. Choate, John Jay, John Wilson, Ignoramus like Dubois, howling derisives like Pettigrew, arrack-owls like Mason, promoters like Hanna and Elkins, tricksters like Gorman and Quay, moneybags without pretense of statesmanship, like Clark, Kean and Dryden. A man of brains and character can hardly aspire to the Senate any more. It is as much as his reputation is worth to be a Senator, for the worst is at once belittled in connection with it. In many states the extremely has been reached of choosing the less objectionable of one or more unworthy aspirants. Old ideals have to be abandoned and new ones set up. The highest moral and intellectual accomplishments we can expect in a Senator nowadays is that he in six feet tall, possesses the gift of human speech, has no convictions that cannot be instantly sacrificed for an appointment or an appropriation.

There is not a department of our Government, nor an institution of our laws and affairs, nor an establishment maintained by public money, that is not something vile and more dangerous than the Senate's nobody touch. It has stamped venality upon every tariff law and dishonor upon every currency law enacted in a generation. It has tied the Nation's hands with Cuba, fomented insurrection in the Philippines, profligated the Army with its traffic in appointments, and made its list of employes an instrument of support to male and female scoundrels of its members.

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Major John H. Parker, a graduate of West Point in 1822, is at present an officer in the Twenty-eighth Infantry. He went to the Philippines in the latter part of 1899, and has but lately returned. While in the islands he organized civil government in several of the provinces, and administered it in six municipalities, and was also assistant to the chief Judge, Advocate in the Philippines. The Major is an educated soldier, and to his military duties he has added some quasi-judicial responsibilities that have afforded him unusual opportunities for observation and reflection upon the question of the best ultimate disposition of the Philippines, not incompatible with our National interests, our National honor and the best interests of the Philippines themselves. This question he discusses at length in the current number of the Forum.

Briefly summarized, his views are these: The distance is so great and the alien character of these people so distinct that it is worse than folly to hold out to them the idea of proximate statehood. For many years the firm application of a strong military government will be necessary to the maintenance of order and tranquility. Our present force of 45,000 men cannot soon be materially reduced, and there is no hope that the resources of the country will be adequate to more than support its own civil list and consular staff. Upon the United States, therefore, is entailed the burden of about \$67,500,000 per year merely for police purposes, in a country that never can become more than self-supporting. To the needs of this outlying dependency we shall be obliged to sacrifice two-thirds of our actual Army. We do not need the Philippines to secure an Asiatic policy of the open door, for that policy is already guaranteed by solemn treaties and assured independently of our occupation or ultimate disposition of the Philippines.

Major Lee's winning ways have always stood him in good stead. At Washington, under the Alger regime, he was enabled to secure a letter admitting him to United States fortifications (where American citizens may not treat), and since then, if his remarks in Parliament were correct, and his death, being in the natural order of things, is announced with reverence rather than regret.

The Thunder Mountain mining camp occupies a position in General Idaho that is almost equally accessible, or inaccessible, from all points of the compass. However, Ketchikan, Council Bluffs, Idaho, and Grandtine, Mont., are almost equidistant from the new gold strike, and Boise and Emmet are not much farther away. But mountain ranges intervene between each of these railroad points and Thunder Mountain, and Winter's grasp will hold the elevation impassable for general traffic until well into May, though prospectors will go in earlier.

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The National Liberal party is organized in Cincinnati on the 26th ult. by representatives from many sections of the country. A hint of what these liberal Liberals are trying to do is contained in the preamble to the constitution which declares for the abolition of Chaplains in Army and Navy, in many legislative bodies, and in all public institutions; the taxation of church property and the abandonment of Sabbath observance. If all this were accomplished, what then? Would anybody be happier or better off, and would liberty of conscience be more fully assured than now? Of all who strain at a gnat and swallow a camel our so-called liberalists easily bear off the palm. Not only would he refuse to observe Sunday himself—a refusal clearly in his right as an individual—but he would compel all others to forego Sunday observance, having no use for Chaplains' services, he would arbitrarily deprive others who may have of the comfort of their ministrations. This is the old spirit of compulsion revamped, but not disguised, and called, with virtuous assumption, "liberalism." It can make no great progress either in politics or public sentiment as long as the true spirit of liberty dominates the American people.

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Major Lee's winning ways have always stood him in good stead. At Washington, under the Alger regime, he was enabled to secure a letter admitting him to United States fortifications (where American citizens may not treat), and since then, if his remarks in Parliament were correct, and his death, being in the natural order of things, is announced with reverence rather than regret.

The Thunder Mountain mining camp occupies a position in General Idaho that is almost equally accessible, or inaccessible, from all points of the compass. However, Ketchikan, Council Bluffs, Idaho, and Grandtine, Mont., are almost equidistant from the new gold strike, and Boise and Emmet are not much farther away. But mountain ranges intervene between each of these railroad points and Thunder Mountain, and Winter's grasp will hold the elevation impassable for general traffic until well into May, though prospectors will go in earlier.

"Let 'em go to the devil and take care of themselves!" This is the attitude of the Democratic party towards the Philippines, as stated by Mr. Money, of Mississippi, on the floor of the Senate. It is the condensed expression of a platform. As it is a sentiment that is to make the honor of the Wilson tariff name? In this concrete form the Philippine question will be before the people of the United States in the next Presidential election.

It is not mentioned as a reproach to Dubois, the little Populist from Idaho, who swells and struts in the Senate, that he was "a stranger by birth and a scholar by charity." Glad, as well as little have started that way. But when he sneers at a distinguished officer of the Army as a man who began life as "a charity boy," he finds that a story may be told, "mutatio nomine."

An article on normal schools in these columns a few days ago, possibly, perhaps, have pointed out the objectionable practices complained of in the State of Washington have been eliminated in Oregon through the efforts of State Superintendent Ackerman, with the earnest co-operation of President Campbell, of the State Normal School at Monmouth. The statute which overthrew the old abuses was part of the comprehensive scheme of educational reform whose closing chapter was the text-book reform carried out last year. The Oregon normal schools have been deprived of the privilege of having their diplomas accepted without examination. Every graduate must go before the local examining boards on precisely the same basis as other applicants. The normal graduate, therefore, stands on the same basis as the graduate of the law school or medical school, and must pass examination in all branches of knowledge he aspires to teach. This is probably as far as the state can go in limiting the activity of normal schools. In the other respects of the matter Oregon is well ahead of the nation, particularly in the political activities demanded of the schools, which have resulted in both states in the establishment of several struggling institutions where there should be but one strong one. No law, probably, will ever be able to prevent the ambitious teacher from availing himself of seeking the same technical instruction sought by aspirants in other professions; but the pernicious result of indiscriminate admission of graduates to the profession without examination were abundantly attested in the abuses that gave rise to the present law.

The National Liberal party is organized in Cincinnati on the 26th ult. by representatives from many sections of the country. A hint of what these liberal Liberals are trying to do is contained in the preamble to the constitution which declares for the abolition of Chaplains in Army and Navy, in many legislative bodies, and in all public institutions; the taxation of church property and the abandonment of Sabbath observance. If all this were accomplished, what then? Would anybody be happier or better off, and would liberty of conscience be more fully assured than now? Of all who strain at a gnat and swallow a camel our so-called liberalists easily bear off the palm. Not only would he refuse to observe Sunday himself—a refusal clearly in his right as an individual—but he would compel all others to forego Sunday observance, having no use for Chaplains' services, he would arbitrarily deprive others who may have of the comfort of their ministrations. This is the old spirit of compulsion revamped, but not disguised, and called, with virtuous assumption, "liberalism." It can make no great progress either in politics or public sentiment as long as the true spirit of liberty dominates the American people.

On the 30th ult., the anniversary of the execution of St. Charles the Martyr (Charles I of England) was observed in Philadelphia and elsewhere in the country by certain ecclesiastical dudes, one of whom wrote the "Living Church," a very good article, follows:  
As January draws to a close, it strikes me that more might be done to honor the memory of one of the most glorious martyrs of the English church. He is, indeed, "our meanest of heroes," and he has a whole day when there shall arise, in many parts of the country, churches dedicated in his name, St. Charles the Martyr.

When, therefore, that the great English historians, Hallam, Macaulay and Green, all agree in describing Charles as not only a most cruel tyrant, but as a most conscientious liar and perjurer in all his dealings with his people; when we remember that his crimes against civil and religious liberty filled America with illustrious poets, and that the martyr in the historical decency might keep silent. The New York Evening Post keenly asks: "If a chapel in honor of St. Charles the Martyr, why not a tablet to the blessed memory of Archbishop Laud?"

The Dowager Empress of China is all right upon some matters, as in the example, she directs the officials of various provinces of the empire to discourage by diplomatic methods the binding of the feet of female children, she comes to the fore in a reform effort that has taxed the energies of missionaries in vain for years. She sprang from the ranks of the peasantry, and her custom does not prevail. Having a heart of caste to overcome in the matter, she can issue this edict readily, and good for her.

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